Reg. No. 1.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914 [Price, 5 cents.

Part I.—Notifications by Government

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Public Department	61
Judicial Department	66
Political Department	74
Financial Department	75
Ecclesiastical Department	76
Legislative Department	76
Revenue Department	77
Public Works Department	80
List of Patent Trades at the disposal of the Press	80

Supplement—
Notification appointing, under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, certain officers to grant licenses for possession and transport of petroleum—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 14.—Captain John Parrot, I.M.S., is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for ten months, and study leave for eight months, under articles 233, 260 and 305 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Study Leave Rules from date of relief.

No. 15.—Mr David Geoffrey Eles, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for nine months from or after the 22nd December 1913, under articles 233, 260 and 321 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 16.—Mr. E. A. Harvey, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

No. 17.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Board of Revenue during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., I.C.S. on other duty or until further orders :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Children Cullen Carr, I.C.S., to act as Second Member.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I.C.S., to act as Third Member.

No. 18.—Mr. Edward Francis Thomas, I.C.S., Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate on return from leave, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Central Division.

No. 19.—Mr. Leonard John Parker Jelly, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, on relief by Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., is posted to the Sidhout division of the Cuddapah district.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1914.

No. 20.—M.R.Ry Vellapalli Sekhara Menon Avargal to be Registrar, Chief Secretariat, Government of Madras.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, January 13, 1914.

No. 21.—Mr Frank Gregory Butler, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Parvatipuram division of the Vizagapatam district.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914

No. 22.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of December 1913, are notified:—

With effect from the 16th December 1913

Mr. Duncan Royston Matheson to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr David Norman Strathie to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 24th December 1913

Mr. Alexander Robertson Cumming to act as Collector and District Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Alexander Francis George Muscardi to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Gerald William Wells to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 27th December 1913.

Mr. Sydney Burn to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr Thomas George Rutherford (on privilege leave) and Mr Reginald Herbert Courtenay to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914

No. 23.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Mr. John Tuley of the Salvation Army, residing at Madras, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 24.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Mr. John Tuley of the Salvation Army, residing at Madras, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

No. 25.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Pary Jacob of the American Baptist Telugu Mission to the district of Kurnool on the 7th March 1912, is hereby revoked.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, January 10, 1914.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 26.—Captain William Roy MacDonald, leave out of India for seven months from 22nd December 1913 or date of departure

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APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1914.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 27.—Allan Herbert Storer Campbell to be Captain on the reserve to fill an existing vacancy, Dated 16th September 1913.

ERRATUM

Fort St. George, January 13, 1914

In Public Department Notification No. 2 published at page 1 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 6th January 1914, granting Mr. J. C. Fernandes privilege leave, *for* "three months," *read* "two months and twenty-two days."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

No. 28.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Raphael Satyavrata of the Basel Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for Udipi in the district of South Canara, *vice* the Rev. Gabriel Bangera *resigned*.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

No. 29.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Paul Soans and the Rev. Immanuel Soans of the Basel Mission to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for members of that mission in the South Canara district, *vice* the Rev G. Fischer and the Rev. Christananda Solis, respectively, who have resigned their appointments.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 30.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1913

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

* * * * *

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles

No. 28.—Lieutenant Gerard Lovell Peters to be Captain, *vice* C. L. Maguire, promoted. Dated the 18th March 1913.

* * * * *

Delhi, the 9th January 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 40.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Captain Francis Isaac Wolters.
Captain Harold David Blanchard Sinclair.

Fort St George, January 16, 1914.

No. 31.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th December 1913.

No. 114.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 836, dated the 23rd July 1909, the following revised regulations under which a limited number of members of the Indian Civil Service, and officers of the Indian Army in civil or political employ (whether temporarily or permanently), will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information :—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations (Final and Preliminary) in London four times a year, commencing on the third Tuesday in January and October, the second Tuesday in June, and on that Tuesday in April which first follows after the date on which Easter Sunday falls. The names of the candidates to be examined must reach the Civil Service Commissioners at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. The Preliminary examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners will be held in London only and at the same times as the Final examinations.

9. The syllabus of the examination is as follows —

PART I—ORAL.

	Marks.
(1) Conversation	60
(2) Reading short manuscript reports, notes, telegrams, etc., and dictating answers thereto	20
(3) Knowledge of terms relating to administration and Government, including the titles of local officials and the terms of etiquette in dealing with them, also of terms used in travel, to be tested by direct questions, and by oral translation	20
Total ..	100

PART II—WRITTEN.

(4) Translation into English from Russian of unseen passages ..	20
(5) Translation from English into Russian of unseen passages ..	30
(6) Dictation	10
(7) Translation into English of official and private correspondence (manuscript)	10
(8) Writing a private or official letter in Russian, a *precis* being given ..	20
(9) Extempore translation. A passage in Russian of an ordinary every-day style will be read aloud to the candidate, who will write down his translation of it	10
(10) Extempore composition. An English passage of an ordinary every-day style will be read aloud to the candidate, who will write it down in Russian	20
Total ..	120

3. Officers who obtain 60 of the aggregate marks will be noted in their records of service as "first class Interpreters" in Russian, and those who obtain 50 will be noted as "second class Interpreters."

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Department of Education at least three months before the date of the examinations mentioned in rule 1—(a) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (b) by an officer under a local Government or Administration, through the local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted only to those members of the Indian Civil Service and officers of the Indian Army in civil or political employ who seem likely to be employed, before their active service comes to an end, in situations where a knowledge of Russian may be of advantage to the State, and to no one who will not be able to attend the preliminary examination, and also the final one, should he proceed to Russia for a course of study, and to return to duty in India, without exceeding the amount of leave which he may have to his credit or which may be admissible to him if subject to the Leave Rules for the Indian Army. The Government of India reserve to themselves full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer, of not less than three and not more than twelve years' service, who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by obtaining not less than 6 of the total marks at one of the preliminary examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

Note.—The syllabus of the preliminary examination is given in rule 13.

7. After passing the preliminary examination, and receiving permission to proceed to Russia, he must start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter conveying such permission unless specially authorised to defer his departure. He must on no account start for Russia until he has received a letter of instructions on the subject from the India Office. No officer on leave on medical certificate will be permitted to proceed to Russia under these rules unless reported fit to do so by the India Office Medical Board.

8. On starting for Russia he may be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his furlough pay from the India Office, and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

9. On his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

10. Every officer permitted to go to Russia under these regulations is required to spend ten months in that country and to present himself for final examination at the first examination held after the end of these ten months.

11. Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12. On his return to England he shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier on his return. If he left India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office. He shall not leave Russia, either temporarily or permanently, earlier than fourteen days before the final examination, without obtaining leave of absence for a definite period from the Under Secretary of State for India.

13. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be a first class Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £80 and if he qualifies as a second class Interpreter under the same conditions he shall receive a gratuity of £40. He will also be granted travelling expenses* from London to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuities shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purpose of study. He will also be granted a free passage from England to India unless granted leave on private affairs before returning to India (see paragraph 15) and will be treated with retrospective effect† as an entitled passenger to England or to Russia when first proceeding there. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity, travelling allowance, and passages (or payments in lieu) if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter, provided he has not more than 12 years' service at the time of re-examination.

14. An officer may re-qualify as a first class Interpreter after an interval of five years by passing the oral part of the examination together with an *extempore* translation from and into the language. The grant for re-qualification as a first class Interpreter will be one quarter of the grant for the original qualification ‡.

15. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. *If*, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate, it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

16. A member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of ten months spent in Russia. The whole time passed in the course of study and until the date of his return to duty in India will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and he will be entitled to the usual furlough pay.

17. A Military Officer in civil employ, but subject to the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for such period the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment; provided that if the sterling amount be less than his leave pay under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, then leave pay shall be allowed. He will be considered as on leave before arrival in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he rejoins his appointment in India, under the conditions of Regulation 15. The period spent in Russia will not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army.

18. When an officer who has qualified as an interpreter in Russian under these or previous rules is on leave in England, he may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the Government of India, be permitted to proceed to Russia to keep up his knowledge of the language; and provided that he remains in Russia at least two months, he will, on his return to London, receive travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be (see paragraph 13), and, if desired, he will have his leave extended by two months without prejudice to the advantages accruing under the rules relating to combined leave, if on combined leave.

Applications for this privilege should be submitted through the usual channel to reach the Government of India in the Department of Education by 1st December. Officers who have been duly selected but who subsequently desire to cancel their applications, or find they are for any reason unable to proceed to Russia, will be required to notify the fact without delay.

19. The half-yearly preliminary examinations in India are held in January on the third Tuesday and in June on the second Tuesday; and the names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for permission to proceed direct from India to Russia will be communicated to the India Office as soon as the result of the examination is known. The names of the officers who are finally selected will be communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who will give authority to each officer to take up his residence in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November so as to be on the same footing as the officers of his batch who proceed from England. If more than 18 months have elapsed since an officer passed the preliminary examination he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

The syllabus of the preliminary examination is given below.

PART I.—ORAL.

	Marks.
Conversation.—Conversing with reasonable fluency and accuracy on general topics of a simple kind	100

* Free first-class railway and steamer accommodation and a travelling allowance, while travelling by rail or by steamer when the passage is not included in the cost of the ticket, at the rate of 15*s.* per night and 3*s.* 6*d.* for the last day. When the passage is included in the cost of the sea passage this allowance is not admissible, but 3*s.* 6*d.* is allowed for the journey to the port of embarkation if the distance exceeds 10 miles, and 6*s.* if the journey necessarily occupies over 10 hours.

† *Viz.*, (1) If he comes to England from India at his own expense, he will receive, as passage allowance at the authorized rate in respect of his voyage to England, and will be provided with a passage to India by the India Office; or, if he took a return ticket on leaving India, he may claim the amount paid for it.

(2) If he comes to England from India as a non-entitled passenger on a transport, he will receive a refund of his passage charges and an entitled passage to India.

(3) If he went from India direct to Russia, he will receive a single fare at the British India Steam Navigation Company's rate from the port of embarkation to Port Said and a sum of £30 or £32 in respect of his travelling expenses from that port to Moscow or St. Petersburg, as the case may be, travelling expenses from Moscow or St. Petersburg to London as in the above footnote and an entitled passage from England to India.

In any of the three cases he will be entitled to receive, after returning to India, his travelling expenses from his residence to the port of embarkation before starting for England.

‡ NOTE.—The provisions of this rule do not apply to officers who qualified as interpreters under previous regulations.

PART II.—WRITTEN.

	Marks.
Translation.—Translation from and into Russian of simple custom passages or sentences ..	100

26. An officer proceeding direct from India to Russia should obtain a passport in the ordinary manner from the Local Government concerned and should have the necessary *visa* affixed thereto by a Russian Consular Officer in India.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

No. 32.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 26th December 1913.

No. 252–266–C.—Intimation has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Havana that labour conditions in Cuba are not suitable for Indians and that those who go to that country in the expectation of being able to proceed to other countries in that quarter find themselves prevented from doing so, either by the prevailing immigration regulations or by the undesirable character of the country.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Cuba is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Cuba.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 33.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 10th January 1914.

No. 422-C.—Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, has been placed on special duty, with effect from the 30th December 1913 and until further orders.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 37.—M.R Ry. Zandhiyala Sitaramayya Garu, Registrar of Assurances, Ganjam district, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 38.—Mr. D. L. McCarrison, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate by 25 days and extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate for two months and three days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

No. 39.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Dunbar Sutherland, M.D., I.M.S., on special duty at the Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras for the purpose of section 510 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

No. 40.—M.R.Ry. Kavuri Chiranjivi, Sub-Registrar, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Ganjam, from date of joining, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Zandhiyala Sitaramayya Avargal on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

No. 41.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police department for the month of November 1913 are notified.—

With effect from 3rd November 1913.

Mr. Charles Brent Neville Pelly to revert as Acting Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Frederick Benjamin Maximillian Cardoza to revert as Acting Superintendent, Second Grade.
Mr. Henry Roger George Hasted to revert as Acting Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr Harold Ernest Williams to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Edmond Harvey Sullivan to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

With effect from 4th November 1913.

Mr Lawrence Clift to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 5th November 1913.

Mr. Richard John Palliser Dawson to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Lionel Bell Gosse to revert as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 17th November 1913.

M.R.Ry. Arni Subba Rao Avergal to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.
Mr Dashwood Squire to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 20th November 1913.

Mr. Max Edward Alwyn Anderson to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Harold Gordon Clench to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.
Mr. Jack Elliott to revert as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 24th November 1913.

Mr. John Moore to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.
Mr. Jack Elliott to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 13, 1914.

No. 42.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Herbert Fawcett Heycock, Port Officer, Pamban, in the district of Ramnad, for the term of his appointment as Port Officer of Pamban such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, and the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, which may be committed within the limits of the town and port of Pamban in the district of Ramnad.

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I.—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

No. 43.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. John Anderson Thorne, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 44.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all

the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Sankara Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Vedaranniyam, Tiruturaippundi taluk, in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry Chadalavada Duraiswamayya, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Kalahasti, in the district of Chittoor.

Fort St. George, January 17, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Mayavaram Chidambara Sastri Sundara Sastri, Taluk Sarishtadar, Arcotangi, in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Muthaviram Pillai Rangaswami Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Aravakurichi, Karur taluk, in the district of Trichinopoly

No. 45.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Gorrepati Narasimhulu Nayudu Garu to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Ongole in the district of Guntur, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Fort St. George, January 13, 1914.

No. 46.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Francis William Stewart, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Godavari.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

No. 47.—List of holidays and vacation to be observed in the Court of the Small Causes, Madras, during the year 1914 :—

February 25th, Wednesday ..	Ash Wednesday	General to Christians.
May 4th, Monday, to July 4th, Saturday, both days inclusive, or for two months to close or re-open with the High Court of Judicature, Madras	Summer vacation	One Judge attending twice a week for the disposal of emergent work.
May 14th, Thursday	Triplicane feast (Rathotsavam) *	General to Vaishnavites.
May 21st, Thursday	Accession Day ..	General to Christians.
June 11th, Thursday	Corpus Christi	Special to Roman Catholics.
July 9th, Thursday	Shabe-barath *	General to Mohammadans.
August 25th, Tuesday	Ramzan *	General to Mohammadans.
October 30th, Friday	Bakrid *	General to Mohammadans.
Do. 31st, Saturday		
November 25th, Wednesday ..	Moharrem *	General to Mohammadans.
Do. 26th, Thursday		
Do 27th, Friday		
Do 28th, Saturday		
December 24th, Thursday	Christmas	General.
Do. 29th, Tuesday		

The last Saturday in each calendar month.

All days that have been notified as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

* These dates may vary according to the first appearance of the moon

Fort St. George, December 23, 1913.

No. 48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909 :—

AMENDMENTS.

Form F, condition 1.—*Add* the following words at the beginning of the condition :—

"When not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor-vehicle."

Form F, condition 3.—*Delete* the words "not forming part of a motor-vehicle" occurring in the condition.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 49.—Under section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1907 (I of 1907), the Governor in Council hereby prohibits, with effect from the first day of March 1914, the letting or plying for hire of any motor vehicle within the district of Tanjore except under a permit granted by the District Magistrate.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

No. 50.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st February 1914, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Sankari	Palampatti ..	Kaveripatti	Tiruchengodu ..	Komarapalaiyam.
Do.	Do. ..	Kongarpatti	Do. ..	Do.
		Inam villages.		
Do.	Do ..	Kaveripatti Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do ..	Kongarpatti Agraharam	Do. ..	Do.
		Government villages.		
Tiruchengodu ..	Pallipalaiyam ..	Kadachchinallur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaliyanur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pallipalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Samayasangili	Do. ..	Do.
		Inam villages.		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pedupalaiyam Agraharam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Odappalli Agraharam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaliyanur Agraharam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Pallipalaiyam Agraharam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Samayasangili Agraharam	Do ..	Do.
		Government villages.		
Sankari	Chinnappampatti ..	Eguparam	Do ..	McDonald's Choultry.
Do.	Do. ..	Kammandari	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Pattar	Do. ..	Do.
Tiruchengodu ..	Mallasamudram ..	Kuttapalaiyam	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Mallasamudram (East)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. (West)	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Marumadi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mangalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pappilyapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sendage Mahadevi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Velanatlam	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Sathakkulli	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuttapalaiyam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Karumandi	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalenkottai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Palamedu	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Pillamattam	Do. ..	Do.
		Inam villages		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Marumadi Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sathakkulli Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
		Government villages		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Avanoippatti	Do. ..	Elachipalaiyam.
Do. ..	Do ..	Paruttippatti	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Morangam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Pallipalaiyam ..	Kokkarayanpettai	Do. ..	Tiruchengodu.
Do. ..	Velagoundampatti.	Murutti	Do. ..	Elachipalaiyam.
Do ..	Do. ..	Muduli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Muruneddippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Puttiry	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuttapalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Marakkalampatti	Do. ..	Do.

No. 51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st February 1914, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages		
Sankari	Edappadi	Arasaramam	Tiruchengode ..	Komarapalaiyam.
		Zamindari villages.		
Rasipur	Mallur	Munjanur	Do. ..	McDonald's Chaultry
Do.	Do	Mimmampalli	Do.	Do.

No. 52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st February 1914, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Omalur	Divattippatti ..	Divattipatti	Omalur	Omalur
Do.	Do. ..	Pattamandram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kattur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Gundukkal	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kunaru-Pudur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kanganeyankanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Kakkattippatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mukkanur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Sankchattampatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Nadappatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Pacceppatti	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Pelappalikkambai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pommarkudal	Do.	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Pasaripputti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Sekkarappatti (164)	Do.	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Veppilai	Do.	Do.
Salem taluk ..	Suramangalam ..	Gollapatti	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Jagadevampatti	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karuppur	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Mallappalayam	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mankuppai	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Mangalpadi	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Samayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sangiapatti	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tattayyangarpatti	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Takkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Vallakkalpatti	Do.	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vallalappatti	Do.	Do.
		Zamindari or Inam villages.		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bommayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dasiayakkanpatti	Do	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Kallakaundanpatti	Do	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Pakalpatti	Do.	Do.
		Government villages.		
Omalur	Nangavalli ..	Ariyampatti	Omalur	Tarumangalam.
Do.	Do. ..	Chinnasoragai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Dasagapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Nangavalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Peresoragai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Salvadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Senappalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Tarumangalam	Do.	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Vanavasi	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages—cont.		
Omalur	Cholappadi	Cholappadi	Omalur	Mechcheri.
Do.	Do.	Gonur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Dharmapatti	Kongarpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nangavalli	Kalangkhampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pettanatti Nallakattandanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virakkal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virakkal Pudur	Do.	Do.
Sankari	Palampatti	Adiyur	Do.	Edappadi.
Do.	Do.	Avadattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chettar	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Irappali	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pakkanadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Settisangarahalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vallarivalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Madaikaleey	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nadungalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chinnappampatti	Kolchippalli (East)	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kolchippalli (West)	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Konnamandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pudupalayam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Samandram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vallipuram	Do.	Do.
		Mitta or Zamindari.		
Do.	Do.	Kongampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	K. Gangapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mettampatti	Do.	Do.
		Inam village.		
Do.	Do.	Ayyanyakiyam	Do.	Do.

No. 53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st February 1914, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Mitta village.		
Omalur	Tarumangalam	Uchakkanattamangalam	Omalur	Omalur
		Government village.		
Salem taluk	Salem taluk	Kattinayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Do.	Do.	Ponnamayakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Omalur	Omalur	Arangalur	Do.	Mechcheri.
Do.	Do.	Ekadi	Do.	Do
Do.	Tarumangalam	Maramangalam	Do.	Do.

No. 54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st February 1914, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Salem taluk ..	Sarumangalam ..	Lagavampatti	Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Arikkarandampatti (210)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sittanur Gollappatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karichchipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Kullampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Marungapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pettampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nayakampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Tumbalchippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kottanar	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Perumampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vedakuttampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sulattampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ariyakarandampatti (18)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallampparpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Daleavypatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vattumuttampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumalgiri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Mallaravattampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nallampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pommadapatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mudutural	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kirappambadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Haravangalattappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sorkar Gollappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Majura Gollappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Ariyampalayampatti	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sivadapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Andippatti Sivadapuram	Do. ..	Do
		Government villages.		
Rasipur ..	Pudukottirum ..	Arasamarathurayanandram ..	Do. ..	Rasipur
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pidampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Koppampatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ayipalaiyam (40)	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Elappalaiyam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pillanallur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalangani	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kannampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sankar-Udaypam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Agrahara-Udaypam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tanattampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kurudippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Iluyapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tattadiyapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Tattaiyangarpatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Podungam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Karukkurichchi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Navalu	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sorkar Nattamangalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Agrahara Nattamangalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Lakkapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karukkapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Tiruchengodu ..	Vellagoundampatti.	Elur	Do. ..	Do.
Rasipur ..	Pudukottirum ..	Tirucchirappatti	Do. ..	Namagiripet.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kadirampalli	Do. ..	Do.

No. 55.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st February 1914, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Sankari ..	MacDonald's Chemistry.	Chinnamaragappatti	Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sulliyampalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sevvaippalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vembadittalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Anaikkattappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Reddippatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Elampillai	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rasampalayam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Perumanikavandanpalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Zemindari or Mitta.		
Sankari ..	McDonald's Chemistry.	Pakkippatti	Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk.
Do. ..	Do.	Kadattur	Do. ..	Do.
		Inam.		
		Government villages.		
Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk ..	Talavar	Do. ..	Kariyappalli.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vadappatti (151)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Peramapalaiyam (152)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dasanayakkanpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pallippatti (154)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Valasaiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Valayakkaranur	Do. ..	Do.
Attur circle ..	Valapadi	Muttampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mannayakkanpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk ..	Pottampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rasipuram	Do. ..	Mallur.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vaniyambadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sivadi Pottampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kannankurumbapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mukkambalippalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Arasampalaiyam (156)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sandiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sandiyur Athiyampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pannaraipappalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karumalaippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tirumanur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Veppilaippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pudur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Komarapalaiyam (140)	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tekkalpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Malayalappatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karungalpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Rasipur	Mallur	Anaikuttipalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Andikadu	Do. ..	Rasipur.
Do.	Do.	Pookurichchi	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kunavelampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	Komarapalaiyam (137)	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Rasipur	Vadugam Maniyappanpalaiyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Patnam } (13)	Do. ..	Namagiripet.
Do.	Do.	Pudur }		
Do.	Do.	Patnam Maniyappanpalaiyam ..	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta.		
Do.	Do.	Kakkaveri	Do. ..	Do.

No. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st February 1914, the police station mentioned in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police-station specified in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police-station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
		Government villages.		
Salem taluk ..	Suramangalam ..	Bodinayakkanpatti	Salem town ..	Shevapet.
Do. ..	Do ..	Suramangalam	Do. ..	Do.
		Mitta villages.		
Do ..	Do. ..	Kandampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Pallappatti	Do. ..	Do.

No 57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st February 1914, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to

to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police-stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
		Mitta villages		
Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk ..	Ammapettai (portion)	Salem town ..	Salem town.
Do.	Do. ..	Annadanapatti (portion)	D c.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bilanayakkanpatti	D c. ..	Do.
Salem town (circle).	Shevapet ..	Annadanapatti (portion)	D c ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Tatagapatti	D c. ..	Do.
Salem taluk ..	Salem taluk ..	Kayyanur	D c. ..	Shevapet.
Do.	Do. ..	Alagapuram	D c. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Reddipatti	D c. ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Hastampatti (portion)	D c. ..	Do.
Salem town (circle).	Salem town ..	Kumarasamipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Hastampatti (portion)	Do. ..	Do

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1914.

No. 3.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 755-I.E.—D.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward Clark, India Public Works Department, Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

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KNIGHTHOOD.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 760-D.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

John Alexander Boyson, Esquire, Merchant, Director of Binny & Co. (Limited), Madras.

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KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 761-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

Dr. William Stokes, M.B., Chief of the Basel German Medical Mission, Madras.

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No. 202-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

Lady Constance Atkinson, wife of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

John William Maiden, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, Madras Presidency.

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No. 271-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Tuppragode Damodaran Moosad Avargal, Ayurvedic Physician, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency, the title of Vaidyaratna as a personal distinction.

No. 272-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Periya Madar Sahib Marakkayar Kasim Muhammad Marakkayar Sahib, landholder, Ramnad district, in the Madras Presidency.

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No. 273-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Jagarlamudi Lakshmayya Nayudu Garu, of Karanchedu, landholder, in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, in the Madras Presidency.

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No. 274-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

The Hon'ble Mr. Patto Kesava Pillai, Pleader, Anantapur, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Bambisetti Kammarau Navar Avargal, retired Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Satyamangalam Subba Sastri Sesha Sastri Avargal, Public Prosecutor, Kurnool, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Erode Sesha Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Chamitiganti Venkata Subrahmanya Sastri Garu, Government Pleader, Tenali, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Kaniyur Subbaraiyar Ramasami Ayyar Avargal, landowner, Coimbatore district, in the Madras Presidency.

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No. 275-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Allah Din, of Sialkot, Punjab, Bridge Jemadar, Madras Harbour works.

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No. 277-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Samjeeni Adinarayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chicacole, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Karai Gowndan Marana Gowndan Avargal, landowner, Coimbatore district, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Rameyyar Subbayyar Avargal, Vice-President of the Taluk Board, Sermadevi, in the Madras Presidency.

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No. 278-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.R.Ry. Narasimha Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Verghese Verghese Avargal, Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Thota Peraiya Nayudu Garu, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyar Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Mayavaram, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Somasundaram Arokiyaswami Pillai Avargal, retired Huzur Sheristadar, Office of the Collector of Tanjore, in the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Mekkal Raran Kelappan Avargal, President, Second-class Bench of Magistrates, Calicut, in the Madras Presidency.

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W. C. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 2 .—The following notification of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1914.

No. 1-A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), applies to the office of Controller of Currency.

No. 2-A.—The following draft rule, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of the public and notice is given that the draft rule will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 9th of January 1914.

Draft Rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in rules 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the rules published with the resolution No. 96, dated the 7th January 1888, as subsequently amended, for the words "Comptroller General" wherever they occur, the words "Controller of Currency" shall be substituted.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rule before the date fixed as aforesaid will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

No. 1.—The Rev. Clement Douglas Giles, M.A., Senior Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras, to be Chaplain of Ootacamund in relief of the Rev. R. H. Welchman, M.A., granted leave.

No. 2.—The Rev. George Augustus Arthur Wright, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Cocanada.

No. 3.—Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madura, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 30, 1913.

No. 3.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 27th day of January 1914.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council at least two clear days before the meeting, *i.e.*, not later than the 24th January.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 18, 1914

No 25.—Under articles 233, 260 and 369 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. T. B. Barter, Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and 19 days from or after 4th April 1914 and furlough without medical certificate for five months and one day in continuation thereof.

No. 26.—Under articles 260, 233 and 369 (3), Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. D. Richmond, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for five months in continuation thereof, with effect from the date of relief.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, January 19, 1914.

No 27.—Mr. M. G. K. Watts, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, will be permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No 28.—The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Number	Name.	Designation and address	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	M.E.Ry. P. V. Krishna Rao	Mica trader, Mangaseriyari Street, Mallery	16th Jan. 1914.*	Madras Presidency.
2	Messrs. H. Md. Ibrahim Sahib & Co	Post Box No. 97, Madras	17th Jan. 1914	
3	Mr. A. D. Sanders ..	Mining Engineer, Ramnaing ..	Do	
4	M.R.Ry. M. R. M. A. Subrahmanya Chettiyar of Devakottai.	Vadakkuvasil Street, Madura	Do.	
5	M.R.Ry. Sri Krishna Doss. .	C/o M. R. Ry. Anantanarayana Ayyangar, Pleader, Tinnevelly.	19th Jan. 1914.*	
6	Mr. Charles Jambon ..	8, Fairlie Place, Calcutta	Do.*	

* Renewal of certificates already granted.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1913.

No 29.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of lands described in the schedule hereto annexed "Reserved Forest" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk.	Block.	Situation and boundaries.
Trichinopoly ..	Namakkal.	Gandur.	*Situation.*—The block is situated near the trijunction of Attur, Namakkal and Musiri taluks and north of Pahyanatholai reserved forest on the Kollimalai in Namakkal taluk.

North.—Starting from cairn No. 1 on khandam stone at the northernmost corner of survey No. 429 of Gandur and village on the Salem Trichinopoly district boundary, the line runs in a south-easterly direction along the said district boundary down the slopes of the Kollimalai to cairn No. 5 at the north-west corner of survey field No. 430 of Gandur and village.

East.—Thence the line runs south south-westwards along the western sides of survey field Nos. 430 and 431 of Gandur and village passing cairn Nos. 5, 7, 9 to cairn No. 9 at the south-west corner of the latter field; thence a straight line in a south westerly direction to cairn No. 10 at the north-west corner of survey field No. 433 of the same village; thence along the west sides of survey field Nos. 433, 432, 434 and 435 passing cairn Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 to cairn No. 16 at the westernmost point of the last mentioned field; thence along the south sides of survey field No. 435 passing cairn No. 17 to cairn No. 18 at the south-west corner of survey No. 435; thence a straight line south to cairn No. 19 on the survey stone situated on the western side of survey field No. 410 about 22 chains south-west from its north-westernmost corner, thence along the west sides of survey Nos. 410 and 442 passing cairn nos. 20, 21, 22 to cairn No. 23 at the south-westernmost point of the latter field, thence east north-east along the south sides of survey Nos. 112 and 410 passing cairn Nos. 24 and 25 to cairn No. 26 at the westernmost point of survey No. 441; thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 441, 439 and 438 (all of Gandur and village in Namakkal taluk passing cairn Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 to cairn No. 33 on the village boundary stone at the easternmost point of the last named field, thence east north-east along the village boundary to cairn No. 34 at the trijunction stone of Gandur and village, Namakkal taluk), and Sokkampatti Kombai and Sengamotti Kombai hrai bli villages (both of Musiri taluk), thence southwards along the boundary between Namakkal and Musiri taluks running along the west sides of survey field Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 13 (all of Sengampatti abandoned village) passing cairn Nos. 35 to 56 to cairn No. 57 situated at the south-east corner of the last mentioned field on the northern boundary of the Pahyantholai reserved forest.

Boundaries—cont.

South—Thence in a westerly direction along the surveyed and demarcated boundary of the Puliyambolai reserved forest to cairn No. 48 at a village boundary stone situated at the southernmost corner of survey No. 435 of Velappur and village.

West—Thence a straight line northwards for about 28 chains to cairn No. 50 passing cairn No. 49; thence north-north-west for about 6·50 chains to cairn No. 51; thence west-north-west for about 12·70 chains to cairn No. 52; thence a straight line north north-east for about 10·20 chains to cairn No. 53, at the south-western corner of survey No. 326 of Gundur and village, thence a straight line north-north-east passing cairn No. 54 to cairn No. 55 at the easternmost corner of survey No. 327; thence in the same direction to cairn No. 56 at the southernmost corner of survey No. 328, thence east north east along the south side of survey No. 328 to cairn No. 57 at its south-eastern corner, thence a straight line in a north north-easterly direction for about 36 chains to cairn No. 58 on the plateau passing cairn No. 58, thence a straight line north-west for about 17·70 chains to cairn No. 60 thence south-west along the edge of the plateau for about 10·25 chains to cairn No. 61, thence west-south-west for about 6·40 chains to cairn No. 62; thence a straight line south-west to cairn No. 63 at the northernmost corner of survey No. 331; thence south along the west side of survey No. 331 to cairn No. 64 at the easternmost corner of survey No. 332, thence south along the east side of survey No. 332 to cairn No. 65 at its northernmost corner, thence south west to cairn No. 66 on the north side of survey No. 333, thence westwards for nine chains to cairn No. 67 situated about 1·50 chains north-west of the north-west corner of survey No. 333 at the edge of the plateau; thence a straight line down the steep slope of the hill in a south south-easterly direction to cairn No. 68 at the easternmost corner of survey field No. 412, thence a straight line more or less in a northerly direction to cairn No. 69 at the south-east corner of survey No. 424, thence north-east for about 16 chains to cairn No. 70 erected on the foot-path from Pallikadu to Koppampatti in Manur taluk; thence northwards for about 46 chains to cairn No. 71, thence a straight line north-east to cairn No. 72 at the southernmost corner of survey No. 144; thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 144, 143, 142, 141, and 140 passing cairn Nos. 73 to 79 to cairn No. 80 at the survey stone on the east side of the last-mentioned field about 6 chains west of the south-western corner of survey No. 138; thence south-east to cairn No. 81 at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned field, thence along the south-east and north sides of survey No. 138 to cairn No. 85 at its northernmost corner passing cairn Nos. 82, 83 84 and 85, thence more or less in a northerly direction for about 56 chains passing cairn Nos. 87 and 88 to cairn No. 89 about 6 chains south-east of the south-east corner of survey No. 137, thence north-north-east for about 15½ chains to the starting point

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2. His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints under clause (*c*) of the said section (1) the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nammakal, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as prescribed in chapter II of the said Act and (2) the District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, for the time being to be the Forest Officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act appoints the Collector of Trichinopoly for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·19 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a chank godown in Rameswaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer may take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad Deputy Tahsildar's division, Rameswaram village			
Paimash, dry ..	Raja of Ramnad (both melwaramdar and kudiwaramdar).	North, Muda Pillai's dry land and samun waste; east, handy path from Rameswaram to Olaikudi; south and west, samun waste land.	Cairs 6·19

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,260 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a cattle pound at Kotapad in Jeypore taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koreput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Koreput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Jeypore taluk, Kotapad village.			
Dry	Maharaja of Jeypore	North, compound wall of the Police station; east, lane to Sundi and Ghasi streets; south, Ghasi street; west, waste land and Kotpad-Bastar road.	Rs. ps. 1,250

Fort St. George, January 16, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9¼ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart-track from Tavaiyur village to Thekkoi (colony) in the village of Tavaiyur, Perambalur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly District, Perambalur taluk, No. 98. Tavaiyur village.			
Wet, No. 190-3 ..	Daud Khan Sahib	North, No. 190-3; east, No. 190-4; south, No. 193; west, No. 192.	cents. 4
Do. No. 190-4 ..	A. Valayudha Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 190-4; east, No. 190-5; south, No. 190-2; west, No. 190-3.	4
Do. No. 190-5 ..	Perangatti Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 190-5; east and south, No. 193; west, No. 190-4.	½
		Total ..	9½

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1¼ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of the factory establishment; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Kanjiranadi village.			
Resumed inam, dry	Kuliveram, Kalimuthu, patadar No. 212 of Kanjiranadi village, melvaram, the trustee of the village, *i.e.*, the Government on behalf of the trustee as the village has been resumed.	North, S. No. 92; east, remaining land of Kalimuthu; south, land belonging to Pethammal, S. No. 91-1; west, Alavakulam Salt lines and road leading to Arani at Kanjiranadi.	acs. 1¼

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,190 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village chavadi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwari, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Punganur taluk, Pung nter village.			
Zamindari village-site	Muhammad Usman Sahib of Punganur.	North, old village chavadi ; east, public road ; south, ryots' shed ; west, Muhammad Sahib's house.	ac. rt. 1.100

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

The following permanent upper subordinates are appointed as temporary Sub-Engineers on Rs. 250 each a month for the periods noted against their names :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Investigation sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, head-quarters Bellary—from 23rd December 1913 to the date he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

(2) M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1 sub-division, Godavari Conservancy division, head-quarters Dowleishwaram—from 12th December 1911 to the date he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

(3) M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Visvanathalingam Kanagasabhai Pillai, Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary and Sub-Divisional Officer, Venkatapuram sub-division, Godavari Northern division, head-quarters Venkatapuram—from 29th November 1913 to the date he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

REVERSION.

With effect from 24th December 1913.

M.R.Ry. Krishna Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., from Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, officiating, to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1914.

In the notification for the acquisition of land required for the Tanjore District Board Railway Extension from Tirutturaippundi to Vedaranniam in the village of Thethakudi Thenku Sethi, Tiruttaraippundi taluk, Tanjore district, published at page 1741 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1913 :—

For "1·90 acres" against S. No. 94 B *read* "1·09 acres".

In the notification for the acquisition of land required for the Tanjore District Board Railway Extension from Tirutturaippundi to Vedaranniam in the village of Karaiyapuram, Tirutturaippundi taluk, Tanjore district, published at pages 1707 to 1710 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913 —

For "·07 acre" against S. No. 96 I-2 b *read* "·04 acre".
" "·04 acre" against S. No. 96 I-2 c *read* "·07 acre".
" "S. No. 91 E-2 a" against 228 Samiappa Thevan *read* "S. No. 91 E-2 b".
" "S. No. 152-2 D-2" against Vedam *read* "152 D-2".
" "S. No. 153-2 F-3" against 14, Muruga Kavundan *read* "153-2 E-3".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1914.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA DURING 1914.

Name of canal.	Date of Closing.	Date of Re-opening.	Remarks.
Main canal	1st May 1914	31st May 1914	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of opening 6 P.M.
Junction canal	Do.	Do.	
Ellore canal	16th April 1914	Do.	
Venkatai and Woyyuru canal	1st May 1914	Do.	
Old Woyyuru canal	Do.	Do.	
Undi canal	Do.	Do.	
Gunturudi and Velpur canal	3rd June 1914	31st May 1914	
Attili canal	Do.	Do.	
Narasapur canal	Do.	Do.	
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Kolleruru canal	Do.	Do.	

Note.—1. The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.
2. Supply to the drinking-water tanks will be arranged as usual before closure.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1914.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA DURING 1914.

Name of canal.	Date of Closing	Date of Re-opening	Remarks.
Godavari Eastern Division.			
Main canal	1st May 1914	1st June 1914	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Commada canal	Do.	Do.	
Mandapeta canal	Do.	Do.	
Gorringa canal	Do.	Do.	
Injeram canal	Do.	Do.	
Ramakkala canal	Do.	Do.	
Godavari Conservancy Division.			
Main canal	15th April 1914	15th May 1914	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Gollaprum canal	Do.	Do.	
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Rellakurru canal	Do.	Do.	
Anakapalle canal	Do.	Do.	
Bonda-mulanka canal	Do.	Do.	
Godavari Northern Division.			
Dummugudium canal	15th March 1914	16th June 1914	

N.B.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until 48 hours after re-opening.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1913.

Under the provisions of section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following alterations shall be made in the rates of fees for the licensing and registration of vessels published on page 778 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1899:—

In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels in the three lines of navigation, the Godavari Kistna and Buckingham Canals, *strike out* the entries—

	Annual.	Six weeks.
	Rs	Rs. A. P.
Private boats for owner's personal use, each	24	4 8 0
Pleasure boat, each	2	0 6 0

and *substitute* the following:—

Private boats for owner's personal use:—			
Class I boats whose tonnage is under 2 tons each	2	0 6 0	
" II boats whose tonnage is over 2 tons but under 5 tons each	10	1 14 0	
" III boats whose tonnage is over 5 tons each	24	4 8 0	

6

Under the provisions of section 18 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras Act II of 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following additions to, and alterations in, the rules regulating the navigation on canals published at pages 753–774 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 27th June 1899, shall be made :—

(i) In rule 4 *for* the words "artificial canals" *substitute* "lines of navigation".

(ii) *Add* the following at the end of the first sentence of rule 5 :—

"but the Executive Engineer may extend the period of a sale week's license without payment of an additional fee, in the event of a boat being stranded through an unforeseen insufficiency of water. The period of extension so granted shall not exceed the time required for the boat to reach its destination after the canal has again become navigable."

At the end of the rule *add* "under a pass in Form L attached to these rules issued by the nearest canal officer".

FORM L.

(*Vide* Rule 5)

This pass is granted to permit the vessels noted below to proceed from to for measurement and license :—

Description of vessel.

Name of owner.

Date of issue.

Place of issue.

Signature of issuing officer.

[To be printed on violet paper of quarter foolscap size.]

FORM L.

(*Vide* rule 5.)

This pass is granted to permit the vessel noted below to proceed from to for measurement and license :—

Description of vessel.

Name of owner.

Date of issue.

Place of issue.

Signature of issuing officer.

[To be printed on violet paper of quarter foolscap size.]

(iii) *Add* the following at the end of rule 9 :—

"On production of the previous license or in the event of its loss, a duplicate thereof."

(iv) In the second sentence of rule 14, *for* the words "at the station at which the original license was obtained," *substitute* the words "at the annual licensing station at which the original license was obtained".

(v) In rule 24 *omit* the words "and in the Godavari river" in the first sentence. In the second sentence *omit* the words "ferry" and *insert* the words " or Port authority" after "District Board".

(vi) *Rule* 25.—*For* the words "loads or discharges cargo or ships or lands passengers at any of the wharves fixed under section 6 of the Act" occurring in the first sentence of this rule, *substitute* the words "make any use whatsoever of the wharves fixed under section 6 of the Act except as provided in Rule 29".

(vii) *Rule* 26.—*Add* the following words after the first sentence of this rule :—

"These limits shall be defined by notice boards".

(viii) *Rule* 28.—In the second sentence of this rule *omit* the words "each end of".

(ix) *Rule* 29.—*Add* at the end of the second sentence of this rule the words "counting from the previous midnight".

(x) *Rule* 31.—*Omit* the present rule and *substitute* the following :—

"Goods deposited on a wharf for export shall be removed within seven days from the date on which they were deposited. Goods landed at a wharf shall be removed within 48 hours from the time when they were landed. If the said goods be not removed within such time the consignor or the consignee, as the case may be, shall pay a demurrage fee at the rate prescribed in the notification published under section 6 of the Act. The said goods shall not be removed until the said fee is paid."

(xi) *Rule* 33.—After the word "canals" in the penultimate sentence of this rule, *add* the words "except on the Dummagudem canal where the maximum breadth shall be 15 feet".

(xii) *Rule* 34.—*Add* the following sentence at the end of the rule :—

"All vessels using the southern portion of the Buckingham canal shall be loaded so as to draw not more than two feet of water."

(xiii) *Rule* 35.—*Substitute* the following for the second sentence of this rule :—

"No such vessel shall carry passengers or cargo on the roof or side of the vessel, nor any cargo such as fish, manure, bones, skins or other articles which in the opinion of the canal officer is offensive or dangerous."

(xiv) *Rule* 37.—In the sentence printed under the first sentence of this rule after the words "steamers" *add* "or motor vessels," and after the word "rafts" *add* "or ballasts".

(xv) *Rule* 38.—*Omit* the present rule and *substitute* the following :—

"38. *Speed of steamers and motor vessels.*—No steamer or motor vessel shall travel at a greater speed than four miles per hour and between sunset and sunrise the speed shall not exceed three miles per hour. Steamers and motor vessels shall reduce their speed to three miles an hour when they come within half a mile of a lock and shall then whistle or hoot to give notice of their approach to the lock establishment. Steamers and motor vessels shall be warped or poled into and out of locks and shall not use their propellers or paddle wheels until quite clear of the locks. Every steamer or motor vessel shall be furnished with an efficient whistle or hooter. Steamers and other vessels shall reduce their speed to three miles an hour during the day and to two miles an hour between sunset and sunrise when passing round a bend in any canal and shall whistle when approaching such bend. Every vessels under steam and every motor vessel shall stop and reverse whenever necessary. Steamers and motor vessels shall whistle or hoot when within 400 yards of any boat and reduce speed to three miles an hour."

(xvi) *Insert* the following new rule between rules 43 and 44 and number it as 43-A:—

"43 A. *Temporary suspension of traffic.*—A canal officer of not lower rank than an Executive Engineer may for purposes of Government work, temporarily suspend navigation between any two points in a canal, necessary warning being given at the nearest traffic registering stations above and below".

(xvii) *Omit* the present rule 44 and *substitute* the following:—

"44. *Limit of canal officers' powers.*—A canal officer may on account of the infringement of any provision of the Act or any of rules and regulations passed under it, suspend the license of a vessel for not more than 15 days for a first offence, 30 days for a second offence in same year, 60 days for a third offence in the same year, and for the remainder of the official year for a fourth offence in the same year. Any suspension of a six weeks' license which is renewed under rule 9 or converted into an annual license under rule 10, shall be recorded on the licenses issued under those rules and will be treated as previous offences under this rule. In the case of the period of suspension being in excess of the unexpired portion of a six weeks' license no renewal of the license shall be granted under rule 9 until such period of suspension has expired.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1·48 acres of land in S. Nos. 136/1-B and 136/2 of the village of Balagu in Chicacole taluk of Ganjam district specified in the notification published at page 475 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1913, as required for constructing the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Office at Chicacole.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·14 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a building for the Public Works Department Sub-Division Office at Chicacole; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramok number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, No. 37 Balagu village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 136-1	Balagopalli Dubbanmurty Pantr, Elwarun Sastry and Venkatramma Sastry.	North, S. No. 136, east, S. No. 133; south, S. No. 136-2, west, S. No. 137-1.	Acs. 3·14

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·045 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a second class Police station at Veerarayaram, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramok number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Kallakurchi taluk, Paruthipattu village.			
Dry, S. No. 203 C. ...	Nagaraja Udayar Doraiswami Udayar and Karuppayi Ammal	North, street; east, tank; south, channel and patta land; west, temple and patta land.	Acs. ·045

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·44 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Pattambi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malaparam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar District, Walluvanad taluk, Pattiimanyalam village			
			ACS.
Dry, S. No. 61-2 A.	Owner, Kathala Paru Nambiar, occupant, Chirikandathottyil Rayan	North, Panthalkkal puramba, S. Nos. 61-3 A-1 and 61-5; east, Kanankat puramba, S. No. 61-1 and road S. No. 21; south, Pelicestation, S. No. 61-2 B and road S. No. 21; west, Panthalkkal puramba, S. Nos. 61-3 A-1 and 61-5.	·57
Do. No. 61-3 A-2.	Owner and occupant, Valiakkavil Ukkandanmanni Perumbra Nair	Do. do.	·89
		Total ..	1·46

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D

Fort St. George, January 9, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·88 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali Railway line in Budampad, Guntur taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, No. 37. Budampad village.			
Permanent land			
			acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 16-2 B-2.	Malladi Ayyanna, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 6 D; east and south, S. No. 6 C-2, west, S. No. 2 B-2.	·3
Do. No. 16-2 C-2.	Malladi Ramaswami, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 2 B-2; east, S. No. 2 C-4; south and west, S. No. 2 C-2.	·45
Do. No. 6 A-3 ..	Chirakuri Lakshmipati, pattadar and owner.	North, S. Nos. 6 and 7; east, S. No. 5 C-4; south, S. No. 6 C-3; west, S. No. 5 C-2.	·26
Do. No. 6 C-3 ..	Chirakuri Ramanna, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 5 A-3; east, S. No. 6 C-6; south, S. No. 5 D-3; west, S. No. 5 C-2.	·32
Do. No. 5 D-3 ..	Chirakuri Peranna, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 6 C-3; east, S. No. 6 D-4; south, S. No. 16; west, S. No. 5 D-2.	·34
		Total permanent land ..	1·49
Temporary land			
Govt., dry, S. No. 16-2 B-2.	Malladi Ayyanna, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 5 D; east, S. No. 2 B-2; south and west, S No 2 B-1	·3
Do. No. 16-2 C-2.	Malladi Ramaswami, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No 2 B-3; east, S No. 2 A; south and west, S. No. 2 C-1	·12
Do. No 6 A-3 ..	Chirakuri Lakshmipati, pattadar and owner.	North, S. No. 7; east, S No. 6 A 3; south, S. No. 5 A-1; west, S No 7	·7
Do. No. 6 C-3	Chirakuri Ramanna, pattadar and owner	North, S. No 5 A-2; east, S. No. 5 C-3; south and west S No 5 C-1.	·8
Do. No. 5 D-3	Chirakuri Peranna, pattadar and owner.	North, S No 5 C-2; east, S No. 5 D-3; south, and west, S. No. 5 D-1.	·9
		Total temporary land ..	·39
		Total permanent land ..	1·49
		Grand Total ..	1·88

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·5021 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of irrigation of Agrasathangadi village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 53 *Mangudi village.*	
			ACRE.
Wet, S. No. 32 B ..	41. Saiyid Mukuth Sahib; enjoyer Veerammal, guardian of minor Muthia Chetti	North, S No. 34 C, channel; east, S No. 32 A, channel; south, S. No 32 D, wet; west, S No. 32 E, wet.	·0327
Do. No. 32 D ..	144. Viswanathan, guardian of Valambal Ammal; enjoyer Veerammal, guardian of minor Muthia Chetti.	North, S. No. 34 E, wet; east, S No. 32 A, channel; south, S. No. 32 E, wet; west, S No. 32 D, wet.	·0033
Do. No. 32 E ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 32 D, wet; east, S. No 32 A, channel; south, S No. 32 F, wet; west, S No. 32 E, wet.	·0177
Do. No. 32 F ..	Do. do.	North, S No. 32 E, wet; east, S. No 32 A channel; south, S. No. 32 G, wet; west, S. No. 32 F, wet.	·0345
Do. No. 32 G ..	Do. do.	North, S No 32 F, wet, east, S No. 32 A channel, south, S No. 32 H, wet; west, S No 32 G, wet.	·0459
Do. No. 32 H ..	82. Saiyid Mahomed Sheriff Sahib; enjoyer Veerammal, guardian of minor Muthia Chetti	North, S. No 32 G, wet; east, S. No 32 A, channel; south, S. No 32 M, wet; west, S. No. 32 H, wet	·0200
Do. No. 32 M ..	81 Saiyid Mukuth Sahib and Abdul Rahman Sahib.	North, S No. 32 H, wet; east, S No 32 A, channel; south, S No. 32 N, wet; west, S No. 32 M, wet.	·0000
		No. 51 *Vadagarai village.*	
Wet, S No. 101 A ..	87. Somasundaram, Pillai ..	North, S No. 72 K, channel porumboke of Mangudi; east, S No. 622, south, S. No 101 B, wet, west, S. No. 101 A, wet	·1489
Do. No. 101 B ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 101 A, wet; east, S. No 622; south, S. No. 101 C, wet; west, S. No. 101 B, wet.	·0440
Do No. 101 C ..	88. Krishna Pillai ..	North, S No 101 B, wet, east, S. No. 99 C, channel porumboke of Mangudi, south, S. No 101 F, wet; west, S. No. 101 C, wet.	·1689
		Total ..	·5021

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bodi in S. No. 123-2 of Manjeru; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is kept in the Cocanada Tahsildar's office and available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Manjeru village.	
			ACRE.
Zamindari, jeroyity, wet, S. No. 123-2.	Pangumantrala Nahayya, tenant; Raja of Pithapur, (land owner).	North, S. No. 123-3, east S. No. 123-2, south, irrigation channel, west, S No. 123-2.	·04

Fort St. George, January 10, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·24 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the catch drain on the left of No. I channel of the Hajipuram tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Hajipuram village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 7 A-2.	Singamalli Srirangulu Nagampalli Narayanappa, Gayara Ankiah, Kasara Pangal and Vagde Boothagudu.	North, S No 7 A-1; east, S. No. 13 A-2; south, S. No 7 B; west, S No. 7 A-1.	·06
Rishyamukhyam, dry, S. No 13 A-2	Kammara Pullaiah and Kammara Gurappa.	North, S. No. 13 A-1; east, S. No 14-2; south, S. No 13 B; west, S. No. 7 A-2.	·25
Govt., dry, S. No. 14-2	Chintalacheruvu Chinakondayya.	North and east S. No. 14-1; south, S. No. 25 C-1; west, S. No 13 A-2.	·01
Dry, inam, S. No. 25 C-2.	Sirabhi Pitchiah and Sirabhi Lakshmiah	North, S No. 25 C 1; east, S. No. 24 A-2; south, S No. 25 B; west, S. No 14-2	·26
Govt., dry, S. No 24 A-2.	Chintalacheruvu Chinakondayya.	North, S No 24 A 1; east S No 30 A 2; south, S. No. 24 A-3; west, S No 25 C-2.	·28
Do. S. No 30 A-2.	Modereddy Govindayya, Modereddy Ramaiah and Modereddy Lakshmiah.	North, S No 30 A-1; east, S No 177-2 B; south, S. No 30 A-3, west, S. No. 24 A-2.	·33
		Total	1·24

Fort St. George, January 16, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a field channel from sluice No. 14 of the east main channel of the Bærer tank system; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Salem district, Krishnagiri taluk, No. 13 Tribute Kadirampatti village.			
Dry, No. 231-2 B ..	Ramakavundan and Kaneri ..	North, No. 229 A, east, No. 231-2 A; south, No. 233, west, No. 234.	·12
Wet, No. 231-1 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 231-2 A; east, No. 231-1 A; south, No 232 B, west, No. 231-2 B.	·01
Do, No. 232 B ..	Rangammal	North, No. 231-1 B, east, No. 232 A; south, Kottapatti village; west, No. 233.	·04
		Total ..	·17

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 9, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway in Salapad, hamlet

of Sekur, Guntur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur Tenali Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sakipad, hamlet of Sekur village.		
	Puramboke land.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 883 C.	Pattadars, Kolli Nayudamma, Nagamotha Lingayya, Nagamotha Appayya, Kotha Appayya, Nagamotha Raghavayya, Nagamotha Subbayya and Nagamotha Veerayya; enjoyers, Kolli Nayudamma, Arumalla Appayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, Arumalla Ramaswami, Arumalla Venkataratnam, Kotha Butchibhotayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, son of Ramaswamy and Nagamotha Veerayya.	North, S. No. 883 B; east and south, S. No. 883 D; west, S. No. 883 E.	4·00 4·12
Do. No. 891 A.	Pattadars, Muncoolu and Kodandaramayya, Kotha Venkatakrishnayya and Karla Ramakka; enjoyer, Munnalaneni Kodandu Ramayya.	North, S. Nos. 884 B-3 and 890 A-2; east and south, S. No. 891 B; west, S. No. 883 C.	56
Do. No. 884 B-3.	Mannam Subbayya and Mannam Venkata Ramayya.	North, S. No. 884 B; east, S. No. 890 A-2; south, S. No. 883 C; west, S. No. 884 B-1.	1·60
Do. No. 885 B	Paladugu Reddamma	North, S. No. 885 A; east, S. No. 889 A-2; south, S. No. 881 B; west, S. No. 891 A.	·31
Do. No. 890 A-2.	Pattadars, Yarlagadda Sangayya and Yarlagadda Venkataramayya; enjoyers, Parchuru Pitchayya, Parchuru Nireyya, Parchuru Sangayya and Parchuru Lakshmayya's son Sangayya.	North, S. No. 890 A-1; east, S. Nos. 890 A-3 and 890 B-1; south, S. No. 891 A; west, S. Nos. 889 A.	2·75
Govt., wet, No. 890 B-1.	Pattadars, Yarlagadda Sangayya and Yarlagadda Venkataramayya; enjoyers, Yarlagadda Muthayya, Yarlagadda Sangayya and Yarlagadda Rameswamy.	North, S. No. 884-2 C; east and south, S. Nos. 890 B-2 and 890 B-3; west, S. No. 890 A-2.	55
Do. No. 884-2 C.	Vuyyuru Ankamma	North, S. No. 891-2 E; east, S. No. 890 C; south, S. No. 885 D; west, S. No. 883-2 C.	·35
Do. No. 884-3 A	Pattadar, Ayinampudi Lakshmayya; enjoyers, Kotha Sangayya and Kotha Kotayya	North, S. No. 884-3; east, S. No. 885 C; south, S. No. 884-4 B; west, S. No. 883-2 C.	·35
Govt., dry, S. No. 883 E.	Pattadars, Kolli Nayudamma, Nagamotha Lingayya, Nagamotha Appayya, Kotha Appayya Nagamotha Raghavayya, Nagamotha Subbayya and Nagamotha Veerayya; enjoyers, Kolli Nayudamma, Arumalla Appayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, Arumalla Ramaswamy, Arumalla Venkataratnam, Kotha Butchibhotayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, son of Ramaswamy and Nagamotha Veerayya.	North, S. No. 883 E, east, S. No. 883 C; south, Vadlamudy; west, S. No. 883 E.	·16
		Total ..	10·55
	Temporary land.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 883 E.	Pattadars, Kolli Nayudamma, Nagamotha Lingayya, Nagamotha Appayya Kotha Appayya, Nagamotha Raghavayya, Nagamotha Subbayya and Nagamotha Veerayya, enjoyers, Kolli Nayudamma, Arumalla Appayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, Arumalla Ramaswamy, Arumalla Venkataratnam, Kotha Butchibhotayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, son of Ramaswamy and Nagamotha Veerayya.	North, S. No. 883 A, east, S. No. 883 C; south, S. No. 883 D, west, S. No. 883 A.	·05
Do. No. 884 B-3.	Mannam Subbayya and Mannam Venkata Ramayya.	North, S. No. 884 B-1; east, S. No. 884 B-3; south, S. No. 883 E; west, S. No. 884 E-1	·15
Govt., wet, S. No. 884-2 B.	Vuyyuru Ankamma	North, S. No. 891-2 A; east, S. No. 885 B, south, S. No. 884-2 C; west, S No. 889-2 B.	·20
Do. No. 890 B-2	Pattadars, Yarlagadda Sangayya and Yarlagadda Venkataramayya; enjoyers, Yarlagadda Muthayya, Yarlagadda Sangayya and Yarlagadda Rameswamy.	North, S. No. 890 B-1; east and south, S. No. 890 B-3; west, S. No. 890 B-1	·24

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sulapad, hamlet of Sakur village—cont.			
Temporary land—*cont.*			
Govt., wet, S No 894 B.	Pattadar, Ayinampudi Lakshmayya; enjoyers, Kotha Sangayya and Kotha Ratnayya.	North, S No. 894 A; east S No. 894-6 C; north, S No 894-4 E; west S No. 869-9 D.	Acs. ·38
Do. No. 894-4 C	Do. do.	North, S No. 894-4 A; east, S No 895 D, south, S No. 894-4 B; west, S. No. 894 4 B	·04
Govt., dry, No. 883 E	Pattadars, Kolli Nayudamma, Nagamotha Langayya, Nagamotha Appayya, Kotha Appayya, Nagamotha Raghavayya, Nagamotha Subbayya and Nagamotha Veerayya; enjoyers, Kolli Nayudamma, Arumalla Appayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, Arumalla Ramaswamy, Arumalla Venkatratnam, Kotha Subbiretayya, Arumalla Krishnayya, son of Ramaswamy and Nagamotha Veerayya.	North, S. No. 883 A; east, S. No. 843 C; south, S. No 883 F; west, S No 882 A.	·14
Do. No. 883 G.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 883 F; east, S. No 882 C; south, Vadlamudy; west, S. No 8 3 F	·07
		Total temporary land ..	1·69
		Total permanent land .	12 60
		Grand total ..	12·69

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·58 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pipe line between the proposed Loco workshop and the Cauvery river and for a pumping station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Pannaipuhkuttchi village			
Nelium peramboke, S.F. No. 74-1 A.	Ranganatha Nayudu ..	North, east, south and west, S.F No. 74-1 A ..	Acs. ·15
Do	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	·20
Do.	Appanna Nayudu ..	Do. do. ..	·11
Do.	Narayanaswami Nayudu ..	Do do ..	·04
Do.	Do. ..	Do do. ..	·07
Do.	Do. ..	Do do. ..	·02
		Total .	·58

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18·83 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a railway from Podanur to Pollachi, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambadi, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Dharapuram taluk, Kurumbi village			
Ryotwari, No. 682-1 B.	A. Pathegoundan	North and east, No. 682-1; south, No. 687-3; west, No. 690	Acs. ·94
Do. No. 682-2 B	Narayanaswami Nayudu ..	North, No. 682-1, east, No. 682-3, south, No. 683, west, No. 690	8·34
Do. No. 683-1 B.	Do. ..	North, No. 682, east and south, No 683-2; west, No 690.	·46
Do. No. 683-2 B.	Kandaswamigoundan ..	North, No 682, east, No. 683-3, south, No. 683-5; west, No 683-2	2 69
Do. No. 683-3 B.	Marakkal	North, No 683-3; east, No 683-4, south and west, No 683-2.	·73
Do. No. 683-4 B	Sinnayagoundan	North, No. 683-4; east, No. 684; south, No. 686; west, No. 683-3.	1 18
Do. No. 684-2 B	K Karuppagoundan	North, No 684-1; east and south, No 685; west, No 683.	·45
Enfranchised inam, No. 685-2 B.	Govindagoundan and Venkatachaliyan ..	North, No. 685-3; east, No 685-6, south, No. 685-5; west, No. 685-1	1 50
Ryotwari, No. 685-4 B.	Ramaswami Nayakan ..	North, No. 684; east, No. 685-1; south, No. 685-4, west, No 691.	·36
Do. No 685-3 B.	Marudayee	North, No. 685-1; east, No. 685-2; south, No. 685-6; west, No. 685 B.	·36
Do. No. 685-5 B.	Muyya Goundan	North, No 685-2, east, No. 673; south, No. 685-6; west No. 685-3.	1·06
Do. No. 672-1 B.	Kulla Goundan	North, No 672-1; east, No. 672-1 & 3; south, No 671-2, west, No. 685.	·72
Do. No 672-3 B.	Ranga Kanan	North, No 672-1, east, No. 672-3, south, No 692; west No 688	1·60
Do. No 671-3 B.	R. Venkatachala Kanan and Venkatachala Kanan, Alamelu	North, No 671-3, east, No. 671-4, south, Nos. 671-3 and 671-6; west, No 692	1 86
Do. No. 671-4 B.	Hussain Khan Sahib	North, No. 671-4; east, No. 671-5; south, No. 671-6, west, No 671-3.	·83
Do. No. 671-5 B.	Sahayya	North, No 671-5, east, No. 672; south, No. 671-5, west, No 671-4.	·75
Devadayam, inam, No 671-6 B.	Venkataswami Nayudu and Sabha Nayakan.	North, No. 671-3, east No 671-4, south, No. 671-5, west, No 671-3.	·15
Ryotwari, No. 670-2 B.	Ranga Kanan and Kali Kanan..	North, No 670-2; east, No. 670-4; south, No. 670-2; west No. 671.	·81
Do. No. 670-3 B.	Perumal Kanan	North, No. 670-2; east, No. 670-4; south, No 692; west, No 671.	·41
Do. No. 692-1 B.	Ramu Kanan	North, No. 612-4; east, No. 692-3, south, No. 692-1, west, No 691.	·75
Do. No. 692-2 B.	Gulamhoe	North, No 692-3, east, No. 692-3, south, No. 692-2, west, No. 692-1.	1·50
Enfranchised inam, No. 692-4 B.		North, No 692-4, east, No 671; south, No. 692-4; west, No. 692-3	1 80
		Total ..	18·93

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·52 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of gangmen's quarters in mile 452·8 on the line from Rameswaram to Danushkodi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer may take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambadi, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Rameswaram village.			
Dry land	Raja of Ramnad (both melvaramdar and kudivaramdar).	North, east, south and west, main waste land .	Acres. 52

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali-Repalle Railway line in Tenali, Ponal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or patrambokc, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village.		
	Permanent land.		
Govt., wet, D. No. 205 (3) A-1-14.	Koganti Tatayya, Koganti Ankamma and Koganti Subbayya (sons of Nagayya).	North, No. 220; east, No. 205-2 A-1 B; south, No. 204; west, No. 205-2 B.	24
Do. No. 205-2 A-3 C.	Koganti Kotayya	North, No. 204 east, No 205 (3) A-2 A; south, No. 206 (4) A-3 E; west, No. 204.	·04
Do. No. 204 F-3	Koganti Punnayya, being minor, guardian and mother Chukkamma.	North, No. 205, east, No. 204 F-4, south, No. 204 G-3; west, Nos. 204 E and 204 F-2.	·27
Do. No. 204 G-3.	(1) Koganti Angayya, (2) Koganti Subbayya, (3) Koganti Venkayya, (4) Koganti Suryanarayana and (5) Koganti Veerayya, Nos. 2 to 5 being minors, guardian and mother Koganti Nagamma.	North, No. 204 F-3; east, No. 204 G-4; south, No. 204 H-3; west, No. 204 G-2	·20
Do. No. 204 H-3.	Koganti Kotayya	North, No. 204 G-3; east, Nos. 204 G-2 and 205; south, No. 205; west, No. 204 H-2	·16
Do. dry, No. 220 C-1.	Do.	North, No. 221; east, No. 220 C-2, south, No. 220-D; west, No. 208	·20
Do. No. 222 C-1.	Tenali Municipal Council ..	North, No. 223; east, No. 222 C-2; south, No. 221, west, No. 222 B	·51
Do. No. 223 A-1..	Do. ..	North, *ad*, east, No. 223 A-2; south, No. 222; west, No. 223 B.	·01
		Total ..	1·18
	Temporary land.		
Govt., wet, No. 205-2 A-3 B.	Koganti Kotayya	North, No. 204; east, No. 205-2 A-3 C, south, Pinapad, west, No. 205-2 A-3 A	·03
Do. No. 205-2 A-4 A.	Koganti Angayya, son of Venkatrayudu	North, No. 205-2 A-4 B, east, No. 207; south, Pinapad; west, No. 205-2 A-2 B	·08
Do. No. 204 F-2	Koganti Punnayya, being minor, guardian and mother Chukkamma	North and east, No. 204 F-3; south, No. 204 G-2; west, No. 204 F-1.	·03
Do. No. 204 G-2	(2) Koganti Angayya, (2) Koganti Subbayya, (3) Koganti Venkayya, (4) Koganti Suryanarayana and (5) Koganti Veerayya, Nos 2 to 5 being minors, guardian and mother Koganti Nagamma.	North, No. 204 F-2, east, No. 204 G-3; south, No 204 H-2, west, No. 204 G-1.	·16
Do. No. 204 H-2	Koganti Kotayya	North, No 204 G-2; east, No. 204 H-3; south, No. 205; west, No 204 H-1	26
Do No. 207-1 A	Rugi Mayadamma and Rugi Somayya.	North and east, No. 207-1 B; south, No. 208; west, No. 205	·01
Do. No. 208-2 A.	Rugi Somayya	North, Pinapad; east, No 207; south, No. 208-2 B; west, Pinapad.	·02
Do. No. 209 A ..	Nahjala Ayyamma ..	North and east, No. 209 B; south, Chinnavur; west, Pinapad.	01
		Total of temporary land ..	·47
		Total of permanent land ..	1·13
		Total ..	1 60

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Fort St. George, January 15, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a bodi through S. No. 140 of Salapaka, Cocanada taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarters Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is kept in the Head-quarter's Deputy Collector's office and is available for inspection.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Guntur district, Counmda taluk, Kalapala village.			
Wet, inam, No. 146-2.	Degala Subbayya	North Nos. 146-2 and 141; east No. 130, bodi; south, No. 146-1; west, S. No. 16.	ACRE 06

F. E MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 12, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali-Repalli Chord line in Penapadu village, Tenali taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector of Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector, is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Penapadu village.			
Permanent land.			
Govt., wet, No. 64 A-3.	Ravi Ayyanna	North, No. 62; east, Nos. 64 A-4 and 63; south, No. 63; west, No. 64 A-2.	ac. ·26
Do. No. 63 C.	Ravi Ayyanna and Bandlamudi Gurunadha Sastrula *alias* Guremurthy Sastrulu.	North, No. 64, east, No. 63 D; south, No. 65; west, No. 63 B.	·58
Do. No. 66 C.	Vennam Bapayya and Gudatu Venkanna.	North, No. 63; east, No. 65 D; south, Nos. 65 D and 62; west, No. 66 B.	·55
Do. No. 61 C.	Perugu China Venkataswami ..	North, Nos. 61 E and 64; east, No. 61 B; south, No. 60; west, No. 61 D.	·63
Do. No. 60 B.	Perugu China Venkataswami and Perugu Amarayya.	North, Nos. 61 and 60 A; east, No. 56; south and west, No. 60 C.	·52
		Total Permanent land ..	2 48
Temporary land.			
Govt., wet, No. 64 A-2	Ravi Ayyanna	North, No. 62; east, No. 64 A-3; south, No. 63; west, No. 64 A-1	·10
Do. No. 64 A-4	Do.	North, No. 62; east, No. 63; south, *nil*; west, No. 64 A-3.	·01
Do. No. 63 B	Ravi Ayyanna and Bandlamudi Gurunadi Sastrulu *alias* Guranadha Sastrulu.	North, No. 64; east, No. 63 C; south, No. 65; west, No. 63 A.	·17
Do. No. 63 D ..	Do. do.	North, No. 64; east, Nos. 62 and 63 E; south, No. 65; west, No. 64 C.	·38
Do. No. 65 E ..	Vennam Bapayya and Gudatu Venkanna.	North, No. 63; east No. 66 C; south and west, No. 65 A	·33
Do. No. 65 D ..	Vennam Bapayya	North, No. 63; east, Nos. 65 E and 61; south and west, No. 65 C	·13
Do. No. 61 B ..	Same as 61 C	North, No. 51 A; east, Nos. 61 A and 62; south, Nos. 61 C and 60; west, Nos. 61 C and 65.	·54
Do. No. 61 D ..	Do.	North, Nos. 61 C and 55; east, No. 61 C; south, No. 60, west, Nos. 61 E and 56.	·16
Do. No. 60 A ..	Perugu China Venkataswami ..	North, No. 61; east, No. 55; south and west, No. 60 B.	·13
Do. No. 60 C .	Perugu China Venkataswami and Perugu Amarayya.	North, Nos. 60 C and 61, east, Nos. 60 B and 56; south and west, No. 60 D.	·54
		Total Temporary land	2 63
		Grand total ..	6·11

Fort St. George, January 7, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring acres 25·37 be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali-Repalle Railway line to Vemur village, Tenali taluk; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Rep lle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwhom, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village.		
	Permanent land.		
Govt., dry, No. D, No. 85 2-A.	Lanka Ramalasu and Lanka Subbayya ..	North, No. 86; east, No 85 2-B; south, No. 87, west, No 96.	Acs. ·19
Do. No. 86 E.	Same owners as 86 A	North, No. 87, east, Nos 96 A and 96, south and west, No 96C	·27
Do. No. 86 A-1 B	Ghanta Subbanna, Ghanta Talayya, Ghanta Kattayya, Ghanta Venkatappiah (anjoyar No 1)	North, No. 86, east, No. 87; south and west, Nos. 85 A-2.	·05
Do. No. 86 (3).	Same owners as 85 (1)	North, No. 86 (2), east, No. 87; south, Nos 96, 96(3), 88 (4), west, No. 1312	·05
Do. No. 87 A-3.	Do. 87 A-3	South, No 87 B-1, east, No 87 A-3 south, No 96, west, No 87 A 1, 86.	·38
Do. No 87 B-1.	Dhara Subbaraiah.	North, No. 87 C-1, east, No 87 B-3; south, No 87 A-3, west, Nos. 88, 89.	·12
Do. No. 87 C-1.	Koganti Ayodyaramaiah	North, No. 88; east, No 87 C-2, south, No 87 B-1; west, No. 86.	·21
Do. No. 1313 1-A	Maka Viyanna (patladar), Maka Ratnayya (anjoyar).	North, No 1313 1-B, east, nil; south, No. 1313 2-B; west, No 81	·06
Do. No. 1313 2-B.	Koganti Ayodhyaramaiah	North, No 1313 1-A; east, No 1313 2-C, south, Nos. 1313 2-C, and 1313 2 A, west, No. 81.	·16
Do. No. 1313 3-C.	Koganti Subbayya	North, No. 1313 2-B, east, No. 1313 3-D; south, No. 1313 4-C, west, No. 1313 4 B.	·23
Do. No. 1313 4-C.	Koganti Pullayya	North, No 1313 3-C; east, No 1313 3-D; south, No 1313 5-C, west, No. 1313 4 E.	·21
Do. No. 1312 1-B.	Koganti Pullayya, Koganti Prakasam, Koganti Kattayya (patladars), (No. 3 anjoyar).	North, No. 1313 4-C; east, No 1313 5-D, south, No. 1313, west, No. 1313 2-B.	·32
	Do do. 4	North, No. 1313; east, No. 1312 1-C; south, No. 1312 2-C, west, No 1312 1-A	·01
Do. No. 1312 2-C.	Tummala Ramanayya	South, No. 1312 1 B; east, No. 1313 2-D and 88, south, No 1313 3-C, west, No 1312 2-E.	·48
Do. No. 1312 2-C.	Sajja Krishnaiah	North, No. 1312 2 C; east, No. 88, south No. 1312 2-B; west, nil.	·01
Govt., wet, D No. 81 C	Vemur Peramayya, Vemur Lakshmanna, Vemur Venkatramaiah (patladars), Vemur Nagayya, Vemur Ramayya being minor by his brother No 4, Nagayya.	North, No 81 B, east, No 1313; south, No. 81 D, west, No. 42.	·05
Do. No. 42 1-C.	Do do.	North, No 42 1-B; east, No. 81; south, No. 42 1 D; west, No 38	1·00
Do. No. 38 (c)	Koganti Subbanna, Koganti Ramayya ..	North, No. 38 E; east, No. 38 D; south, No. 38, west, No. 34.	·56
Do. No. 34 (3) A-3	Kanniganti Subbanna, Kanniganti Subbanna, Kanniganti Sambanna, Kanniganti Bhaskayya, Kanniganti Syamalamma (patladars), Murra Rattamma, Kanniganti Kondayya (anjoyars)	North, No 34 (3) A-2; east, No. 38; south, Nos. 34 (3) A-4, 34 (3) B-1 and 34 (3) A-3; west, No. 12	·73
Do. No. 34 (3) B-1.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 34 (3) A-3; south, No 34 (3) B-2; west, No 34 (3) A-3.	·06
Do. No. 12 (c) ..	Kanneganti Pedapunnamma, Kanniganti China Kotayya	North, No 12 B, east, No. 34, south, Nos. 12 D, 12 E; west, No. 12	·31
Do. No. 12 A ..	Kanniganti China Kotiah	North, No. 24; east, No. 12, south, No. 12 B; west No 12	·31
Do. No. 97 A 3 ..	Tummala China Verranna, Tummala Peda Verranna, Tummala Venkanna.	North, No. 85, east, No. 97 A-3; south, No 98; west, No 97 A-2	·53
Do. No. 93 B ..	Ghanta Subbanna, Ghanta Talayya, Ghanta Kattayya, Ghanta Venkatappayya.	North, No. 97, east, No 98 C, south, No 93, west, No 93 A.	·28
Do. No. 99 E ..	Amirineni Venkatadri, Amirineni Pitchayya (patladars), Amirineni Ramanayya (anjoyar).	North, No. 98, east, No. 98 C; south, No 100; west, No. 99 A	·27
Do. No. 100 C ..	Tummala Peda Verranna, Tummala China Verranna, Tummala Venkanna	North, No. 99, east, No 100 B, south, No. 101; west, No 100 D.	·38
Do. No. 101 C ..	Amirineni Pachayya, Amirineni Ammayya, Amirineni Venkateswarlu being minor, mother and guardian Hanumayamma, Gogineni Kotayya, Gogineni Raghavayya.	North, No. 100, east, No 101 D, south, No. 102; west, Nos 101 A, 101 B.	·37

Description of land, wet or dry, assessment or peramboke, with survey or patta sub-number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village—contd.		
	Permanent land—*contd.*		
Govt., dry, No. 123 A 2	Bhimaraju Buchayya, Bhimaraju Lingayya, Koganti Veraiya's son Nagayya, Koganti Veerayya, Koganti Ammayya, Sajja Papayya, Sajja Nagayya, Koganti Nagayya, Koganti Kotayya, Amirineni China Venkatadri, Amirineni Ammayya, Thummala China Veeraiya Lanka Ramudu, Koganti Padakotayya's son Veeraiya, Koganti Sreeramulu, Anne Appayya, Amirineni Chenchayya, Puttaganti Veeraiya, Amirineni Venkayya, Chigurupati Adinarayana, Koganti Anjayya, Gogineni Veerabhadrayya, Koganti Anjayya and Koganti China Subrahmanyam.	North, No. 123 A-2; east, No. 126; south, No. 123 A-6; west, No. 123	ACS. 2 42
Do. No. 124 C. ..	Gogineni Veerabhadrayya . .	North, No. 122 B; east, No. 123; south, No. 123; west, No. 108.	·1
Do. No. 126 B-2.	Bhimaraju Ramayya's sons Ramalingayya, and Janikayya being minors, mother Punnamma.	North, No. 119 F 2; east, No. 125 C-3; south, No. 125 B-4; west, No. 122	·10
Do. No. 126 C-3..	Bhimaraju Lingayya and Buchayya ..	North, No. 126 C-2; east, No. 125 F-3; south, No. 126 C-4; west, No. 124 B-2	·28
Do. No. 126 F-3..	Bhimaraju Ramayya's sons Ramalingayya and Janikayya being minors, mother Punnamma	North, No. 125 F-2; east, No. 127; south, No. 127; west, No. 125 C-4	9
Do. No. 127 D-1	Bhimaraju Ramalingayya, and Janikayya being minors, guardian mother Punnamma.	North, No. 126; east, No. 127 B-2; south, No. 126 D-2; west, No. 126	·2
Do. No. 127 B-2..	Bhimaraju Ramalingayya and Janikayya, being minor mother and guardian Punnamma, Buchayya, Lingayya, Venkateswarlu.	North, No. 126; east, No 127 C-1; south No. 127 B-4, west, No. 127 A-1	·15
Do. No. 127 C-1.	Bhimaraju Venkateswarlu	North and east, No. 121 C-2; south and west, No. 127 B-2.	·1
Do. No. 127 A-1..	Bhimaraju Lingayya and Buchayya ..	North, No 127 B-2, east, No 127 A-2; south, No. 128; west, No 127 B-2.	·5
Do. No. 129 B-2..	Bhimaraju Ramalingayya, and Janikayya, being minors, mother and guardian Punnamma.	North, No. 127, east, No. 128; south, and west, No 129 B-1.	·1
Do. No. 128 C .	Bhimaraju Lingayya and Bhimaraju Buchayya.	North, Nos. 125 B and 127, east, No. 134; south, Nos. 128 A and 128 D; west, Nos. 127 and 128	·24
Do No 134 C	Bhimaraju Subbayya	North, No. 134 B; east, No 137; south, No 134 D; west, No 125	33
Do. No. 141-1 C.	Bhimaraju Venkateswarlu, Goli Ramalingam and Goli Venkatalingam.	North and east, No. 142-1 B; south, Nos. 140 and 142-1 D; west, No. 137.	·14
Do. No. 142-2 C.	Nandiraju Lingayya	North and east, No. 142-2 B, south, No. 141, west, No 140.	·03
Do. No. 140-1 C.	Bhimaraju Krishnayya, Bhimaraju Subba Rau and Bhimaraju Gurumurty.	North, No. 142; east, No. 140-1 D, south, No. 140-1 C; west, No. 140-1 B.	·14
Do. No. 140-2 C.	Bhimaraju Muthayya, Bhimaraju Venkateswarlu and Ramarajugadu Ramanna.	North, No. 140-1 C; east, No. 141; south, No. 139; west, No 140-2 B	·12
Do. No. 141 A-1	Nandiraju Lingayya	North, No. 142; east, No. 141 A-2; south, No. 142 A-1 A; west, No. 140	·02
Do. No. 1105-2 E	Thalubhata Ramudu and Venkataswami, son of Kotaya Thalubhata Veeraiya.	North, No. 1105-2 A, B, C; east, No. 1105-2 F, south, No 1105-2 B; west, No. 1105-2 D.	·26
Do. No. 1105-3 B.	Lanka Subbayya	North, No 1105-2 E; east, Nos. 1105-2 C and 1105-1 F, south, No. 1105, west, No. 1105-2 A.	·19
Do No. 1105-1 C.	Thalubhata Ramudu, son of Nagaya and Venkata	North and east, No. 1105-1 B, south, No 1104, west, No. 1105-2 E.	·7
Do. No. 1105-1 E.	Vemuri Ramakrishnayya	North, No. 1105, east, No. 1105-1 G; south, No 1105-2 E; west, No. 1105-1 A.	·64
Do. No. 1105-2 B.	Chopparam Kotayya and Subbanadri, pattadars, mojavar, Amirineni Ramayya.	North, No 1105-1 E; east, Nos. 1104 and 1104-1 C, south and west, No. 1105-2 A.	·17
Do. No 1104-2 C.	Vemuri Ramakrishnayya .. .	North and east, No. 1104 b B, south, No. 1107; west, No. 1104-2 D	·34
Do. No. 1103-1 B.	Do.	North, No 1104; east, No 1103-1 A; south, No. 1120, west, No 1103-1 C.	·17
Do. No. 1120-1 A 3.	Do.	North, No 1103-1 A-2, east, No. 1120-1 B-3, south, No. 1120-1 A-4; west, Nos. 1107 and 112E A-4	·84
Do No 1120-1 B b.	Anne Buchayya and Chigurupati Adinarayana.	North and east, No. 1120-1 B 2; south, No. 1120-2 B; west, No. 1120-1 B-4.	·49
Do No 1120-2 B.	Bhaktadar Anne Subbayya . ..	North, No. 1120-2 B; east, No. 1119; south, No. 1120-3 A, west, No. 1120-2 A.	·07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village—cont.		
	Permanent land—cont.		acs.
Govt., dry, No. 1119-3 C.	Duddupatruni Ankineedu, Narayanappa, son of Appahanda, and Koganti Guruvayya.	North, No 1120-2 C; east, No. 1120-2 E; south, Nos 1120-3 D and 1112, west, No. 1120-3 D	75
Do. No. 1112 E	Do. do.	North, No. 1120, east, No. 1112 C; south, No. 1113, Puljepalli; west, No 1112 A.	·03
Do. No. 1113 C	Duddupatruni Ankineedu and Narayanappa	North and east, No 1113 B; south, Puljepalli, west, No 1112.	·7
Do. No. 1107 B.	Anna Subbayya	North, No. 1104; east, No. 1103; south and west, No. 1107 A	·9
		Total, Permanent land ..	16 14
	Temporary land.		
Govt., dry, No. 963 B.	Lanka Ramadasu and Lanka Subbayya.	North, No. 14, east, No. 86-3 C; south, No. 97; west No 86-2 A.	·27
Do. No. 96 A.	Pattadars Koganti Subramanyam, Koganti Pedavenkayya, Koganti Bhushayya, Koganti Perayya Koganti Appayya, Koganti China Venkayya and Amirneni Anamayya; (enjoyer on behalf of Anka Devara God, a portion of the land being dedicated to the same).	North, No 97, east, No. 96; south and west, No 96 B	·02
Do. No. 86 (3).	Amirneni Venkatadri and Amirneni Pitchayya (pattadars)	North, No. 86 (1), east, No. 87; south, No. 86 (3), west, No. 1312	·34
Do. No 86 (4).	Amirneni Anamayya and Amirneni Ramayya (enjoyers)	North, No. 86 (3), south, No. 86 (5); west, No. 1312	·07
Do. No. 87 A-3	Kantamneni Kotayya (pattadar), Kantamneni Venkatappaiah and Anjayya (enjoyers).	North, No 87 A-4; east, No. 96; south, No. 85; west, No. 87 A-2.	·18
Do. No 87 B-2	Dara Subbayamah	North, Nos. 87 C & 87 D; east, No. 87 B-3, south, No. 87 A-2, west, No 87 B-1	·18
Do No. 87 C-2	Koganti Ayodhya Ramaiah	North, No. 87 C-3, east, Nos. 87 C-3 & 87 D-1, south, No. 87 B-2, west, No. 88,	·98
Do. No 87 D-1	Kaguoli Pattayya	East, No 87 D-2; south, No 87 B-2; west, No 87 C-2	·01
Do. No. 1313 1 B.	Meka Vijayamma (pattadar) and Meka Butchayya (enjoyer)	North, No 1313-1-C; south, Nos 1313-3 C and 1-A; west, No 81.	·12
Do. No. 1313-1 A.	Koganti Ayodhya Ramadu	North, No. 1313-1 B; south, No. 133-3 B; west, No 81.	·01
Do. No. 1313-2 C.	Do.	North, No 1313-1 B; east, No. 1313-2 D, south, No 1313-2 D; west, No. 1313 2 E.	·10
Do No. 1313-3 E.	Koganti Subbayya	North, No 1313-2 E, east, No. 1313-3 C; south, No. 1313-4 E, west, Nos. 1313-3 A and 81.	·03
Do. No. 1313-3 D	Do.	North, No 1313-2 C; east, No. 1313-3 C; south, No. 1313-4 D; west, No 1313-3 C.	·10
Do. No. 1313-4 E.	Koganti pattayya	North, No 1313-3 E, east, No. 1313-4C, south, Nos. 80 and 1313-5 E; west, No. 1313-4 A.	·10
Do No. 1313-4 D	Do	North, No 1313-3 D; east, No. 1313 4 E; south, No 1313- 5 D, west, No. 1313-4 C.	·03
Do. No. 1313-5 E.	(1) Koganti Pullayya, (2) Koganti Prahasam and (3) Koganti Rattayya (pattadars) enjoyer No. 3.	North, No. 1313-4 E; east, No 1313-5 C; south, Nos 80 and 1312; west, Nos. 1313-6 A and 30	·18
Do. No. 1313-5 D.	Do do.	North, No 1313-4 D, east, No. 1313-5 E, south, No. 1312; west, No. 1313-6 C.	·18
Govt., wet, D. No. 80-2 B.	Koganti Pullayya, Koganti Prahasam and Koganti Rattayya.	North and east, No. 1313; south No. 1313-1 A.	·01
Govt., dry, D No 80-2 B	Koganti Pullayya, Koganti Prahasam (pattadars) and Koganti Rattayya (enjoyer).	North, No. 1313; east, No. 1312; south, No. 80-2 A	·01
Do. No 1312-1 A.	Koganti Pullayya, Koganti Prahasam and Koganti Rattayya.	North, No. 1313, east, No 1312-1 B; south, No. 1312-2 B, west, No. 30.	·01
Do No 1312-2 E.	Tummala Ramayya	North, No 1312-1 A; east, No. 1312-2 C; south, No. 1312 3 E, west, No. 1312-2 A.	·21
Do. No 1312 3 E.	Sajja Krishnaiah	North, Nos. 1312-2 B and 1312-3 C, east, No 28; west, No 1312-3 A.	·04
Do. No 1312-1 C.	Same as 1312-1 A	North, No. 1313; east, No 1312-1 D, south, No. 1312-2 D, west, No. 1312-1 B	·01
Do. No. 1312-2 D.	Same names as 1312-2 B	North, Nos. 1312-1 C and 1312-2 C; east, No. 28, west, No. 1312-2 C	·10

Description of land, wet or dry, nunn or poramboke, with survey or punnah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Vemur village—cont.		
	Temporary land—*cont.*		
Govt wet, D No 81 B.	(1) Vemur Punnayya, (2) Vemur Lakshmanna, (3) Vemur Venkataraiah, (4) Vemur Nagayya and Vemur Ramayya, being minor by his brother Nagayya No. (4)	North, No. 81 A; east, No. 1313; south, No 81 C; west, No. 42.	acs. ·01
Do. No 81 D ..	Do. do.	North, No. 81 C; east, No. 1313, south, No. 81 E, west, No 42.	·01
Do. No. 42 (1) B.	Do. do	North, No. 42-(1) A; east, No. 81; south, No 42-1 C; west, No. 38.	·50
Do. No 42 (1) D.	Do. do.	North, No. 42-1 C, east, No. 81, south, No 42-1 E; west, No 38.	·50
Do. No 35 B ..	Koganti Subbamma and Kannaganti Ramayya.	North, No 36 A, east No. 38; south, No. 36 C; west, No 34	·25
Do. No. 35 D ..	Do do.	North, No 36 C, east, No 38; south, No 36 E, west, No 34.	·24
Do No. 34 (2) B-2	Kannaganti Subbamma, Kannaganti Sambaiya, Kannaganti Bhushayya, Kannaganti Symalamma, pattadars, Murra Kattamma, and Kannaganti Kondayya, minors.	North, Nos 34-(2) F and B-1; east, No 34 (2) A-2, south, No 34 (2) B-2.	·09
Do. No. 34 (3) A-2.	Do do.	North, No. 34 (3) A-1; east, No 35, south, No. 34 (3) A-3; west No. 18.	·01
Do. No 34 (3) A-3.	Do. do.	North, No 34-(3) A 3, south, No. 34 (3) B-2 and 34 (x) B-3, west, No 18.	·02
Do. No. 34 (3) A-5.	Do do.	North, No. 34 (3) A-3, east, No 34, south, No. 34 (3) A-7, west, No 34 (3) B-2.	·38
Do No. 18 B .	Kannaganti Peda Pattamma and Kannaganti China Kotaiah	North, Nos 18 A and 24; east, No. 34; south, No. 18 C	·15
Do No. 18 D ..	Do do.	North No. 18 C; east, No. 34; south, No. 18 E.	·01
Govt., dry, D. No. 97 A-3.	Tammala Peda Veeranna; Tammala China Veeranna and Tammala Venkanna.	North, No. 95; east, No. 97 A-4, south,	·32
Do. No. 98 C.	Ghanta Subbamma, Ghanta Tataiya; Ghanta Rattayya and Ghanta Venkatappaiah.	No 98; west, No. 97 A-2. North, No 97, east, No. 98 D; south, No 96, west, No. 99 B	·19
Do. No. 99 C.	Same as 99 B	North, No. 98, east, No 99 D; south, No 100; west, No 98 B	·20
Do No. 100 B.	Same as 100 C	North, No. 99, east, No 100 A; south, No. 101, west, No. 100 C.	·18
Do. No. 101 B.	Same as S No. 101 C	North, No. 172; east, No. 101 C, south, Nos. 102 and 205, west, No. 101 A	·01
Do. No. 101 D.	Do.	North, No. 100; east, No 101 E; south, No. 102; west, No. 101 C	·26
Do. No. 261 A-2.	Do	North, No. 101, east, No. 324; south, No 260; west, No. 261 A-1	·61
Do. No. 123 A-3	Same as against No. 123 B	North, No 120 A-1; east, No. 226, south, No 123 A-3, west, No 123.	·70
Do. No. 123 A-4.	Koganti Anjayya and Puttagunti Veerayya.	North, No. 123 A 3; east and south, 123 A-5, west No 223	·01
Do. No. 122 B	Ammanagi Venkayya and Gogineni Venkambhadrayya.	North, No. 122 C, east, No. 183; south, Nos. 123 & 122 A; west, No. 103.	·06
Do. No. 126 B-2	Bhimarasu Ramayya's sons Ramalingayyan and Jankayya, being minors mother Punnamma.	North, 126 B-1, east, No. 126 C-2; south, No 126 B-3, west, No. 223.	·07
Do. No 126 C-2.	Bhimarasu Lingayya and Bathayya ..	North, No. 126 C-1; east, No. 126 F-2; south, No. 126 C-3; west, No. 126 B-2	·11
Do. No. 126 F-2.	Same as 126 B-2	North, No. 126 F-1; east, No 126 G-2, south No. 126 F-3; west No. 126 C-2	·15
Do. No. 126 G-2.	Bhimarasu Venkateswarlu	North, No. 126 G-1; east and south, No 127; west, No. 126 F-2.	·02
Do No. 127 B-1.	Bhimarasu Ramalingayya and Jankayya, being minors mother and guardian Punnamma, Lingayya, Bathayya and Venkateswarlu.	North, No. 125, east, No. 126 C-2; south, No. 126 C-1; west, No. 126 B-2	·01
Do. No 127 C-2.	Bhimarasu Venkateswarlu	North, No. 126; east, No. 127 C-3, south, No. 127 E-4, west, Nos. 127 E 1 and 127 C-1	·05
Do. No. 127 E-4	Bhimarasu Ramalingayya and Jankayya, being minor, guardian and mother Punnamma Lingayya, Venkateswarlu, and Bathayya.	North, No. 127 C 2; east, No. 127 E-5, south, No. 127 A 4, west, No. 127 E-2.	·04
Do. No. 127 A-2.	Bhimarasu Lingayya and Bhimarasu Bathayya.	North, No. 127 E-1; east, No. 127 A-3, south, No. 128; west, No. A-1.	·58
Do. Dry No. 128 B.	Bhimarasu Lingayya.	North, No. 127; east No. 124, south, No. 128 C; west, No 127.	·05
Do. No 128 D.	Do.	North, No. 125 S, east, No 134; south, No. 128-E; west, No. 128 E	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patimah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district Tenali taluk, Vemur village—cont.		
	Temporary land—cont.		Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 135 D.	Bhimarazu Ramabrahmam .. .	North, No. 134 ; east, No. 137 ; south, No. 138 D-2 ; west, No. 133 D-2	·01
Do. No. 134 B.	Bhimarazu Subbayya.	North, No. 134-A, east, No. 137 ,south, No. 134-C ; west, No. 128	·20
Do. No. 134 D.	Do.	North, No. 134-C, east, No. 137, south, Nos. 134-E and 138 ; west, Nos 128 and 133	·11
Do No. 142 2-B.	Nandirazu Narasamham, Nandirazu Rangamma, Bhimarazu Venkateswarlu, Goli Ramalingam and Goli Venkatalingam	North, No. 142 1-A , east, No 142 2-A, south, No. 142 1-C, west, No. 137.	·18
Do No. 142 1-D	Bhimarazu, Venkateswarlu . ..	North, No. 142 1-C , east, No. 143 ; south, No 240 , west, No. 137	·01
Do. No. 142 2-B	Bhimarazu Gurramsetti and Nandirazu Lingayya	North, 142 2-A ; east, No. 143 2-A , south, No. 141 ; west, No 140	·03
Do. No. 143 1-B.	Bhimarazu Krishnayya, Bhimarazu Subbarao and Bhimarazu Gurramsetti.	North, No. 125 ; east, No 140 1-C , south, Nos 140 2-A and 140 2-B , west, Nos 140 1-A and 137.	·07
Do. No 140 1-D.	Do. do.	North, No. 142 ; east, No 142 , south, No. 141 ; west, No. 140 1-C.	·02
Do. No. 140 2-B	Bhimarazu Mutlayya, Bhimarazu Venkateswarlu	North, No. 140 2-B , east, No 140 2-C south, No 139 ; west, No. 140 2-A	·07
Do. No. 141 A-2	Nandimala Lingayya	North, No 142 ; east, No 241 A 2 ; south, No. 141 A-1 B ; west, No. 141 A-1.	·04
Do. No 137 B-1.	Bhimarazu Krishnayya, Bhimarazu Subbarao and Bhimarazu Gurramsetti.	North, No. 137 A-1 ; east, No. 140 ; south, No 137 A-2, west, No. 137 A-4.	·01
Temple Service Inam, dry, No 1103-C	Sree Venkatbhadraswami Varu .. .. Swarna Pitchayya, Do. Lingayya } archakas Do. Sambayya }	North, No. 1103-B , east, No. 1103-D ; south, No. 1106 ; west, No. 1105.	·01
Govt., dry, No. 1105 2-A.	Thallathota Ramaiah and Venkatswami, sons of Kotayya and Thallatota Venayya	North, No. 1103 , east, No. 1105 2-G ; south, No 1105 3-C ; west, No. 1105 2-E	·20
Do. No 1105 3-C.	Lanka Subbayya	North No. 1105 2-F ; east, No 1105 1-E; south, No. 1105 3-B , west, No 1105 2-B	·07
Do. No. 1105 1-B	Thallathota Ramaiah, son of Nagayya and Thallathota Venkayya.	North, No. 1105 1-A ; east, No. 1105 1-A ; south, No. 1100 ; west, No. 1105 3-B	·18
Do No. 1104 1-C.	Vemuri Ramakrishnayya	North, No 1103 ; east, No. 1105 1-D ; south, No. 1105 2-B and 1105 2-C ; west, No 1105 1-C.	·29
Do. No. 1105 2-C	Pottadara, Chapparam Kottappa and Subbaiah ; engraver, Amirneni Ramayya.	North, No. 1105-1 C ; east, No. 1104 ; south and west, No. 1105-2 B	·08
Do No. 1104 2-B	Vemuri Ramakrishnayya	North and east, No. 1104-2 A , south, No. 1104-2 C , west, No. 1104-2 E	·32
Govt., wet, No. 1108 1-A	Do	North, No 1104 ; east, No 1120 ; south and west, No. 1108-1 B.	·01
Do. No. 1122 B-2	Sajja Ramayya	North and east, No. 1121 E 1 ; south, No 1120 , west, No 1110	·01
Do. No. 1120 1-A 2	Vemuri Ramakrishnayya	North and east, No. 1120-1 A-1 ; south, and west, No 1120-1 A-3	·23
Govt., dry, No. 1120 1 B-2.	Aeni Subbayya and Chaparapati Adinarayana.	North, No. 1120-1 A-2 ; east, No. 1120-1 B-1 , south, No. 1119 ; west, No 1120-1 B-3	·28
Do. No. 1119-1 B.	Doddapaneni Ankineedu, Doddapaneni Narayanappa, sons of Appakondu and Koganti Gurvayya.	North and east, No. 1119-1 A ; south, No 1119-2 B , west, No 1120.	·01
Do. No. 1119-3 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 1119-2 E ; east No 1119-3 A ; south, No. 1112 ; west, No. 1119-3 C.	·33
Do. No. 1112 C...	Do do.	North, No. 1120 ; east, No. 1112 D ; south, No. 1110 , west, No. 1123 B.,	·40
Do. No 1119 B.	Doddapaneni Ankineedu and Doddapaneni Narayanappa.	North and east, No 1113 A ; south Bellipalli , west, No. 1110 C.	·08
		Total temporary land ..	10 24
		Total permanent land ..	10·13
		Grand total inclusive of 15 per cent. allowance ..	23·37

Fort St. George, January 9, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16·59 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Guntur-Tenali chord line, Vejendla village; and

under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwari, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Guntur Taluk, Vejendla village.		
	Permanent land.		
			acs.
Inam, dry, No. 180 D.	Kluri Venkatanarayana	North and east, S. No. 182 A; south, S. No. 181; west, Redemped village.	·04
Do. No. 181 E.	Pattadars, Khasimbi and Abdul Razak; enjoyers, Khasimbi and Vasireddy Subbayya.	North, S. No. 181 A; east, S. No. 180; south, S. No. 181 C; west, S. No. 180 and Redemped.	1 35
Ryot, dry, No. 186 B	Sarabeyina Matyala	North and east, S. No. 186 A; south, S. No. 187; west, S. No. 181.	·43
Do. No. 187 A-2	Do.	North, S. No. 186; east S. No. 187 A-4; south, S. No. 187 B-2; west, S. No. 187 A-3.	·32
Do. No. 187 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 187 B-1; east, S. No. 187; south, S. No. 187 E-2; west, S. No. 187 A-3.	·04
Do. No. 187 B-3.	Kolli Brahmayya	North, S. No. 187 B-1; east, S. No. 187 E-2; south, S. No. 187 B-2; west, S. No. 187 B-1.	·31
Do. No. 192 E-2.	Pothuri Surayya	North, S. No. 192 E-1; east, S. No. 192 F-2; south, S. No. 192 E-3; west, S. No. 192 E-2.	·31
Do. No. 192 F-2.	Kolli Subbayya, son of Narsayya ..	North, S. No. 192 F-1; east, S. No. 193; south, S. No. 192 F-3; west, S. No. 192 E-2.	·31
Do. No. 193 B.	Pothuri Venkatarayudu	North, S. No. 193 A; east, S. No. 199; south, S. No. 192 C; west, S. No. 192.	·30
Inam, dry, No. 195 B	Kolli Subbayya, son of Narsayya ..	North, S. No. 194 A, east, S. No. 200; south, S. No. 195 C; west, S. No. 193.	18
Ryot, dry, No. 198 C-1	Pothuri Surayya	North, S. No. 198; east, S. No. 195; south, S. No. 198 C-2; west, S. No. 198 C-3	·04
Inam, dry, No. 230 B	Tangirala Lakshmanarayana	North, S. No. 235 A; east, S. No. 232; south, S. No. 230 C; west, S. No. 195.	·61
Ryot, dry, No. 231 B.	Muppanani Rattayya and Muppandi Sarbayya.	North, S. No. 231 A; east, S. No. 232; south, S. No. 231 C; west, S. No. 230.	·83
Do. No. 232 B.	Muppanani Subbayya	North, S. No. 232 A; east, S. No. 233; south, S. No. 232 C; west, S. No. 231.	·39
Do. No. 233 A-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 233 A-1; east S. No. 233 E-2; south, S. No. 233 A-3; west, S. No. 232.	·22
Do. No. 233 E-2.	Kolli Subbayya	North, S. No. 233 E-1; east, S. No. 233 C-2; south, S. No. 233 E-3; west, S. No. 233 A-2.	·27
Do. No. 233 C-2.	Ryot Pitchayya	North S. No. 233 C-1; east, S. No. 251; south, S. No. 233 C-3; west, S. No. 233 E-2.	·36
Do. No. 235 E.	Pothuri Venkatanayudu	North and east, 235 A; south, S. No. 251; west, S. No. 230.	·04
Do. No. 251 B.	Muppanani Seshayya, Muppanani Subbamma and Govind Ramayya.	North, S. No. 251 A; east, S. No. 252; south, S. No. 251 C; west, S. No. 233.	·78
Do. No. 252 C-2.	Vejendla Patade	North and east, S. No. 252 C-1; south, S. No. 253; west, S. No. 251.	·92
Do. No. 252 E.	Yedlapaty Pattayya	North, S. No. 252 A; east, S. No. 254; south and west, S. No. 252 C.	·73
Do. No. 254 E.	Do.	North, S. No. 254 A; east S. No. 255; south, S. No. 254 C; west, S. No. 252.	·39
Inam, dry, No. 255 B.	Jonnala Seetiswamma	North, S. No. 255 A; east, S. No. 256; south, S. No. 255 C; west, S. No. 254.	·97
Do. No. 256 B.	Do.	North, S. No. 256 A; east, S. No. 257; south, S. No. 256 C; west S. No. 255	·76
Ryot, dry, No. 257 B.	Kolli Krishnayya	North S. No. 257 A; east, S. No. 258; south, Narsimhodur; west, S. No. 256	·29
Do. No. 258 C-1.	Kolli Subbayya	North, S. No. 258 C-1; east, S. No. 258 E-2, south, S. No. 258 C-3; west, S. No. 256 D-2	·04
Do. No. 258 D-2.	Kolli Brahmayya	North, S. No. 258 D-1, east, S. No. 258 C-2; south S. No. 258 D-3, west, S. No. 257	·15
Do. No. 258 E-1.	Kolli Subbayya	North, S. No. 258 C-2; east, S. No. 259; south, S. No. 258 E-2; west, S. No. 256 C-3	·03
Do. No. 259 E.	Kolli Krishnayya	North, S. No. 259 A, east S. No. 260, south, Narsimhodur; west, S. No. 258.	·20

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or peramboke, with survey or patnaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Vajendla village—cont.			
Permanent land—cont			Acs.
Seri, dry, No. 260 A-1-B.	Bajee Sahib	North, S No. 260 A-1 A ; east, S. No. 256 A-2 B ; south, S. No. 260 A-1 C ; west, S. No. 269.	12
Do. No 260 A-2-A.	Sayad Latif sahib	North, S No 260 A-2 A ; east, S. No. 260 A-6 B ; south, S. No 260 A-6 C ; west, S. No. 256 A-1 B	·12
Do No 260 A-6-B.	Sayad Ali	North, S No. 261 A-6 A , east, S No 260 A-7 B ; south, S. No. 260 A-2 B.	·13
Do. No 260 A-7-B.	Do.	North, S. No. 260 A-7 A , east, S No 261 south, S. No. 260 A-7 C ; west, S. No. 260 A 6 B	·13
Do. No 261 1-B.	Enjoyers, Muppanani Kondayya and Gavini Subbayya , pattadars, Muppanani Subbayya and Gavini Subbayya.	North, S No 261 1-A ; east, S No. 261 2-B ; south, S No. 261 1-C , west, S No. 260	·31
Do. No 261 2-B	Mahanpathi Venkata Appayya ..	North, S. No. 261 2-A ; east, S. No. 263 , south, S.No. 261 2 C ; west, S No. 261 1-B.	·32
Do. No 263 B	Muppanani Venkayya	North, S. No. 263 A ; east, S No. 264 , south, S, No. 263 C ; west, S. No. 262,	·31
Do. No. 264 B	Muppanani Subbayya and Muppanani Kondayya.	North, S. No. 264 A , east, S No 265, south, S. No. 264 C ; west, S. No. 262	·31
Do. No. 265 B	Muppanani Raghavayya, being minor sons and guardian Gavini Sarayya, and Muppanani Venkayya.	North, S No. 265 A , east, S No. 266-B ; south, S. No. 265 C ; west, S No. 264,	·12
Do. No. 265 B-2	Thalla Subba Reddi	North, S. No. 266 B-A ; east, S. No. 413 ; south, S. No 266 B-C ; west, S. No 265.	·01
Do. No 413 B.	Muppanani Seshayya, Muppanani Venkayya, son of Sivayya and Muppanani Subbayya, brother of Sivayya.	North, S. No. 413 A , east, S. No. 414 ; south, S. No. 413 C ; west, S. No. 266.	·28
		Total of permanent land ..	12·93
Temporary land			
Inam, dry, S No. 181 C	Pattadars, Kamakshi and Abdul Rajak , enjoyers Kamakshi and Vasireddi Subbayya.	North, S. No. 181 B ; east, S. No. 185 ; south, S. No. 181 D , west, Endamped.	·31
Seri, dry, S No. 186 C	Surabayina Mariyalu	North, S No. 186 B ; east and south, S. No. 187 ; west, S. No. 181.	·08
Do. No 187 A-2	Do.	North, S. No. 186 , east, S No. 187 A-3 ; south and west, S No. 187 A-1.	·11
Do. No. 187 B-3	Do.	North, S No 187 B-2 ; east, S. No. 192 ; south, S. No 187 B-4 ; west, S. No 187 A-2.	·01
Do. No 192 B-3	Kalla Brahmayya	North, S. No. 192 B-2 , east, S. No. 192 C-2 , south, S. No. 192 B-4 ; west, S. No 187	·07
Do. No 192 E-2	Polisetti Sarayya	North, S No. 192 E-2 ; east, S No. 193 F-2 , south, S. No. 192 E-4 ; west, S. No. 192 E-3.	·08
Do. No. 192 F-3.	Kolli Subbayya, son of Narasayya ..	North, S No. 192 F-2 ; east, S. No. 193 , south, S. No. 192 F-4 ; west, S. No 192 E-3.	·08
Do. No. 193 C.	Polisetti Venkatarayudu ..	North, S. No. 193 B ; east, S No. 195 , south, S. Nos. 193 D and 196 , west, S. No 192,	·18
Inam, dry, S. No 195 C	Kolli Subbayya	North, S No. 193 B , east, S. No 213 , south, S No. 196 D , west, S. No. 193,	·11
Seri, dry, S No. 196 G-2	Polisetti Sarayya	North, S. No. 196 G-1 ; east, S. No. 195 ; south, S No. 196 G-3 , west, S No. 196 F	·14
Inam, dry, S No. 230 C.	Tangirala Lakshmiharayana ..	North, S No. 230 B , east, S. No. 231 ; south, S. No. 230 D ; west, S. No. 195.	·16
Seri, dry, S. No. 231 C.	Muppanani Rathayya and Muppanani Subbayya.	North, S No. 231 B ; east, S. No. 232 ; south, S. No 231 D , west, S. No 230	·22
Do. No. 232 C.	Muppanani Subbayya	North, S. No. 232 B ; east, S. No. 233 ; south S. No 232 D ; west, S. No. 231	·10
Do. No 233 A-2	Do	North, S. No. 233 A-2 , east, S. No. 233 B-2 , south, S No. 233 A-4 , west, S. No. 232	·05
Do. No. 233 B-2.	Kolli Subbayya	North, S. No. 233 B-2 ; east, S. No. 233-2 B ; south, S. No. 233 B-4 ; west, S. No. 233 A-2.	·07
Do. No. 233 C-2.	Rasi Pitchayya	North, S No. 233 C-2 , east, S No 251 ; south, S No. 233 C-4 ; west, S No. 233 B-2	·08
Do. No. 251 C.	Muppanani Jaathamma, Muppanani Seshayya and Gavini Ramayya.	North, S No 251 B ; east and south, S. No. 253 ; west, S No. 233.	·14
Do. No. 254 C.	Yellapati Punnayya	North, S. No. 253 B , east, S. No. 254 ; south and west, S, No. 233 D.	·22
Do. No 264 C.	Yellapati Punnayya	North, S No 264 B ; east, S No. 256 ; south, S. No 264 D ; west, S. No 253.	05
Inam, dry, S. No. 256 C.	Jonnada Somidevamma	North, S. No. 275 B ; east, S. No. 188 ; south S No. 256 D , west, S. No 254	·24
Do. No. 266 C.	Do.	North, S No. 256 B ; east, S. No. 257 ; south, S. No. 264 D , west, S. No 266	·10
Seri, dry, S. No 257 C.	Kolli Krishnayya	North, S No. 257 B ; east, S. No. 258 ; south, Nambedar , west, S. No. 256.	·07

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanoke, with survey or pulmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Guntur taluk, Vejendla village—cont.		
	Temporary land—*cont.*		
			ACS.
Seri dry, No. 258 C-3	Kolli Subbayya	North, S. No. 258 C-2; east, S. No. 258 E-2; south S. No. 258 C-4; west, S. No. 258 D-3.	·91
Do. No. 258 D-3	Kolli Brahmayya	North, S. No. 258 D-2; east, S. No. 258 C-3; south, S. No. 258 D-4; west, S. No. 257.	·36
Do. No. 258 E-2	Kolli Seshayya	North, S. No. 258 E-1; east, S. No. 259; south, S. No. 258 E-3 and Narakodur village; west, S. No. 258 C-3.	·62
Do No. 258 C.	Kolli Krishnayya	North, S. No. 259 E; east, S. No. 260; south, Narakodur; west, S. No. 258.	·96
Do. No. 260 A-1 C.	Bagat Sahib	North, S. No. 260 A-1 B; east, S. No. 260 A-2 C; south, Narakodur; west, S. No. 259.	·62
Do. No. 260 A-2 C.	Sayyad Latef Sahab	North, S. No. 260 A-2 B; east, S. No. 260 A-3 D; south, Narakodur, west, S. No. 260 A-3 C.	·52
Do. No. 260 A-3 C.	Sayyad Alli	North, S. No. 260 A-3 B; east, S. No. 260 A-7 C, south, Narakodur; west, S. No. 260 A-2 C.	·03
Do. No. 260 A-7 C.	Do.	North, S. No. 260 A-7 B, east, S. No. 261; south, Narakodur, west, S. No. 260 A-5 C.	·03
Do. No. 261-1 C	Rajayya, Gavini Subbayya and Muppanni Kondayya, patidars, Muppanni Subbayya and Gavini Subbayya.	North, S. No. 261-1 B; east, S. No. 261-2 C; south, Narakodur; west, S. No. 260.	·08
Do. No. 261-2 C	Mukkamalla Venkata Appayya ..	North, S. No. 261-2 B; east, S No 263; south, Narakodur; west S No 261-1 C.	·88
Do. No. 263 C.	Muppanni Subbayya	North, S. No. 263 B; east, S. No. 264; south, Narakodur, west, S No. 261.	·18
Do No. 264 C.	Muppanni Subbayya and Muppanni Kondayya	North, S. No. 264 B, east, S. No. 265; south, Narakodur; west, S. No. 263	·04
Do. No. 265 C	Muppanni Raghavayya, being minor guardian and uncle Gavini Sanayya and Muppanni Seshayya.	North, S No. 265 B; east, S No 266-3; south, S. No. 265 D; west, S. No. 264.	·03
Do. No. 266-3 C	Thatla Subbareddi	North, S. No. 266-3 B; east, S No. 413; south, S. No 266-3 D, west, S. No 265	·61
Do. No. 413 C.	Muppanni Seshayya, Muppanni Venkayya and Muppanni Subbayya.	North, S No. 413 C; east, S No. 414; south, S. No 413 D, west, S No. 266.	·87
		Total of temporary land ..	7·36
		Total of permanent land ..	11·29
		Grand total ..	18·69

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 13th and 20th January 1914, is published for general information:—

No. in the list	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Revenue ..	1913. No. 3653, Dec. 3,	Passing orders on the subject of an entertainment of an oil expert to be employed in the first instance on the investigation of fish oils and the appointment of Mr. A. Kesava Menon to the post. [2 pp.]
2	Do ..	No. 3734, Dec 23	Sanctioning the entertainment for a period of nine months of a Special Tahsildar and an establishment for loans work in the Ramnad district. [1 s.]
3	Educational .	No. 1127, Nov 27.	Madras Students' Advisory Committee.—Approving certain proposals to make the existence and usefulness of the — widely known and informing the Government of India of the steps taken in the matter. [1 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 1149, Dec. 4 ..	Secondary School at Bhadrachalam.—Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to return the incomplete — for a further term of three years from 1st July 1913, to employ in it a Telugu Pandit and to abolish fees in the three lower classes. [1 s.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G. O. No. and date	Subject.
		1913.	
4	Educational ..	No. 1374, Dec. 9 ..	Building grant.—Approving, with remarks, the deviation statements relating to the construction of a building for the Hindu High School, Anchasaundram, and raising the maximum amount of the grant sanctioned for the school from Rs. 17,600 to Rs. 26,310 [1 a.]
6	Do. ..	No. 1196, Dec 15.	Building grant.—Sanctioning as a special case a — of Rs. 18,000 towards the cost of construction of a hostel in connection with the Madura College, Madura [1 a.]
7	Do. ..	No. 1201, Dec. 16.	Girls' schools at Tirupati.—Approving the proposal of the Municipal Council of Tirupati to take over the management of the Government Girls' school at that place and directing that the net cost of maintaining this, and also the Municipal Girls' school in the same locality, be met from Provincial Funds. [1 a.]
8	Do. ..	No. 1210, Dec. 16.	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding two-thirds of the actual expenditure nor Rs 30,000, towards the cost of construction of a building for the St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore, with a hostel and out-houses [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No. 1226, Dec. 16.	Madras Students' Advisory Committee.—Recording report on the working of the — for the year ending 28th October 1913 [1 a.]
10	Local and Municipal	No. 2192 L., Dec. 12.	Fires.—Calling the attention of all inspecting officers to the dangers arising from — and issuing instructions in regard to the measures to be adopted for their destruction [1 a.]
11	Do.	No. 2194 L., Dec. 13.	Water-supply.—Proposing to make an experiment in the systematic and thorough improvement of existing rural drinking-water supplies in a definite area village by village and taluk by taluk and placing M.R.Ry. V. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, on special duty for one year to design, estimate for and carry out on the contract system, adequate improvements to the existing supplies in each of the 55 villages in the Dharmavaram taluk of the Anantapur district which have more than 500 inhabitants. [1 a.]
12	Do.	No. 2247 L., Dec. 18.	Water-supply.—Distributing a sum of Rs 2·55 lakhs among the District Boards (except Anantapur) for the improvement and protection of rural water supplies and indicating the lines on which the grants should be spent. [1 a.]
13	Do.	No. 2253 L., Dec. 19.	Acts and Rules.—Confirming certain amendment in rule 8 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of union panchayats and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the local Gazettes of all districts except Nilgiris and South Canara. [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 2254 L., Dec. 19.	Malaria.—Recording, with remarks, the letter from the Sanitary Commissioner submitting the report of Major T. S. Ross, I.M.S., on the progress of anti-malarial operations at Ennore and in its vicinity together with the remarks of the Malaria Board, Madras. [1 a.]
15	Do.	No. 2260 M., Nov. 25.	By-laws.—Approving and confirming, subject to certain modifications, the — relating to water works adopted by the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam [1 a.]
16	Do.	No. 2478 M., Dec. 9.	Provincial grant.—Sanctioning, with remarks, a — of Rs. 3,000 towards the acquisition of a building for the extension of the Municipal hospital, Tuticorin [1 a.]
17	Do.	No. 2546 M., Dec. 17	By-law.—Approving and confirming, with remarks, the — passed by the Vaniyambadi Municipal Council, relating to the maximum load of vehicles using the bridge on the railway station road [1 a.]
18	Do.	No. 2585 M., Dec. 19.	By-law.—Approving and confirming, with remarks, the — adopted by the Municipal Council of Cocanada prohibiting vehicles weighing with loads four tons or more from using any culvert or bridge on any road in that Municipality. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. C. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

PRINTED BY AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 3] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ചട്ടം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1913 നവംബർ 11-ാം.

നമ്പർ 848.—1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കക്ഷിയുടെ ആക്ട് 9 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 2 - ാം ഖാഡം 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡിക്കുപകരം ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും 2 - ാം ചട്ടത്താൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ടതുമായ അധികാരങ്ങൾപ്രകാരവും 1910 മാർച്ച് 1 - ാം തീയതിയിലെ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് I - ാം വൊള്യം 267 - ാം ഖാഗത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1910 ഫിബ്രുവരി 22 - ാം തീയതിയിലെ ജുഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ 112 - ാം നമ്പർ ചട്ടത്തിനു പകരമായും ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് പട്ടികയിൽ 2 - ാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനുപകരം 3 - ാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അതിനുമേൽക്കോടതിയും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടും 1 - ാം കളത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട രണ്ടുവാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ കൊടുപ്പാനുമായി ആലോചന നടത്തിൽ ഗവർണർ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പട്ടിക

അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തൽ.	ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.	അതിനുമേൽ വിധേയങ്ങൾ.
കക്ഷി ആപ്പീസ് സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കടലാസ്സുകളുടെ വൊക്കനത്തിനുള്ള തരവകുപ്പുകൾ.	സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ മേൽനോട്ടക്കാർ	അവരുടെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ.
ഇപ്രകാരമായിട്ടും കടലാസ്സുകളുടെ അടിക്കുറിപ്പുകളുടെ കടലാസ്സിന്റെ തരവകുപ്പ് നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളും കക്ഷിയുടെ അപ്പീലുകൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളും.	(1) ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ ഓഫ് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ.	(1) ഇന്ത്യയിലുടനീളം അധികാരപരിധിയിൽ.
	(2) (കൂടുവാനം ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് പ്രൊബേറ്റ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെ സഹായികൾ, സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള കണക്കിനുള്ള ക്ലർക്കുമാർ.	(2) തങ്ങൾക്കധികാരമുള്ള അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ.
	(3) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ മേൽനോട്ടക്കാർ.	(3) തങ്ങൾക്കും തങ്ങൾക്കുതാഴെയും ഉള്ള ഓഫീസുകളിലുള്ള അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ.

അവധിക്കാലങ്ങൾ.	കിട്ടുമാനങ്ങൾ.	അവിടെയും നിയമങ്ങളും.
ലോകമെമ്പാടും തെളിഞ്ഞുകാണാനും കണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും മറ്റും മേലുള്ള കരാർപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉടമ്പടികളുടെ നിബന്ധനകളെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള കാലത്തിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരമുള്ളതല്ല.	(1) ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉടമ്പടിയിലെ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ.	(1) ഒരുവകുപ്പും ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ പരിധിക്കകത്തുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കരാർപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള കാലത്തിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരമുള്ളതല്ല.
	(2) (പ്രത്യേക കരാറുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മേലധികാരിയുടെ പുറപ്പാടിലിടയിലും വഴിയിലും കണ്ടാൽക്കൊണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന കപ്പിനിന്റെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തൽ.	(2) പ്രത്യേക കരാർപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ പരിധിക്കകത്തുള്ള കരാർപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വകുപ്പിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ ഒരു വകുപ്പിലെ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രാബല്യത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള കാലത്തിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരമുള്ളതല്ല.
	(3) സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ തിരുത്തുക.	(3) (1)-ഉം, (2)-ഉം വിശദീകരണം മറ്റുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അധികാരപരമായ ഉത്തരവുകൾ.

ഡബ്ല്യു. ഒ. ഗ്രാനൻ,
സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [PRICE, 2 ANNAS.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No 92.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, to be a member of the District Board of Kistna.

No. 93.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Sataria Louis Mathias to be a member of the District Board of South Canara.

No. 94.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Calaga Sundarayya Subrahmanyam Garu to be member and Vice-President of the District Board of Bellary.

No. 95.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the sixth division.

No. 96.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Salla Gurswami Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the eighth division.

No. 97.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. K. O. Desika Acharlyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the ninth division.

No. 98.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. V. Tirumalai Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the twelfth division.

No 99.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G Narayanaswami Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the nineteenth division.

No. 100.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Jagan Mohan Padhi Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Parlakimedi.

No. 101.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tommai Lakshmana Chettiyar Subbayya Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore.

No. 102.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Sangapa Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 103.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Bakurupeda Venkataramanamath Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizagapatam.

No. 104.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 24 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Madurantakam Annapillai Ranga Acharlyar Avargal to be Chairman of the municipality of Chingleput.

No. 105.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vaisyaraju Narasayya Raja Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Berhampur.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 106.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Athimuttumalai Nadar Avargal and Santhalai Nattar Husain Mirza Leevai Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur have been appointed, by election, as members of the Madura District Board by the Usilampatti Taluk Board.

No. 107.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. I. Ekambarayya Garu, Tahsildar of Bellary, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Bellary Taluk Board.

No. 108.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kastala Purnayya Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Bezwada Taluk Board.

No. 109.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kesipati Innayya Reddi Garu, Tahsildar of Alur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Adoni Taluk Board.

No. 110.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Khan Sahib Mirza Mohammad Beg Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a member of the Adoni Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

No. 111.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Chennupudla Venkata Ramayya Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board in the district of Kistna.

No. 112.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Annamalai Lakshmana Mudaliyar Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 113.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sulur Rayatherar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 114.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Velampalayam Appachi Chettiyar Muttukumara Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 115.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. M. Vedavyasa Charlu Garu, has been duly elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board in the district of Anantapur.

No. 116.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. N. S. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.L., has been elected as Vice-President of the Cuddapah Taluk Board.

No. 117.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Atmakur to be a member of the Atmakur Taluk Board.

No. 118.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Bamadur Kempa Gavadu Davappa Gavadu Avargal to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 119.—The President, District Board, Ramnad, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M. O. Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, member of the Tondi Union Panchayat, for having been absent for more than four months from the local area of the union.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 120.—Under section 39 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to No. 2 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Municipal Commissioners of the Madras Corporation published in Notification No. 552 at pages 193 and 194 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that an election of a Commissioner for the eleventh municipal division of the City of Madras will be held on Saturday the 21st February 1914 between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. at the Police Station, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, where the votes of the electors will be taken.

All nominations of candidates for the vacancy should be signed by at least two electors of the division and must be submitted to the President of the Corporation on or before the 5th February 1914 in the following form:—

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Election for the eleventh division to be held on 21st February 1914.

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified electors, nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election.—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date *Signatures.*

The same electors shall not nominate more than one candidate.

The President will receive these nominations at the Municipal office.

No. 121.—Under sections 9 and 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Abdullapuram, Dusi, Vagai, Mamandur with the exception of a tank (survey No. 1088; thereon, and a portion of Narasamangalam comprised in

survey Nos. 1 to 13, 21 to 24 and 26 to 39 in the Cheyyar taluk of the North Arcot district shall, with effect from 1st April 1914, be constituted into a union to be known as the Dusi union for the purposes of the said Act, and the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the said union shall for the time being be twelve.

No. 122.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Nellore hereby notifies under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from 1st April 1914 a toll gate will be established at Podalakur, at the junction of the following roads:—

Nellore-Somasvaram road, Podalakur-Rapur road and Podalakur-Manubolu road,

and that tolls at half the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said gate.

No. 123.—

APPLICATION of the Corporation of Madras for a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 to be raised in the open market under section 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

1	The works for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law under which the said fund is formed, created or held.	The date within which the money is to be raised and when it is proposed to raise the loan in instalments, the amount of each instalment, the period within which the first instalment is to be raised and the period in which it is intended to raise the other instalments.	The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, the instalments in which it is to be repaid or the accounts of sinking fund provided for its repayment and the rate of interest at which the improvement of such sinking fund is to be calculated.	A detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority for the three last preceding years.	All existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority.
2	For constructing Corporation office buildings— Estimated cost Rs. 3,74,000, of which a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 has already been raised. A loan of Rs. 50,000 is now required.	Rs. 2,50,000 (Rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand) as detailed in column 1.	The Madras City Municipal Fund excluding the moneys from the water and drainage tax.	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1904	The whole amount will be raised before 1st March 1914.	Four per cent. per annum.	The loan is required for a period of 30 years. The whole amount will be repaid at the expiry of 30 years, by means of a sinking fund with an annual investment of Rs. 4,198, carrying interest at 3 per cent. per annum	Attached hereto	The aggregate amount of loans now outstanding is Rs. 21,34,918 towards which a sinking fund amounting to Rs. 21,57,529 has been formed.
	For acquisition of 21 items and construction of four medical schools—								
	Estimated cost 1,50,000								
	Loan now required 1,15,000								
	For electric lighting—								
	Loan now required 50,000								
	Total loan required .. 2,50,000								

DETAILED account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Corporation of Madras for the three years ending 1912-13.

	Actuals, 1910-11.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on arts	1,64,205	1,65,054	1,70,450
" on buildings and lands	7,84,616	7,88,675	8,06,198
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	4,91,764	8,20,335	8,37,745
Lighting tax	81,639	82,247	2,00,292
Tax on vehicles and animals	39,400	1,17,372	1,10,339
" on carts	31,165	31,767	33,413
Wells	42,004	43,476	41,122
Rent of buildings, lands, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc. ..	91,139	70,990	97,814
Conservancy receipts	24,836	24,168	17,984
Fees and revenue from medical institutions	2,777	2,310	2,654
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	65,879	1,16,536	1,17,138
Licence fees	47,068	52,073	53,277
Other fees	2,87,139	1,05,330	1,06,518
Fines under municipal and other Acts	4,130	3,893	4,..8
Grants and contributions from Government	32,350	44,950	44,207
Miscellaneous	1,40,084	1,70,704	2,16,510
Total Receipts ..	25,04,817	24,38,993	25,47,161

Detailed account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Corporation of Madras for the three years ending 1912–13—*cont.*

Items	Actuals, 1910–11.	Actuals, 1911–12.	Actuals, 1912–13
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant 1—			
New works—			
Communications	60,872	76,683	44,875
Buildings	1,25,179	81,936	1,28,162
Drainage	20,300	23,449	27,190
Water-supply	24,182	14,743	8,183
Miscellaneous public improvements	47,247	89,529	76,146
Repairs—			
Communications	3,20,261	3,20,065	3,76,614
Buildings	13,824	22,196	21,964
Drainage	2,91,429	2,97,120	3,00,534
Water supply	54,154	53,660	57,146
Miscellaneous public improvements	42	0	25
Establishment	43,284	45,300	51,163
Tools and plant and other stores	30,898	21,434	46,815
Total ..	10,81,778	10,13,625	11,45,478
Grant 2—			
Municipal schools—			
On the salary-result system	3,162	3 845	5,491
Grant-in-aid—			
Fixed and results grants	18,611	880	..
Inspection	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	907	1,812	810
Total ..	22,490	6,307	6,280
Grant 3—			
Hospitals and dispensaries	48,974	54,077	77,695
Contribution	29,941	26,117	24,818
Vaccination	11,709	11,737	11,613
Registration of births and deaths	12,044	13,886	14,041
Sanitation	3,04,477	3,47,566	2,86,115
Total ..	4,06,144	4,53,376	4,14,285
Grant 4—			
Lighting	1,06,369	83,472	1,36,022
Markets and slaughter-houses	18,731	19,414	21,397
Avenues	6,192	6,016	6,216
Public gardens, survey of land, &c., pounds and other charges ..	1,66,362	1,81,102	2,26,910
Total ..	2,97,654	2,98,697	3,92,554
Grant 5—			
Supervision and management	1,69,133	1,71,527	1,72,774
Repayment of debt	1,12,393	1,13,874	1,18,086
Interest on loans	3,45,140	3,46,352	3,56,906
Refunds	19,932	74,843	41,646
Total ..	4,19,411	5,46,969	5,08,338
Total Charges ..	26,29,564	24,77,870	27,46,668

No. 124.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, and in modification of notification No. 1430 published at pages 507 and 508 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd September 1908, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to alter the limits of the municipality of Madura by adopting the following boundaries. Any objection which may be made in respect of such alteration by any rate-payer or inhabitant of the local area involved should be submitted in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the district gazette:—

Northern boundary—begins from survey No 246 in Vilangudi village runs up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 247 and runs again through survey Nos 253, 242 and 243 up to the municipal boundary stone fixed at the boundary line between Vilangudi and Thathaneri villages, passes through survey Nos. 294, 295, 283, 281, 292, 291, 289 and 282 till it meets the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 283, turns south-east and passes through survey Nos. 286, 214 and 210 till it joins the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 217, turns east and runs through survey Nos. 217, 209, 201, 202, 205 and 206 crossing the boundary line between Sellore and Thathaneri villages and passes through survey Nos. 194, 193, 192, 189 and 190 and meets the boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 191, turns south, runs through survey Nos. 175 and 174, crosses the South Indian Railway line and runs along the Sellore tank bund up to the boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 160, turns north, runs along the tank bund up to the boundary stone in survey No. 6, passes through survey Nos 7, 8, 5, 4, 3 and 2 up to the boundary stone fixed in the north-east corner of survey No. 1 (Sellore tank), and turns east crossing the boundary line between Sellore and Gompulayam (inam) villages,

runs between paimash Nos. 23 and 24 till it meets the boundary stone at survey No. 118-A, runs through survey Nos. 118-B, 109-B, 110-A, 111-B, 111-A, 104, 102-C, 102-B, 102-I and 99-C, paimash No. 47, crossing the Eriikulam tank and runs through survey Nos. 11, 13-B, 13-A, 14-C, 14-G and 14-H till it meets the boundary line between Gompalsiyam and Tallakulam villages; thence runs through survey Nos. 590 and 591 till it meets the boundary stone fixed at the eastern border line of survey No. 591, then turns north and runs through survey Nos. 585 and 592, then along the western border line of survey No. 584 till it meets the stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 597, turns north-east and runs through survey Nos. 599, 607, 575, 389, 385, 383, 384 and 378 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No 404 where it turns south-east and meets the boundary stone at Sengulam tank bund, crosses the tank bund and runs by the side of the bund, up to the boundary stone in survey No. 271.

Eastern boundary—begins from the boundary stone in survey No. 271, turns south and runs through survey Nos. 257 and 256, joins the boundary stone on the tank bund, crossing the bed of the tank, joins the stone fixed on Melur road, runs west along the road, joins the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 478, turns south-west, runs through survey Nos. 478, 480 and 481 up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 482, turns south, and runs through survey Nos. 502 and 504 up to the stone fixed at the southern border line of survey No 504 where it turns due east and runs through survey Nos. 504, 505 and 507, meets the stone fixed on the boundary line between Munagiri and Tallakulam, turns south-east, passes through a portion of the Munagiri tank and joins the stone on the bund near survey No 41, turns south, runs through survey Nos. 41 and 51 and through survey Nos. 75 and 76 up to the boundary stone fixed on the bund, turns south-west, runs along the bund up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 99, turns south crossing the boundary line between Sattamangalam and Munagiri, runs along the eastern boundary of paimash Nos. 150 and 29 till it meets the stone fixed on the northern bank of the river, turns east, runs along the northern bank of the river where it meets the existing boundary stone, crosses the river and joins the boundary stone fixed in paimash No. 105 on the southern bank of the river, turns south-east, runs through paimash No. 105 up to the boundary stone fixed on the road to Ramnad, turns south, runs through paimash Nos. 46, 45, 42, 44 and 102 up to the stone fixed in paimash No. 101.

Southern boundary—starts from the Madura Municipal Council stone planted on the bund of Iravathanallur tank paimash No. 101 and runs towards south, joins Shottathatti channel survey No. 535 and runs towards east between Shottathatti channel western bund and eastern edge of punja survey No. 535, N, M, W, X, Y, Z, A-II, B-II and joins the coconant tope No. 47 and turns west from survey No. 49 and again turns south and crossing the Pamban railway line, turns north-west, runs along the manja lands, northern edge of survey Nos 58-A, 59, 61, 62, 530, 529, 528, 527, 546, 547, 551, 552, 553, 554 then turns to the south up to the south-eastern corner of survey No 554, then through the north-east, east, south and west of survey No. 526, then along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 506, 526, 503 and 526, then runs to the north up to the junction of survey Nos. 488 and 526, then turns to the west along the southern and the western boundaries of 488 and then turns to the west along the southern boundary of survey No. 487, then turns to the north-west including the road (portion of survey No. 621) and joins at the railway Anuppanadi gate, then runs towards west through survey No. 602 and the Chintamani road, survey No. 621, and joins the Madura Municipal Council stone survey No. 117 and the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 140 and runs between survey Nos. 139 and 140 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No 142, then turns north, runs between survey Nos. 141 and 142, joins the boundary stone fixed in the centre of survey No 142, turns west, runs through survey Nos. 148, 151, 150, 149, 150, 165, 164, 163, crosses the boundary line of Isam Villapuram and Stalampattarai villages; thence it turns through paimash Nos. 203 and 205-A crossing the Krithamal Nadhi and Tirumbuli road, passes through paimash No. 205, joins the stone fixed in the Villapuram tank bund, runs through the bed of the tank and joins the stone fixed on the other side of the bank and goes along the southern side of the railway line, joins the stone fixed near the boundary stone of Stalampattarai, Isam Villapuram and Madakulam villages, runs along the northern boundary line between the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 33 where it meets the stone fixed on the Tiruparankundram road, crosses the road and meets the Tiruparankundram railway gate and runs along the southern side of the railway line through survey Nos. 531, 55, B-1, 1-1, 8 A-1, B-1, F-1, 7 B-3, 8-1, 9 A-2 and turns north-west, crosses the Tuticorin railway line and joins the Madura municipal stone planted in survey No 27.

Western boundary—begins from the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 27, turns north and passes through the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 37, 29, 115, 116, 112, 108 and 118, turns north again and runs along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 118 and 194 till it meets the old water project bund, then turns north-west and passing round the south-western boundary of survey No. 200 runs through survey No. 218 and then northwards through survey Nos. 210 and 212 till it meets the stone fixed at the junction of Ponmani and Arappalayam and Ganapatiyendal; thence it passes west through survey No. 365 of Ponmani village and 348 of Arappalayam village till it meets the stone fixed on the western boundary line of survey No. 323, turns north, runs through survey Nos. 323, 322, 320, 318, 280, 279, 280, and 272, thence north-west through survey Nos. 270, 269, 268, 266 and 265 till it meets the stone planted in survey No 263, turns north and passes through No. 238 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No. 233, turns west and runs along the southern border line of survey No. 233 and on the northern border line of survey Nos. 237 and 236 where Ravuttapalaiyam channel begins and runs west up to the stone fixed in survey No. 242, where it passes the river and joins the stone fixed in survey No. 246 of the Vilangudi village where the northern boundary begins.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 125.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31·46 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening sanitary road No. 16 in the municipality of Mangalore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 108, Ocche Bazar village			
			Cents
Garden, No. 1261 B	Nimsakkal Venkat Rao (malgar); Durgamma alias Sattamma (malgenatar)	North, S. No. 1261 A; east, S. No. 1262; south, S. No. 1263; west, S. No. 1260 A-1 E.	5·00
Do. No. 1259 A-1 S.	Katamma (malgar); Bellimar Rama Bachand others (malgaidars).	North, S. No. 1259 A-1A; east, S. No. 1261 S.; south, S. No. 1-59 A-1C; west S. No. 1259 A-2.	12·50
Do. No. 1259 A-3 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 1259 A-3 A, east, S. No. 1259 A-2; south, S. No. 1259 A-3 C, west, S. No. 1259 B-3.	·23
Do. No. 1259 C-2.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 1260 C-1; east, S. No. 1262 B-2; south, S. No. 1259 C-3, west, S. No. 1260	1 50
Do. No. 1270 A-2.	Kaird Saari	North, S. No. 1270 A-1; east, S. No. 1269; south, S. No. 1270 B-2; west, S. No. 1261.	6·78
Do. No. 1270 B-2.	Mam Saari	North, S. No. 1270 A-2, east, S. No. 1269; south, S. No. 1270 B-3; west S. No. 1261.	1 86
		Total ..	31·46

No. 126.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·22 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school for girls; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Siddhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Siddhavattam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Pulivendla taluk, Rajampet village.			
			Acres.
Enfranchised Inam, dry, S. No. 1021.	Cherukupalli Narasayya mortgaged to R. Venkatapati	North, portion of S. No. 1021; east, S. No. 1022; south, Madras High road; west, vacant site belonging to Tota Subbayya.	·02
Do.	Tota Narayana, guardian Subbakka.	North, portion of S. No. 1021; east, house belonging to Cherukupalli Narasayya; south, Madras High road, west, vacant site belonging to Doraisubbala Narasimhulu.	·03
Do.	Doraisubbala Narasimhulu ..	North, portion of S. No. 1021; east, vacant site belonging to Tota Subbakka; south Madras High road, west, house belonging to Settipalli Venkata Subbadu.	·07
Do.	Settipalli Venkata Subbadu mortgaged to B. Bhima Rao.	North, portion of S. No. 1021, east, vacant site belonging to Doraisubbala Narasimhulu, south, Madras High road, west, house belonging to Shaik Ibrahim.	·05
		Total ..	·22

No. 127.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land and house thereon mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·046 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of the union office at Vedasandur, Dindigul taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the

Tahsildar of Dindigul is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Pulasandar village.			
Nattam poramboke, S. No. 294 A.	Pana Sina Sevandada Amni ..	North, police line street; east, house of Rangasami Nayakan; south, house of Sadaiya Ayyar; west, Post Office street.	ACRE. 0·1

No. 128.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 340½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the bazaar street in the Chidambaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Chidambaram village.			
The front verandah with superstructure of the six bazaars Nos. 230 to 235 in the bazaar street at Chidambaram.	Saiyid Enayatullah Sahib ..	North, bazaar street, east, west car street; south, bazaars of Saiyid Enayatullah Sahib; west, bazaar No. 229.	SQ. FT. 340½

No. 129.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 57½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for locating a market in Gugai in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem village.			
Municipal Survey No. 1637 in division 8, nanja poramboke.	Setti Tayam Lakshmana Chetti and Venkatachala Chetti.	North, M.S. No. 1622 and Tirumanimuttar river, east, M.S. No. 1636 and foot-path; south, M.S. No. 1638 and market street; west, M.S. No. 1626 and Gugai lime road.	CENTS. 57½

No. 130.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,381½ square feet be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane in Tiruvallur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, kuan or poramboke, with survey or poramb number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village.	sq. yr.
Poramboke ..	Mothi Sadasiva Chetti ..	North, mosque and Qadir Sahib's backyard; east, lane; south Sadasiva Chetti's backyard; west, T. Anga Chetti's backyard.	670
Do. ..	Tambe Anga Chetti ..	North, Qadir Sahib's backyard, east, Sadasiva Chetti's backyard, south, T. Anga Chetti's backyard; west, P. Subba Nayudu's backyard	116
Do ..	P. Subba Nayudu ..	North, Qadir Sahib's backyard and Gibamibi's backyard, east, T. Anga Chetti's backyard, south P. Subba Nayudu's backyard; west, Sadasiva Chetti's backyard.	388
Do. ..	M. Sadasiva Chetti ..	North Gibamibi's backyard, east, P. Subba Nayudu's backyard; south, Sadasiva Chetti's backyard; west, J. Muniya Pattan's backyard	332½
Do. ..	Jalalangi Muniya Pattan.	North, Gibamibi's backyard; east, Sadasiva Chetti's backyard, south, J Muniya Pattan's backyard; west, J Rangaru Pattan's backyard.	142½
Do. ..	Jalalangi Rangaru Pattan	North, Gibamibi's backyard and Tippu Sahib's backyard; east J Muniya Pattan's backyard; south, J Rangaru Pattan's backyard, west, M. Raghava Chetti's backyard	295
Do. ..	Mugharal Raghava Chetti.	North, Tippu Sahib's backyard and M Raghava Chetti's open site; east J. Rangaru Pattan's backyard; south, M. Raghava Chetti's backyard and house; west, H. Abdul Karim Sahib's house	685½
Do. ..	Howldar Abdul Karim Sahib.	North, H Abdul Karim Sahib's house, east, M. Raghava Chetti's open site, south, M Raghava Chetti's house; west, A Somasundara Mudali's house.	261½
Do.	Somasundara Mudali ..	North, Somasundara Mudali's house, east, H Abdul Karim Sahib's house; south, Somasundara Mudali's house, west, Pitambara Sa's backyard	227½
Do. ..	A. Pitambara Sa ..	North, Pitambara Sa's backyard; east, south and west, Somasundara Mudali's house	826
Do ..	Somasundara Mudali	North, Somasundara Mudali's house; east Pitambara Sa's backyard, south, Somasundara Mudali's house; west, Abdul Gafur Sahib's site	550
Do. ..	Abdul Gafur Sahib ..	North, Abdul Gafur Sahib's site; east, Somasundara Mudali's house, south, Abdul Gafur Sahib's backyard; west, Elumalai Chetti's backyard	195
Do. ..	Elumalai Chetti ..	North, Elumalai Chetti's backyard; east, Abdul Gafur Sahib's site, south, Elumalai Chetti's house; west, A. Pitambara Sa's backyard	317½
Do. ..	A. Pitambara Sa ..	North, Pitambara Sa's backyard; east, Elumalai Chetti's backyard south, Pitambara Sa's backyard and Mrs Damiaswami Pillai's backyard; west, Abdul Aziz Sahib's site.	395
Do. ..	Abdul Aziz Sahib ..	North, Abdul Aziz Sahib's site; east, Pitambara Sa's backyard; south, Yasin Sahib's house and Mrs Ratnaswami Pillai's backyard; west, lane	450
		Total ..	5,294½

No. 151.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a latrine in the Chingleput municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Revenue Divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, kuan or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No 237. Chingleput village.	Acres.
Eyattuvari, village-site No. 251 E-1-S-3.	Ratna Mudaliyar	North, public lane; east, Ratna Mudaliyar's backyard, south, backyard of house of Ekambara Naicker; west, Kazi hill.	.12

No 132.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for clearing the congestion near to the Bantury market in the Cuddalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
	South Arcot District, Cuddalore taluk, Tiruppapuliyur village.		
Village-site, No. 1391.	Govinda Nattan, guardian of minors Krishnaswami and Ramaswami	North, No. 1510; east, Nos. 1492 and 1518, south and west, No. 1393.	·13
Do. No. 1392.	Nattukottai Lakshmana Chettiyar of Veerakkal, Paradai Nattan, Sanna Nattan and Chinnammal.	North, No. 1511; east, No. 1395; south, No. 1394; west, No. 1391.	·23
Do. No. 1393	Perumal Nattan and Govinda Nattan.	North, No. 1392; east, No. 1394; south and west, No. 1392	·02
Do. No. 1394	Sarnur Nattan, son of Chinnaswami Nattan, Perumal Nattan and Govinda Nattan.	North, No. 1392; east, No. 1395; south, No. 1393; west, No. 1393.	·02
Do. No. 1395.	Do. do.	North, No. 1515; east, No. 1396; south, No. 1392; west, Nos. 1393 and 1394	·04
Do. No. 1396.	Arimalla Nattan and Pashakkiyappa Nattan.	North, No. 1516; east, No. 1397; south, No. 1393; west, No. 1395.	·02
Do. No. 1397.	Toppula Nattan, son of Paradai Nattan.	North, No. 1517; east, No. 1398; south, No. 1396; west, No. 1395.	·03
Perumal inam, dry, No. 1398.	Govinda Nattan and Kuttayan ..	North, No. 1518; east, No. 1399; south, No. 1397; west, No. 1395.	·13
Inam, dry, No. 1399.	Kuttayan	North, No. 1519; east, No. 1400; south, No. 1398; west, No. 1395.	·03
Do. No. 1400.	Ramaswami	North, No. 1520; east Nos. 1404, 1405 and 1406; south, No. 1401; west, No. 1399.	·02
Do. No. 1401.	Ramaswami and Devarayaka Nattan.	North, Nos. 1399 and 1400; east, No. 1404; south, No. 1402; west, No. 1399	·14
Do. No. 1402.	Paradai, Tillammal and Tungaswami.	North, No. 1401; east, No. 1404; south, No. 1403; west, No. 1399.	·13
Mariamman Kail poramboke, No. 1403	Trustees Subban and others	North, No. 1405; east, No. 1418; south, No. 1404; west, No. 1400.	·003
Sudattam, No. 1403	Tirumalai Subban, Uthahattan and Thiari Vetti.	North, No. 1519; east, No. 1403; south, Nos. 1421 and 1402; west, Nos. 1399 and 1400.	·09
Do. No. 1407.	Appavu	North and east, No. 1408; south, No. 1418; west, No. 1406	·02
Do. No. 1408	Arumalakan	North, Nos. 1406 and 1409; east, No. 1411; south, Nos. 1416 and 1407; west, No. 1405.	·03
Do. No. 1409.	Muthusami	North, No. 1518; east, No. 1410; south, No. 1408; west, Nos. 1406 and 1404	·03
Do. No. 1410.	Govindan, son of Arumugam, Chinnappan and Perumi Subban.	North, No. 1518; east, No. 1413; south, Nos. 1411 and 1412; west, No. 1409.	·04
Do. No. 1411	Sivan, Subbaryan, Arumachalam, Sengalani, Sellammal and Kanaga.	North, No. 1410; east, No. 1415; south, No. 1416; west, No. 1408.	·025
Do. No. 1412	Subban and Perumal	North, No. 1410; east, No. 1413; south, No. 1418; west, No. 1421.	·02
Do. No. 1413	Nallan and Vaidyalingam	North, No. 1415; east, No. 1414; south, No. 1416; west, Nos. 1410 and 1412.	·005
Do. No. 1414.	Angammal, wife of Chinnaswami ..	North, No. 1516; east, No. 1415; south, No. 1416; west, No. 1413.	·09
Do. No. 1415	Lakshmanan, Ramaswami, Vinayakan, Paradai and sister Kuppan (by guardians the above 4 persons).	North and east, No. 1433; south, No. 1418; west, No 1416.	·135
Do. No. 1417.	Viran, son of Pakkan	North, No. 1416; east, No. 1432; south, No. 1428; west, No 1418.	·01
Do. No. 1418.	Ramaswami and Udayan	North, No. 1416; east, No. 1417; south, No. 1432; west No. 1419.	·01
Do. No 1419.	Arumugam, son of Chinna Kuppan ..	North, No. 1416; east, No. 1418; south, No. 1428; west, No. 1420.	·02
Do. No. 1420.	Natesan and Govindan	North, No. 1418; east, No. 1419; south, No. 1428; west, No. 1421.	·020
Do. No 1421.	Manikkan, Perumal, Viran and Vilvarayanathan.	North, No. 1416; east, No. 1420; south, No. 1427; west, Nos. 1422 and 1426.	·045
Do. No 1422.	Mason Muttu by guardian Vilaya Appavu	North, No. 1418; east, No. 1421; south, No. 1428; west, No 1423	·025
Do. No 1423.	Periyapillai, Kaliadai, Arumugam and Appavu's son Kuppan.	North, No. 1416; east, No. 1422; south, No. 1426; west, No 1424.	·03
Do. No. 1424.	Peeran, Arputam and Swaminathan ..	North, No 1416; east, No. 1423; south, Nos. 1425 and 1426; west, No. 1406.	·035
Do. No. 1425.	Manjakanni, Paradai and Chinnappa.	North, No. 1424; east, No. 1426; south, No. 1463; west, No. 1406.	·13
Do. No. 1426.	Govindan, Parasuraman, Arumugam and Krishnan.	North, Nos. 1422, 1423 and 1424; east, No. 1427; south, No. 1462; west, Nos 1428 and 1429.	·06

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Tiruppapuliyur village—cont.			
Sadasattam, No. 1427.	Tulasi Subban, Pariyapan and Arthur Arunachalam.	North, No. 1421, east, No. 1428; south, No. 1443; west, No. 1426.	Acs. ·07
Do. No. 1428	Chinnaswami, Virau, Muttammal Govindan and Natesan.	North, Nos. 1417, 1428, 1416 and 1420; east, Nos. 1429, 1430 and 1431; south, No. 1443; west, No. 1426.	·115
Do. No. 1429.	Subbarayan	North, No. 1428; east, No. 1430; south, No. 1443; west, No. 1428.	·02
Devadayam (inam, dry), No. 1413.	Thi. Che. Murugappa Chettiyar, Dharmakarta of Sri Pathalesvaraswami temple, Tiruppapuliyar and Paramal Muttan.	North, No. 1519, east, No. 1516; south, No. 1017; west, No. 1382.	·18
Do. No. 1517	Thi. Che. Murugappa Chettiyar (above noted) and Paradai Pattayathi.	North, No. 1518; east, No. 1515; south, No. 1516; west No. 1382.	·02
Do. No. 1518	Thi. Che., Murugappa Chettiyar (above noted) and Muttammal, wife of Tirthakulattar.	North, No. 1517; east, No. 1516; south, No. 1381; west, No. 1381.	·035
		Total ..	2·10

No. 133.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the compound of the Labourers' school in the Aonkapalle municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Anakapalle taluk, Anakapalle village			
Zamindari village-site	Polimera Tammi Nayudu, son of Paradesi Nayudu, Polimera Paradesi Nayudu, son of Appanna represented by mother and guardian Sannamma, Polimera Rama Nayudu (minor), son of Ramayya represented by mother and guardian Kanakamma, Polimera Chinnammayya Polimera Ramayya, Polimera Devayya and Polimera Sannamma, widow of Pentayya.	North, Labourers' school verandah-site; east, public road; south, remaining portion of the site proposed to be required; west, school compound.	Cents. 7

No. 134.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a quarry for the Vizagapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Vizagapatam taluk, Nakkavanipalem, hamlet of Maddalapalem village			
Poramboke ..	Proprietor of Maddalapalem estate and Metamari Chinna Sanyasi Chetti.	North, owner's hillock and waste land; east, R. Krishna Rau Pantulu Garu's dry land; south, R. Krishna Rau Pantulu Garu's dry land and a portion of hillock; west, owner's hillock.	Acs. 20

No. 135.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0119 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a new storm water-drain in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77, Kumbakonam pettah.		
Dry, T. S. No. 1728.	Sri Hayagrivaswami mutt trustee, Seshadri Acharl	North, No 1737; east, No. 1733; south, No. 1717; west, No 1723	ACRE. 0·03
Do. No. 1737.	Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	North, No 1727; east, No. 1737; south and west, No. 1733	0·09
		Total ..	0·12

No. 136.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a fresh water well; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, No. 20. Pitukkanna village.		
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 350 A.	Kallur Muniswami, Pedda Chengayya, Venkatayya, Lakshmanna and Badrayya.	North, street; east, Kallur Munuswami's house; south, Kallur Munuswami's and Badrayya's house; west, Badrayya's vacant site.	CENT. 1

No 137.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 51 cents be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening sanitary road No. 1 in the municipality of Mangalore; and, under sections 5 and 7, the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, 108 Cavla Bazar village.		
Garden S. No. 1180 B	Bapu Sahiba..	North, S. No. 1189 E; east, S No 1180 A; south, S No 1202; west, S. No. 1180 C.	CENTS. 2½
Do. 1189 E	Motisham Muhammad Mira Sahib.	North S. No. 1188 E; east, S. No 1189 A; south, S No 1190 B; west, S No. 1189 C	2½
Do. 1188 B.	Bapu Sahiba..	North, S No 1179 B east, S No 1188 A; south, S. No. 1189 B; west, S No. 1188 C	6
Do. 1173 E	Motisham Muhammad Mira Sahiba.	North, S. No. 1172 B, east, S. No. 1173 A; south, S No. 1188 B; west, S. No. 1173 C.	4
Do 1172 B.	Katao Balanji Sait	North, S No. 1172 C; east, S No 1176 E; south, S. Nos. 1172 A and 1173 B; west, S. No. 1172 C.	6½
Do. 1173 C.	Do.	North, S. No 1173; east, S Nos. 1176 and 1179 B; south, S. Nos. 1176 B and 1173 C; west, S. No. 1180.	3½
Do 1176 D.	Pradhani Karim Sajar Beary ..	North, S No. 1176 C; east, S. No. 1176 E, south, S No. 1176 A; west, S. No. 1176 B.	6½
Do. 1176 E.	Do. ..	North, S No 1176 C; east, S. No 1177 B; south, S No 1173 A; west, S. No 1175 E	4½
Do. 1177 B.	Do. ..	North, S No 1177 C; east, S Nos. 1178 and 1179 C, south, S. No. 1177 A; west, S. No 1176 B	3½
Dry S. No. 1176 ..	Do. ..	North, S Nos. 1171, 1166 and 1168; east and south, S. No. 1179; west, S. No. 1177 B.	2
Do. 1170 B ..	Do. ..	North, S. No 1168; east, S No 1180-3 B; south, S No. 1179 A; west, S No 1179	1½
Do. 1179 C ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 1178; east, and south S. No. 1179 A, west, S No 1177 B.	½
Do. 1180-3 B	Mariamma guardian, Pradhan Hamsabha Beary	North, S. No. 1168, east, S Nos 1168 and 1161, south, S. No. 1180-2 A, west, S. No 1176 B.	½
Do. 1161 ..	Abba Mahi-ud-din Sahib ..	North and east, S. No. 1168, south, S. No. 1162; west, S. No. 1180-2 B.	6
		Total ..	51

No. 138.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the play-ground for the secondary school at Harpanahalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Harpanahalli is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Harpanahalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Harpanahalli taluk, Harpanahalli village		
Dry, No. 76 B ..	Sawanur Idli Basappa .	North, S. No. 71, east, S. No. 76 A; south, S. No. 97; west, S. No. 96.	acs. 3·94
Do. No. 97 A ..	Bahri Bagha Venkappa ..	North, S. No. 76 B, east and south, S. No. 97 B; west, S. No. 96.	2·61
		Total ..	6·55

No. 139.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a night-soil depot at Chittvel village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sidhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sidhavattam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Pullampet taluk, Chittvel village.		
Cheap dry, S. No. 284 (1).	Anantagari Sahayya ..	North, S. No. 161, east, S. No. 284 (2); south, S. No. 203, west, S. Nos. 162 and 183.	acs. ·42
Do No. 284 (2).	Dasari Lakshmakka	North, S. No. 161, east, S. No. 284 (3); south, S. No. 203; west, S. Nos. 162 and 183.	·65
		Total ..	1·07

No. 140.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 49 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the road in the 45th mile 6th furlong of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Kotturu village		
Zamindari, Inoyati, dry (unsurveyed).	Trustee of Vizianagram estate and Palli Venkandhara of Kotturu	North, road; east, road and dry land of Palli Venkandhara of Kotturu; south dry land of Palli Venkandhara, west, dry land of Palli Venkandhara of Kotturu and house stables and local fund bungalow	Acres. 49

No. 141.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·17 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school for Muhammadan boys in Siddhavattam village, Siddhavattam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Siddhavattam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Siddhavattam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, siddhavattam taluk, Siddhavattam village.		
Village-site, S. No 64 (3).	Siddhavattam Appayya and Begam Papa.	North, Hindu primary school; east, Begam Papa's house; south, Siddhavattam Appayya's vacant site and well; west, vacant site belonging to (1) Rama Sitarayudu and (2) Chittoor Seshagiri Rao.	ACRE. ·17

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 15-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 8-P., published on pages 25—27 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th January 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Madakasira	Madakasira.			
		Rallahalli.			
		Gottigannr	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Palladam—*cont.*	Mallekavundanpalaiyam.
	Bellary ..	Kudatini.			Peppampatti.
		Yemmiganuru.			Paravay.
	Hadagalli.	Rachugondanahalli.			Perundampalaiyam.
		Basavankodu.			Salakkarachchal.
Bellary.	Harpanahalli.	Chigateri.			Coonoor.
	Hospet ..	Kamplı.	Nilgiris, The	Coonoor ..	Kotı.
		Vedda.			Wellington Cantonment.
	Sandur State.	Kompur.			Davalaparam.
	Sirugappa ..	Sirugappa.			Kadavelam.
	Avanashi ..	Mettapalaiyam.			Labbamankuppam.
		Coimbatore.		Gudiyattam	Melmurungi.
		Ettimedai.			Melvayattinankuppam.
		Ganapati.			Olakachi.
		Kalappatti.			Tuttippattu
		Karuodampalaiyam.		Kangundi ..	Ramanayakkampeta.
		Kuniyamuttur.			Chinnasamudram.
		Kurichahi			Kodiyur.
		Madvarayapuram.	North Arcot.		Kurichchi.
		Pichchanur.		Tirupputtur.	Periyagaram.
		Puluvappatti			Periya Kannalappatti.
		Savaripalaiyam.			Sankarapuram.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Sottipalaiyam.			Tirupputtur.
		Singanallur.			Vaniyambadi.
		Sirusvadampatti.			Agaram.
		Somampalaiyam.			Amber.
		Tirumalayampalaiyam.		Vellore ..	Asanampatta.
		Uppilipalaiyam.			Govindambadi.
		Yanevalli.			Pallikondai.
		Vellakkinaru.		Hosur	Hosur.
		Vellalur.	Salem ..		Moruppalli.
		Virakeralam.		Krishnagiri	Chinnamuttarapalli.
		Kadambadi.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Kalmayampalli.
	Palladam ..	Kannampalaiyam.			Mangalore.
		Kanadhari.	Tanjore ..	Negapatam.	Negapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Gujranwalla. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) District— Surat. (b) Towns and ports— Bhiwndi. Bombay. Bulsar. Thana. (c) Agency— Surat.		(b) States— Kalsia. Patiala.
	2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara. (b) Town— Poona.	VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Bassein. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Maubin. Maiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Tharrawaddy. Yamethin.
	3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. (b) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel.		(b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
	4. *Sind*— Town and port— Karachi.	VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Balia. Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Fatehpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra.
	5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Baroda State. Bhor State. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara Agency.		
III. Bengal	Town— Calcutta.		
IV. Bihar and Orissa	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad.		
	(b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*c*) Districts—*cont.* Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao (*d*) Towns— Allahabad. Fyzabad. Meerut Mirzapur.	IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	District— Raichur.	X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar City.

E.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Tadiyalur.	Bargur.	Negapatam.
Madukarai	Hosur.	Periyakandili.	Negapatam Beach.
Podanur.	Kolamangalam.	Periyagaram.	Velippalaiyam.
Singanallur.	Kakankarai.	Tiruppattur.	Nagore.
Coimbatore.	Kandikoppam.	Sikkil.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kotagiri.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.	Ketti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Guruji.	Palakur.	Virinamangalam.	Gudiyattam.
Gudupalli	Jalarpet.	Ambur.	Katpadi.
Kuppam.	Kattandapatti.	Mailpatti.	Virinchipuram.
Malainr.	Vaniyambadi.	Valatur.	Lalpet.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 482 P., dated 31st May 1909.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. 16-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated the 27th December 1913, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other parts and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala in the Talapilli taluk of the Cochin State on Friday, the 9th Kumbhom 1089 corresponding to 20th February 1914, and the four succeeding days, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914 [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS

	Page
Notifications by Government	41
Miscellaneous Notifications	42
Vacancies	55

Supplements:

Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, August 1913—Candidates passed and failed

Government (Schools) Examinations, November 1913

Cabinet-making (Elementary and Advanced Grades), Cotton-weaving (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Carpet-weaving (Elementary Grade); Needlework and Dress-making (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades); and Embroidery (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.

Free-hand Outline Drawing (Advanced Grade); Design (Intermediate Grade); Design—Wood-carving and Furniture (Advanced Grade); Geometrical Drawing (Advanced Grade), Painting (Intermediate and Advanced Grades); Modelling (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Wood Engraving (Intermediate Grade); Copper-Plate Engraving (Intermediate and Advanced Grades); Cabinet-making (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Blacksmith's work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); and Metal Work (Intermediate and Advanced Grades) —Candidates passed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 16, 1914.

No. 5.—Mr. J. Webster, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras, furlough for nine months in continuation of the summer vacation of 1914, under articles 277 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 6.—Miss Amy Matilda Christiana Arnold, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the date of her relief, under articles 233, 269 and 318 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

No. 7.—Mr. Arthur Innes Mayhew, B.A., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University, with effect from 8th January 1914, under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 11 (1).

No. 8.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University:—

Major William James Niblock, M B , B CH , B A.O., R.U.I., F.R C.S. (Ireland), I.M.S.

Fort St. George, January 6, 1914.

No. 3.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Privilege leave for fourteen days from the 1st December 1913 is granted to M.R.Ry. P. Mathoswami Ayyar, Head Clerk Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, and Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam Range.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months from 21th December 1913 to M.R.Ry. S. Gantayat, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Berhampur Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. S V. Subba Rao Pantulu, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chittapur, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) Miss A. D'Rozario, First Assistant, Training Section of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, and Acting Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Kistna-Guntur Girls' Range, to act as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' Range, *vice* M. A. Jupe on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief.

(2) Miss Winifred Sircar to be Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Godavari Girls' Range, sub. *pro tem*, in the third class (Rs. 125)—to join as soon as possible.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROMOTIONS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following promotions of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools:—

(1) Miss E. Schofield, from Class II, sub. *pro tem*, to Class I, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 16th September 1913, *vice* Miss M. F. Prager on other duty.

(2) Miss M. Peddle, from Class III (permanent) to Class II, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 12th January 1914.

(3) Miss E. M. Bower, from Class III, acting, to Class III, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st January 1914.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' Range with head-quarters at Waltair will, in future, be constituted as the Assistant Inspectress' Range in the Northern Circle, the Kistna-Guntur Girls' Range with head-quarters at Guntur being consequently treated as a Sub-Assistant Inspectress' Range.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

In the list of backward classes or castes given in rule 15 of the Grant-in Aid Code, the following name shall be added :—

The name "Ganda" (Tulu or Canarese) after the name "Ganiga."

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 16th January 1914

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1914.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

1. Shakespeare : The Tempest.
2. Any two of the following books may be selected :
   Charlotte Bronte : Jane Eyre.
   Rudyard Kipling : Kim.
   Dickens : A Tale of two Cities.
   Scott : Kenilworth.

LATIN.

1. Livy, V., 1—40.
2. Virgil, Aeneid II.

FRENCH.

Senior French Reader by R. P. James (University Tutorial Press, London).

TAMIL.

Marsden's VII Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.)

TELUGU.

The III Form Reader by M. Venkataratnam and Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam (Christian Literature Society).

MALAYALAM.

Marsden's VII Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.).

CANARESE.

Seventh Standard Reader by Marsden and Narasimacharya (Macmillan & Co.)

URDU.

Lahore Series, VII Urdu Reader (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

SPECIAL PERIODS IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN HISTORY.

English History : From A.D. 1066 to 1603.
Indian History : Modern India.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

1. Scott : Lord of Isles.
2. Any two of the following books may be selected :—
   R. L. Stevenson : The Black Arrow.
   R. M. Ballantyne : The World of Ice
   Charlotte M. Yeunge : The Little Duke
   Capt-in Marryat : The Children of the New Forest.

In the case of the prose texts questions of a general, not a detailed, nature will be set

LATIN.

Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, VI, 1 — 44.

FRENCH.

Tales by Souvestre, First Series. (Bell's Illustrated French Readers.)

NOTE.—Candidates in Latin may, if they desire, be examined in unprepared passages for translation into English with questions thereon as an alternative to either or both of the set books in the High School and Scholarship Examinations, and to the text set for the Middle School and Scholarship Examination.

TAMIL.

Fourth Standard Reader by W. Duraiswami Ayyangar and T. Cholavakesavarayar Mudaliyar (Longmans Green & Co.).

TELUGU.

Fourth Standard Reader, Revised Edition (Longmans Green & Co.).

MALAYALAM.

Marsden's IV Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.).

CANARESE.

Fourth Standard Reader by Marsden and Narasimacharya (Macmillan & Co.)

URDU.

Lahore Series, Fourth Reader.

PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

TAMIL.

Marsden's I Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.).

TELUGU.

First Standard Reader, Revised Edition (Longmans Green & Co.).

MALAYALAM.

Marsden's First Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.).

CANARESE.

Marsden's First Standard Reader (Macmillan & Co.).

URDU.

Lahore Series: First Reader (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd December 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES

"SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) AND TYPE-WRITING."

VERNACULAR SHORTHAND (TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM AND CANARESE).

It is hereby notified that the examination in *Vernacular* Shorthand will be held for the first time in March 1915. The course of study will be notified in due course.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1914.

MUSIC—ADVANCED GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following are prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music, Advanced Grade:—

(a) With reference to paragraph 3 (a) of the Syllabus.—To analyse one movement (to be selected by the candidate) of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Op. 64 from the *full score*.

(b) With reference to paragraph 3 (*d*) of the Syllabus.—Chief Composers of Concertos, naming the principal instruments and giving dates, with a list of most famous works.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in type-writing, it is hereby notified that the Stearns Visible type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SHORTHAND (ELEMENTARY GRADE) AND TYPE-WRITING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

It is hereby notified that the syllabuses for Shorthand and Type-writing have been revised in the case of the *Elementary* grade. The revised syllabuses have been published on page 838 in Part I-B of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd December 1913, and copies of them will shortly be on sale at

the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras. *The revised syllabuses will come into force at the examinations to be held in April* 1914.

The Elementary examination in Shorthand and Type-writing to be held in April 1914 will be conducted according to the syllabuses [revised up to 17th June 1908] now in force.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

VERNACULAR SHORTHAND (TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM AND CANARESE).

It is hereby notified that the examination in Vernacular Shorthand (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades) will be held for the first time in April next. The syllabuses have been published on page 868 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd December 1913, under Government Notification No. 172, Educational, dated the 10th December 1913; copies of the syllabuses will shortly be on sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras.

(By order).

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL DISPENSING (FOR COMPOUNDERS)—DECEMBER 1913.

Notice regarding Issue of Certificates

Candidates who passed in Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)—Intermediate Grade at the Government Technical Examinations held in December last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 9th February next *and for three months only from that date*

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pamphlet are situated, and those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in the subject.

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 9th May next will be required, under G.O. No 309, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should not be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written tests* in connection with the next Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grade or grades specified opposite to each, will be held on the 20th April next and subsequent days, *the Oral and Practical tests being conducted either before or after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, and to the Commissioner's "Notice regarding permission to appear" published in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913 and 6th and 13th January 1914.]

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Building Drawing and Estimating .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Earthwork and Roadmaking ..	Do ..	Do ..	..
Bridgework	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Surveying and levelling .. .	Do ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Applied Mechanics	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Mensuration	Do. ..	Do. ..	..
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Do ..	Do ..	Advanced.
Carpentry	Do. ..	Do ..	..

	Mechanical Engineering.		
Machine Construction	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	....
Machine Drawing	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Steam and the Steam-engine ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Fitter's work	Do. ..	Do. .	....
	Electrical Engineering.		
Practical Telegraphy	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	....	Do. ..	Do.
Electro-Metallurgy	....	Do ..	Do.
	Physical Science.		
Heat	. ..	Intermediate ..	....
Light	....	Do. ..	....
Electricity and Magnetism ..	Elementary.	Do. ..	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Organic Chemistry	....	Do. ..	Do.
Metallurgy	....	....	Do.
Physiography	Elementary.	Intermediate ..	....
Photography	....	Do. ..	....
	Geology.		
Geology	....	Intermediate ..	....
Mineralogy	....	Do.	....
	Biology.		
General Biology	....	Intermediate ..	..
Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	...	..
Botany	Do.	.,Intermediate ..	..
	Sanitary Science.		
Hygiene	Elementary.	....	...
General Biology (special) ..	....	Intermediate ..	....
	Pharmacy		
Botany (special)*	....	Intermediate .	....
Inorganic Chemistry (special) ..	....	Do. ..	....
Materia Medica	....	Do. ..	....
Practical Pharmacy	....	Do ..	. ..
Special Laboratory Course ..	....	Do ..	..
Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	....	Do. ..	. ..
	Agriculture.		
Agriculture	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	. .
Horticulture	....	Do.	....
Economic Entomology	....	Do ..	....
Tobacco	....	Do. ..	....

N.B.—Under G.O. No. 816, Educational, dated 14th December 1908, the Forestry tests, both Intermediate and Advanced, have been abolished.

	Veterinary Science		
Veterinary Science	Elementary ..	...	Advanced.
	Commerce.		
Book-keeping	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Theory and Practice of Commerce	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Banking	Do. ..	Do. ..	....
Commercial Geography	Do. ..	Do. ..	Advanced.
Shorthand (English) † (a) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vernacular Shorthand (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Annuities and Life Insurance ..	.... ..	Do. ..	....
Type-writing ‡ (a)	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Advanced.

* Candidates coming up in Botany (special) should state in their applications whether they bring up this subject as one of the subjects required for the diploma for Chemists and Druggists.

† Candidates coming up in Shorthand (on the Pitman's System) should adopt the System according to the 20th Century Edition. Candidates will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer; they must bring with them their own type-writers for this purpose.

‡ Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writer—the Remington, Yost, New Century, South Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Clavo, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Stearns Visible or L. C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will be examined in *batches*, but at least every four candidates (or the *Elementary* grade at least every three candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every two candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

(a) The Elementary examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing will be continued according to the syllabuses revised up to 17th June 1905.

2. The following are the centres at which the *Written* examination will be held in the above subjects :—

Amalapuram.	Kumbakonam.	Peddapur.
Arni.	Kurnool.	Pudukkottai.
Bangalore.	Madras.	Rajahmundry.
Baputla.	Madura.	Ramachandrapur.
Bellary.	Mangalore.	Salem
Buzwada.	Masulipatam	Tanjore.
Bhadrachalam.	Mysore	Tinnevelly.
Cahsur.	Narsapur.	Tirupati.
Chicacole.	Nazareth.	Trichinopoly.
Cocanada.	Nellore.	Trichur.
Coimbatore	Ootacamund.	Trivandrum.
Conjeeveram.	Palghat.	Vellore.
Cuddalore.	Palkonda (for Animal Physiology, Botany, Hygiene and Agriculture only).	Vizagapatam.
Ernakulam.		
Guntur.		

N B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of *thirty*, the candidates that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, which must invariably be the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a centre, the place nearest to it where the examination is held. A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination annulled.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the *Written* examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than *thirty* candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 20th January. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5. The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N B.—*To guard against disappointment in the case of such of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I.B of the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time.*

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place must, *at their own expense*, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the *Technical* subjects and for the grades in them brought up by their *pupils*.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical examinations.

8. All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, no applications of any *private* candidates being enclosed with these applications.

9. Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, *before the 31st January*, the necessary drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or office to which he belongs, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in each case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of the persons granting the certificates. Further, if any suspicion attaches to any certified works submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction the withdrawal of the departmental privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private candidates, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (*i.e.*, the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be

sent in one and the same roll. *Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in ink:—*

(1) Name of candidate,
(2) Place of examination,
(3) Subject,
(4) Grade, and
(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a *separate* cover and not *rolled up* with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January, after which date no applications will be received.* Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the mufassal should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Honourable the Resident's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambakkam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mufassal requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For each subject	3	5	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 31st January. *On no account will the fees be remitted in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office orders. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's Office by the date prescribed.*

NOTE.—At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be returned by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to headmasters on application.

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it*:—

☞ Candidates are warned that the application itself *should not be enclosed* with any drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "certified works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a *separate* cover.

[*Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.*]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambakkam,
Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post card in their respective applications.* The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

15. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* in their applications and give their *address in full* also; if "Other Hindus" they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus", or "Panchamas". Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

NOTE.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.*

16. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination and that they can, if necessary, proceed, at their own expense, beyond*

the limits of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the written, or the oral and practical examinations.

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (late Preliminary), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the Written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of the examinations on the 20th and 21st April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. *Candidates will not be allowed to come up at more than one of the subjects bracketed together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.*

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question-papers for the respective grades.]

Days	Time.	Subjects
1914.		
Monday, 20th April ..	7 A.M. (a).	Surveying and Levelling (E.I. A.*).
	11 A.M. (a).	Machine Drawing (E. I. A.).
	12-30 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (E.).
Tuesday, 21st April ..	7 A.M. (a)	Surveying and Levelling (A ½).
	8 A.M. (a).	Applied Mechanics (A.).
	10-40 A.M. (b)	Type writing (I.).
	1-15 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (A.).
	12 noon (a).	Bridge-work (E. I.).
Wednesday, 22nd April ..	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E I.A.), Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.), Photography (I.), Shorthand — English or Vernacular (A.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
	Afternoon ..	Applied mechanics (E.I A.); Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—*vide* time-table on the next page).
Thursday, 23rd April	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E I); Heat (I.), Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A —*vide* time-table on the next page).
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E.I.), Light (I.), Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A —*vide* time-table on the next page).
Friday, 24th April ..	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E I.A.); Carpentry (I.), Book-keeping (E I A.), Electricity and Magnetism (E I A.)
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Fitter's work (I.); Book-keeping (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.), Organic Chemistry (I.A.).
Saturday, 25th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E I A.*), Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E I S.A.), Telugu (I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E I A.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A.†) Machine Construction (E I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.), Physiography (E.I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I A.).
Monday, 27th April ..	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A §), Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I A.); Agriculture (E.I.); Banking (E I)
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E I *A.*), Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A †); Steam and the Steam-engine (E I.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I A.); Botany (E I.S.), Economic Entomology (I.); Commercial Geography (A.).

Vide footnotes on the next page.

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1914	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E I E A§); Steam and the Steam-engine (E I A.); Electro-Metallurgy (I. A. 1); Metallurgy (A); Geology (L); General Biology (I S.); Hygiene (E.); Materia Medica (L); Horticulture (L); Veterinary Science (E.A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E I A.), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
Tuesday, 28th April ..	Afternoon ..	Building-Drawing and Estimating (I E A §); Steam and the Steam-engine (A §); Metallurgy (A); Mineralogy (I); Animal Physiology (E); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (I. A.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.)

E.=Elementary. I.=Intermediate. A=Advanced S.=Special
*Second paper † Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.

(a) Hour of commencement of examination.
(b) No candidate at Type-writing reading after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examinator itself may not take place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 8 A.M. and 10 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
	Wednesday, 22nd April 1914.		
10-25 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Advanced ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. (c) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same
2-15 P.M. to 2-20 P.M. ..	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Dictation
2-30 P.M. to 3-45 P.M. (d) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
3-50 P.M. to 4-50 P.M. (e) ..	Do. ..	Second paper ..	Paper on principles.
	Thursday, 23rd April 1914.		
10-25 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Intermediate ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. ..	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Do.
2-40 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	Advanced ..	Third paper ..	Dictation.
3 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Condensation of the same.
4-5 P.M. to 6-5 P.M. ..	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Paper on principles.

(c) 10-25 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.
(d) 2-30 P.M. to 4 P.M. do
(e) 4-5 P.M. to 6-5 P.M. do

10 For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

11. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind to help to pass his examination unobserved will also be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University:—

(1) A University Professorship of Dravidian Philology.
(2) A University Professorship of Comparative Philology, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskritic languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

These appointments will be each for a term of five years, the term being renewable, on a salary of Rs. 9,000 (£600) each, per annum. These two Professors may be required to deliver courses of lectures and any work calculated to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices, and not to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by March 2, 1914, addressed to the undersigned.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate from abroad a single first-class passage to Madras

(By order.)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 7th January 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government Scholarship to England.

I. Applications for the above scholarship, which will be placed at the disposal of this University in the year 1914, will be received by the Registrar up to 15th March 1914. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in the following rules for the selection of candidates for the scholarship:—

(1) That the scholarship be open to all Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Masters of Law, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine and Bachelors of Engineering of the University, who are under the prescribed limit of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made.

(2) That application for scholarship must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th March.

(3) That each candidate be required to furnish along with his application proofs that he satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1/45–57, Home Department, dated 12th February 1886, as amended by a subsequent resolution recorded in Madras G.O. No. 589, Educational, dated 10th September 1886.

N B.—The conditions are—

(i) that the candidate is a native of India within the meaning of the statute;
(ii) that he is under 23 years of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; the Government of India have raised the age limit to 25 years in the case of Medical Graduates of the Madras University and to 23 years in the case of persons holding other degrees, viz., those of M.A., B.L., M.L., and M.B. (See G.O. No. 146, Educational, dated 13th March 1911);
(iii) that he has the consent of his family (*i.e.*, of his father if alive, if deceased of his guardian) to proceed to England;
(iv) that his conduct has been good;
(v) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
(vi) the physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow in England.

(4) That the scholar shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate, who will, in their turn, be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners.

The scholar selected shall be provided with a free passage to and from England.

II. The attention of intending applicants is drawn to the rules framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government scholars in England published in Volume II of the Madras University Calendar for 1913, pages 105 to 108.

(By order.)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th January 1914

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1915–1916.

It is hereby notified that "Raghupaniyam" has been omitted from the lists of text-books prescribed under Group III for the above examinations

(By order.)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.D.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 13th January 1914

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Madras approves, under section 8, clause (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following two persons as Ordinary Fellows of the University, who were elected by Registered Graduates at an election held under section 7 (1) of the Act at the Senate House on the 10th day of January 1914 :—

The Hon'ble Mr V. S. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T.
M.R.Ry. P. Lakshmanarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Madras approves, under section 8, clause (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), of the election of the following two persons as Ordinary Fellows of the University, who were elected by the Faculty of Engineering at an election held under section 9 (1) of the Act, at the Senate House on the 10th day of January 1914 :—

Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E
Mr. A. Berroughs Strange, M.I.C.E.

(By order of His Excellency the Chancellor.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 16th January 1914.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, on Monday the 2nd March 1914. The course will extend over a period of five weeks and the class will be limited to 30 students.

2. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 16th February 1914 and must forward the following certificates with the application :—

(i) of good conduct,
(ii) of physical fitness,
(iii) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon,

Note.—Candidates who have appeared for the above examinations may apply for admission, pending the publication of the results.

(iv) of having—

(a) passed the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as first language, or
(b) obtained completed Secondary School-leaving certificates issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidates possess sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects, or
(c) passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

3. A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

4. Selected candidates who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission. In no circumstances shall a selected candidate be entitled to a refund of the fees paid for admission to the class

Office of the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy,
6th January 1914.

J. W. CORNWALL, Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Director

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on 20th and 21st November 1913 :—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

First Class.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.
1	32	.. M. Chinnakkonnoo Asbari

Second Class.

Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.
1	37	.. Subodh Chandra Ghose.
2	40	.. S. Rasim Khan Sahib.
3	28	.. Joseph Ramaswami.
4	24	.. R. T. Johnson.
5	33	.. J. C. Mackenzie.
6	35	.. Syed Ismail Sahib.

Office of the Sanitary Engr. to Govt., Chepauk, Madras, 23rd December 1913.

W. HUTTON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—MARCH 1914.

REVISED

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

Days.	Date	Time. From	Time. To	Subjects.
		Secondary Grade.		
Monday ..	16th March 1914	10 A.M. ..	1 P.M. ..	Organization and Discipline.
		2 P.M. ..	4 P.M. ..	Teaching—1. General Principles, 2. Special Methods.
Tuesday ..	17th " " ..	10 A.M. ..	12 P.M. ..	
Wednesday ..	18th " " ..	10 A.M. ..	....	Elocution.
Thursday ..	19th " " ..	10 A.M. ..	....	Blackboard work.
		Elementary Grade.		
Monday ..	16th March 1914	10 A.M. ..	1 P.M. ..	Arithmetic for mistresses and Arithmetic and Experimental Geometry for masters.
		2 P.M. ..	4 P.M. ..	First Language.
Tuesday ..	17th " "	10 A.M. ..	12-30 P.M. ..	Nature study—First paper.
		2 P.M. ..	4-30 P.M. ..	Nature study—Second paper.
Wednesday ..	18th " "	10 A.M. ..	12 noon ..	Geography.
		12-15 P.M. ..	2-15 P.M. ..	Civics for males. Second Language—English-Optional subject.
		4 P.M. ..	5-30 P.M. ..	Kindergarten Occupations and Training.
Thursday ..	19th " "	10 A.M. ..	....	Blackboard work.
		3 P.M. ..	....	Elocution and Drill for masters and Calisthenics for mistresses.
Friday ..	20th " "	10 A.M. ..	1 P.M. ..	Needlework for mistresses.
		2 P.M. ..	4 P.M. ..	

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 19th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE THIRD CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in April 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available. Elementary, higher.	Elementary, lower.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Training School, Bellary	16	25	40
2	Do. Anantapur	Nil.	24	24
3	Do. Rayachoti	"	25	25
4	Do. Kurnool	"	25	25

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary, higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers. They are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 113. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

9. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range is two.

11. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1914.

13. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 17th December 1913.

V. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH CIRCLE—1914

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, hereby notifies, for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of Aided Schools, that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in April 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution	Number of stipends available.			Total.
		Secondary.	Elementary higher	Elementary lower.	
1	Government Secondary and Lower Elementary Training Schools, Tanjore	12	..	35	47
2	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	..	..	30	30
3	Do. do. Cuddalore	..	..	20	20
4	Do. do. Villupuram	..	30	30	60

2. The period of training is two years for all students, except in the case of Secondary Students who have completed the Intermediate or the late F A course. In their case the period of training will be for one year only. Candidates admitted for training into the Cuddalore school will have to go either to Villupuram or to some other Tamil Training School in case that school is closed.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Assistant Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The list of selected and rejected candidates should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form by the Assistant Inspectors to the Inspector before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualifications for admissions only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are

eligible for admission in the elementary higher class, and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Persons holding such secondary school-leaving certificates signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in orginal with the application. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificate in original will be rejected. The certificate of physical fitness will be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the Correspondents of Secondary Schools from the Inspector of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges. No notice will be taken of the requisitions for application forms sent to this office other than by the Correspondents of Secondary Schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 15th February 1914.

14. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Tanjore, 17th January 1914.

H. A HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1914-1915.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1914-1915 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

		Collegiate department.
		Rs.
Masters of Arts		20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	25
	Mistresses	25
Muhammadans		20
Panchamas		20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

5. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6 Brahmans Non Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B A. diploma ; the originals will have to be produced when he his selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1914 and must be made on printed forms, for which application should be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
19th January 1914.

E. W. ROSS
Ag. Principal.

NOTIFICATION.

The applications for State scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians (males and females) called for in this office notifications, dated 18th December 1913 and 22nd December 1913, published on page 876 of Part I-B of the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913, and on page 8 of part I-B of the issue, dated 8th January 1914, should reach this office not later than the 22nd January 1914.

Office of the Inspr of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 16th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1910 or who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates and who know Telugu for the post of Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary district, on Rs 30 per mensem. The vacancy is at present sub. *pro tem.* but it is likely to become permanent.

2. The applications which should clearly state age, educational qualifications and previous experience of office work, if any, should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before the 31st January 1914

3. Candidates holding Secondary School-leaving Certificates should submit along with their applications a statement showing the marks obtained, in school and at the public examination in the several subjects together with the Presidency average.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 18th December 1913.

V. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the secondary grade for employment in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Information on the following points should be furnished in the application :—

(1) Full name and address; (2) Age; (3) Copies of testimonials, if any; (4) Whether he has had previous experience as a teacher and if so, where, with dates; (5) Vernacular languages known.

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
3rd January 1914.

J. P. CAMERON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Assistant in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. Applicants should hold Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Secondary Grade and their vernacular should be Telugu. Copies of testimonials should accompany the application, which should contain particulars regarding the following points :—

(1) Name; (2) Last previous appointment with salary; (3) Age; (4) Caste or race; (5) Whether vaccinated or not; (6) Highest examination passed with class and year; (7) Where trained; (8) Vernaculars known.

Selected candidate will be expected to join the appointment forthwith.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
6th January 1913.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Lady Graduates in Mathematics, of Anglo-Indian Nationality, for the post of Mathematical Assistant at the Queen Mary High School for Indian Girls, Vizagapatam. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. The post is temporary for one year with possibilities of confirmation.

Copies of certificates of qualifications and character should accompany the application.

Waltair, 7th January 1914.

C. RHENIUS,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed either the Matriculation Examination or the Public Examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme for the post of Clerk, Government Hobart Training School, Royapettah, Madras, on Rs. 20 per mensem. The appointment, which is at present acting, is likely to become permanently vacant. None but those that have had previous experience in office and account work need apply.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 1st February 1914.

Applications which should be submitted through the proper channel should contain the following particulars :—

(1) Name in full; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Age and date of birth; (4) General educational qualifications with copies of certificates (in the case of Secondary school-leaving certificate, a copy of the record of school work and that of the Public Examination results should be submitted); (5) Present appointment, if any, with salary; (6) Vernaculars known to read and write; (7) Copies of testimonials.

Madras, 8th January 1914.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

WANTED for the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, a special Assistant with suitable general education qualifications and knowledge of commercial subjects, on a monthly salary of Rs. 80 from 6th July 1914. The appointment is temporary for ten months. Applications should contain particulars regarding age, general and special qualifications, and reach the undersigned by the 10th march next, with copies of testimonials, if any.

The Govt. School of Commerce,
Calicut, 24th January 1914.

S. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Headmaster.

WANTED immediately for employment in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, four assistants one on Rs. 20 and three on Rs. 25 each. None but trained and certificated teachers of the Secondary Grade need apply. Applications which should furnish the following particulars may be sent to the address of the Principal as early as possible :—

1. Name. 2. Last appointment with salary. 3. Age. 4. Where trained. 5. Languages known.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
17th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear:—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined
		CABINET-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2659	N. Vishakantayya	Mysore.
	2684	D. Vaidyalingam Asari	Madras.
	2755	Seuji Balasundara Mudali	Do.
d	2943	Konapu S. Venkatigadu	Do.
5	809	Lourdu Nayudu	Tindivanam.
	961	S. Devasundaram	Karur.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	799	Chitragara R. Mukkanna	Chingleput.
	865	M. Arogyaswami	Tindivanam.
	806	G. Antony	Do.
	807	G. Swaminathan	Do.
	808	T. Susai	Do.
	810	Mariya Sausi	Do.
	880A	A. Pappu	Tanjore.
	1090	Saiyid Qadir Sahib	Madura.
	1093	Saiyid Kamruddin	Do.
	2667	Ponnatipuram Nanjandayya	Mysore.
	2669	M. Nanjunda Mudali	Do.
	2670	M. Benjamin	Madras.
	2696	A. W. Duraiswami	Do.
	2725	K. Murugesa Gramani	Do.
	2773	Ahmad Muhi-ud din	Do.
	2944	P. Edward Devasahayam	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.

COTTON-WEAVING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	979	K. R. Sankara Pillai (a)	Karur.
2	984	H. M. Thomas (a)	Do.
3	1185	M. Jnanayya (a)	Nazareth.
	1189	A. J. Thomas (a)	Do.
5	739	Thayyil Kesbava (a)	Chingleput.
6	777	Esau Christian (a)	Do.
	976	M. Sankara Pillai (a)	Karur.
	976	K. Paramu Pillai (a)	Do.
	977	S. Kuppuswami Pillai (a)	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	738	Gopala Nayar (a)	Chingleput.
	740	Sriranga Goundan (a)	Do.
	741	Vadivelu (a)	Do.
	776	V. Muniswami (a)	Do.
	983	A. Duraisbayam (a)	Tanjore.
	984	G. Antony (a)	Do.
	985	B. Saminathan (a)	Do.
	986	J. C. Morries (a)	Do.
	985	G. Eroni Rao (a)	Karur.
	983	P. Joseph (a)	Do.
	1187	P. M. Koil Pillai (a)	Nazareth.
	1188	J. Balayya (a)	Do.
	1190	V. Ponnayya (a)	Do.
	1192	K. Ranjammal (a)	Do.
	1193	A. Andrea (a)	Do.
	1194	Antony Vedamani (a)	Do.
	1195	A. John (a)	Do.
	1209	S. George Herbert (a)	Do.
	2310	V. Joshua (a)	Do.
	1311	A. Narayana (a)	Do.
	1214	Abraham Daradasan (a)	Do.
	1225	A. Charles (a)	Do.

COTTON-WEAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2788	M. S. Deva Dass	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	722	Kora Gondan	Chingleput.
	944	J. Abal	Karur.
	966	A. Henry	Do.
	981	R. Swaminathan	Do.
	1196	V. Samuel	Nazareth.
	1210	N. Ponnan	Do.
	1227	E. Scruam	Do.
	1228	V. Samuel	Do.
	2746	M. D. John	Madras.
	2747	C. Venugopal	Do.
	2748	P. Balasubrahmanya Mudali	Do.
	2757	N. Duraiswami Nayudu	Do.

CARPET-WEAVING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2784	Mohammad Sanhya	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	2784	Abdur-rahim	Madras.
	2785	Muhammad Ghous	Do.

NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	909	Margaret Grogan	Bellary.
2	908	Frances Crote	Do.
3	2528	Anne Jane	Madras.
4	907	Bertrude Mulvany	Bellary.

(a) = On the European hand-loom. (b) = On the Native hand-loom.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		First Class—*cont.*	
5	2165	Eloise Lafrenais	Bangalore.
6	2320	Edith Razario	Madras.
7	611	Stella Rigby	Bellary.
8	2378	Joeline Caleb Keokarry	Calicut.
9	2516	Merlyn Hopwood	Madras.
		Second Class.	
	610	Edith Kolb	Bellary.
	2166	Louisa Mary Pashoo	Bangalore.
	2317	Margaret Jacob	Madras.
		NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	2521	Mary Alphonsus	Madras.
2	2527	Ethel D'Santos	Do
3	2522	Eva Bishop	Do
4	2526	Mary Duswan	Do.
5	2167	T. Lemon	Bangalore.
6	2523	Lena Passagne	Madras.
7	2524	Josephine Hart	Do.
8	613	Margaret Lewis	Bellary.
9	2168	Mabel Taylor	Bangalore.
	2531	Mary Bernard Halpin	Madras.
		Second Class.	
	614	Isabella Trotter	Bellary.
	2525	Mary Narcis	Madras.
	2514	Margaret Dobeson	Do.
		NEEDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	2170	Mary Magdalan	Bangalore.
2	2515	Nellie Woods Sowan	Madras.
3	2169	Mary Fabian	Bangalore.
4	2516	Marie Aimee Cammiade	Madras.
		Second Class.	
	2533	Henrietta Webber	Madras
	2535	Jane Bertha D'Silva	Do.
		EMBROIDERY (ELEMENTARY GRADE)	
		First Class	
1	2536	R. Kamalam	Madras.
		EMBROIDERY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	2511	P. Hurb	Madras
2	2539	A. Mariammal	Do.
3	2542	S. Elizabeth	Do
		Second Class.	
	2540	C. A. Martha	Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr for Government Examinations,
Madras, 16th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS. NOVEMBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2761	S. Kuppuswami	Madras.
	2762	R. Narayanaswami	Do.
	2788	K. Viswanatha Nayadu	Do.
	2902	S. Sundaram	Do.
	2905	P. Ramalinga Asari	Do.
	2906	R. Venugopala Nayudu	Do.
		DESIGN (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	6	Duvvuru Narayanamurti	Berhampur.
	199	T. Devaraja Perumalayya	Cocanada.
	239	Devarakonda Vasudeva Rao	Amalaparam.
	458A	P. Govindu Nayudu	Bezwada.
	1040	T. R. Ramanatha Ayyar	Trichinapoly.
	1071	S Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1155	U. Subrahmanya Pillai	Madura.
	2054	Kolar Krishnayya	Mysore.
	2055	Sannapareddi K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	2056	Motakota Kumara Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do.
	2152	B. S. Lakshmanaswami Nayudu	Bangalore.
	2342	P. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Palghat.
	2345	P. V. Udayamurti Ayyar	Do.
	2346	Chakungal Kunju Menon	Do.
	2704	S. Sabba Rao	Madras.
	2713	M. Lokayya Chetti	Do.
	2710	E. Lokanatha Mudali	Do.
	2923	P. Narahari Rao	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate	Where examined.
		DESIGN—WOOD-CARVING AND FURNITURE (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2787	P. Govindan Asari	Madras.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2762A	A. Venkoba Rao	Madras.
		PAINTING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	6	Davvuru Narayanamurti	Berhampur.
	12	Saiyid Hussain	Do.
	874	S. Krishna Rao	Kumbakonam.
	1106	G. Ramaswami	Madura.
	1146	V. Venkataswami	Do.
	1367	Louisa Williams	Trivandrum.
	1371	Emily John	Do.
	1522	N. Kuchchappan Tampi	Do.
	1577	Mabel Gomez	Do.
	1826	K. Rama Ayyangar	Do.
	1865	N. Sankara Kurukkal	Do.
	2056	Melukote Kumara Srinivasa Ayyangar	Mysore.
	2714	V. Ramachandran	Madras.
		PAINTING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2716	S. Mariya Das	Madras.
	2940	Messiah Samuel	Do.
		MODELLING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2709	C. M. John	Madras.
2	2690	A. W. Duraiswami	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2649	A. N. Saverimuttu	Madras.
	2670	M. Benjamin	Do.
	2693	T. R. Gurumurti Asari	Do.
	2787	P. Govindan Asari	Do.
	2880	P. Kanagappa Mudali	Do.
	2880A	M. Vijayaranga Mudali	Do.
		MODELLING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2783	A. Chakrapani	Madras
		WOOD-ENGRAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2697	C. R. Damodara Mudali	Madras.
	2698	A. T. Venugopala Nayakar	Do.
	2784	K. Siraswami	Do.
		COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2699	M. A. Krishnaswami Mudali	Madras.
	2700	N. S. Purushottam Nayudu	Do.
		COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	2714	V. Ramachandran	Madras.
		CABINET-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	780	Sesinathan	Tindivanam.
	2063	S. Kumaraswami Pillai	Mysore.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined

CABINET-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

FIRST CLASS—*cont.*

	947	D. Henry Durai Raj	Karur.
	2074	N. Venkatakrishna	Mysore.
6	2206	R Long	Salem.
	2242	V. Chinnayyan	Coimbatore.
	2701	A. Satgurunatha Mudali	Madras
8	960	V K. Daniel	Karur
	985	S. Rutta	Trichinopoly
9	2770	Ghulam Muhiuddin	Madras.
	954	J. Deva Raj	Karur
	986	C. Rajayya	Trichinopoly.
11	1181	M. Manikkam	Nazareth.
	2708	Mir Wasid Ali	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

640	Yaqub Sharif	Vellore
641	Rahman Khan	Do.
642	Abdul Karim	Do.
643	Muhammad Ishaq	Do.
682	J. Sanford	Katpadi.
684	S Jabamani	Do.
689	T. Raja	Do.
724	Arunasam	Chinglepet.
725	Jagannathan	Do
726	Ayyavu Asari	Do.
727	Venkatachalam	Do.
791	Albert	Tindivanam
792	Hugo	Do
793	John Koka	Do
794	Sandanaswami	Do
795	Rajappan	Do.
877	P. Hiranyaswami	Tanjore
941	M. Devadasan	Karur.
942	A Dhanaswami	Do.
949	G. Davanbu	Do.
951	D. R Benjamin	Do.
952	T. Victor Samuel	Do.
953	F. Daniel	Do.
955	R. D. Stephen	Do.
980	G. Rangasamiyar	Trichinopoly.
987	A. Joseph	Do.
1091	P. S. Abraham	Madura.
2053	Chetlur Aravamuda Ayyangar	Mysore.
2059	M. Ramana	Do.
2080	Madakasira Srinivasamurti Rao	Do.
2081	Chinnayya	Do.
2082	K. S. Shamukhum Pillai	Do.
2084	G. Madayya	Do.
2085	Muhammad Abdul Rahman Balavant	Do
2087	Abdul Ghafur	Do
2207	M. Henry	Salem.
2235	S. Rangaswami Nayudu	Do.
2243	S Chinnappan	Coimbatore.
2244	R Appu Pillai	Do
2249	M. Arulanandu	Do
2247	A Paramjoti	Do.
2248	S K. Annamuthu	Do.
2250	S. R. Rayappan	Do.
2251	S Arputham	Do.
2252	S S. Rayappan	Do.
2253	P. Pichchaimuthu	Do.
2254	S. Rayappan	Do.
2723	M Subramanya Ayyar	Madras
2724	Varanasi Venkateswara Rao	Do.
2725	M. Kandaswami Mudali	Do.
2770	Ahammad Hathbulla	Do.
2774	Muhbub Badshah	Do.
2776	Mirza Badshi Husain	Do.
2777	Mir Fazl Husain	Do.
2941	Maaimangalam Vijayaranga Mudali	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

CABINET-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

1	2770	Khadar Hussain	Madras.
2	995	D. Samuel	Karur.
	2878	N. Ramayya	Mysore.
	2771	Ghulam Rasul	Madras.

Second Class.

644	Mahbub Khan	Vellore.
681	A. Lazarus	Katpadi.
730	R. Appavu	Chingleput.
782	D. Sama Rao	Do.
784	Harjanahalli L. Narasimhayya	Do.
796	T. Jnanaprakasam	Tindivanam.
797	Madalamuttu	Do.
800	S. Swaminathan	Do.
801	P. Bayappa	Do.
802	Ayyakannu	Do.
803	Gasthan	Do.
822	Nathan Manasseh	Do.
871	K. Duraiswami	Madras.
879	S. Kuladaiswami	Tanjore.
943	A. Stephen	Karur.
946	M. Ponnaswami	Do.
957	W. S. Silas	Do.
958	D. R. Eleazar	Do.
960	A. Devanbu	Do.
989	P. Asirvadam	Trichinopoly.
1092	V. Somasundaram	Madura.
1173	J. Samuel	Do.
1174	P. Angayam	Do.
1243	P. Kuli Pillai	Do.
2065	G. Ramachandrayya	Nazareth.
2067	S. V. Krishnaswami Rao	Mysore.
2239	P. Arumugam Pillai	Do.
2240	S. Yusufkhan Sahib	Salem.
2256	A. Sanjivi	Do.
2258	M. Jnanaprakasam	Coimbatore.
2257	R. Muttu	Do.
2258	S. Chinnappan	Do.
2259	V. Aaiyamuttu	Do.
2268	A. N. Savarimuttu	Do.
2769	C. Chengalvaraya Reddi	Madras.
2772	Mahammad Abdul Ali	Do.
2780	Sayid Khadar	Do.
2781	M. Muhammad Mustafa Husain	Do.
2782	Hamid Sahib	Do.
2943	Decholla David	Do.

BLACKSMITH'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

1	942	V. Robert William	Karur.
2	734	Kerath Venkayya	Chingleput.

Second Class.

733	Tirumgiri Seshayya	Chingleput.
962	N. John Moses	Karur.
1084	D. Samuel Jnanasiromani	Madura.
1085	Charles Antony	Do.
2870	Mir Yusuf	Mysore.

BLACKSMITH'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

1	1183	Jesu Kamalam	Nazareth.
2	1087	M. Jothinayakam	Madura.
	1184	M. Devanaton	Nazareth.

Second Class.

1086	K. Ganapati Asari	Madura.
1156	S. A. Sahib John Sahib	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Registe. number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		METAL WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)	
		Second Class.	
	736	Valadi Ponnuswami Asari	Chingleput.
	1088	A. V. Ganapati Sundaram	Madura.
	2730	Fakir Ahmad Sahib	Madras.
	2731	R. Punyakoti Nayakar	Do.
	2732	R. Subbarayu Nayakar	Do.
	2733	C. Kesavulu Nayudu	Do.
		METAL WORK (ADVANCED GRADE).	
		First Class.	
1	1095	R. Krishnan	Madura.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Government Examinations, Madras, 15th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 2 annas.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1913.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in August 1913 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
602	S Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Mayavaram.
		Second Class.		
603	Vapa Kamesam ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	Bezwada.
604	Mappidi Yohan ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Rajahmundry.
605	S. Venkataratnam ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
606	M. Krishnamurti ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Kumbakonam.
607	T. S. Sundaresa Ayyar..	Do. do	1910 ..	Mayavaram.
608	E. N. Hariharn Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Calicut	1910 ..	Calicut.
609	L. Sapthariahiea Ayyar.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1910 ..	Bangalore
610	D. Suryanarayana ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Bhadrachalam.
611	Y. Narasimha Rao ..	Do. do	1911 ..	Ellore.
612	V. Rajagopalan ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1910 ..	Mannargudi.
613	G. S. Williams ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1910 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
614	M. Ghatikachalam ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1910 ..	Cooty.
615	Jacob Thanchathodi ..	B.G.M. Training School, Nettur.	1909 ..	Calicut.
616	R. Rangaswami ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	1910 ..	Mannargudi.
617	M. Sanjiva Raje ..	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910 ..	Rayachoti.
		Second Class.		
618	D. Virarghavayya ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1908 ..	Berwada.
619	G. Prakasam ..	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry	1910 ..	Rajahmundry.
620	N. Kripavati ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1905 ..	Do.
621	V. Somayazulu ..	C.B.M. Training School, Samalkot.	1910 ..	Do.
622	Abdul Aziz Khan ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1910 ..	Do.
623	P. Suryanarayana ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	1910 ..	Do.
624	S. Padmaraju ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
625	Qassim Sheriff ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do
626	S. Savarimuttu ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1905 ..	Kumbakonam
627	V. Velankanni ..	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly	1909 .	Do.
628	B. Gangaraju ..	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1906 ..	Cooty.
629	Sahib Peer	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1910 ..	Do.
630	Rukmani Zachariah ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1911 ..	Madanapalle.
631	Chintamani Timothy ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do
632	Padmavati Daniel ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
633	Danam Chinnaiah ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
634	N. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908 ..	Mayavaram.
635	D. Rama	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar,	1905 ..	Do.
636	V. Lakshmana Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Do.
637	S. Srinivasaraghava Achari.	Do. do.	1910 .	Do.
638	P. Rajagopala Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
639	K. Ayyaswami Ayyar ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
640	S. Sadagopan	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
641	S. Rangaswami Reddi ..	Do do	1909 ..	Do.
642	R. Devarakkam ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar,	1905 ..	Do.
643	Y. Nesam	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1905 ..	Madura.
644	Francis Dairiam ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
645	A. Thanamani ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
646	J. S. Lizzie Manomani ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
647	S. Gunnadiyam ..	Do. do.	1908 .	Do.
648	P. Maramma ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do
649	S. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Government Training School, Coimbatore	1906 ..	Coimbatore.
650	P. Devathanai ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1907 ..	Do.
651	R. Veluswami Chetti ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	1911 ..	Do.
652	V. Ranga Ayyar ..	Do do.	1908 ..	Do.
653	C. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar,	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
654	M. Narayana Chetti ..	Do do.	1909 ..	Do.
655	G. S. Srinivasa Rau ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
656	A. Marnthachala Mudaliar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1909	Coimbatore.
657	G. Ramanatha Pillai ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
658	M. C. Aogappa Chetti ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
659	T. Subbayya ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
660	B. Minakshisundaram Pillai.	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.
661	K. Vijayam Ammal ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1910 ..	Kumbakonam
662	M. Parupuranem Ammal.	All Saints' Female Training School, Pathur, Trichinopoly.	1906 ..	Do.
663	Syed Hussain Sahib ..	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910 ..	Kamalapuram.
664	P. Madhavan	Government Training School, Calicut.	1910 ..	Calicut.
665	C. V Krishnan Nayar	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
666	T. Muhammad Koya ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	1909 ..	Do.
667	M. K. Kelu	Government Training School, Calicut	1906 ..	Do.
668	V. Sankaran Gorukkal..	Government Training School, Badagara.	1906 ..	Do.
669	K. Raman Nayar ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1910 ..	Do
670	Kozhicherry Raman Nayar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
671	V. Devadas	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911 ..	Bangalore.
672	I Diravyanadan ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1909 ..	Do.
673	M. S. Amrithraja ..	Do do.	1907 ..	Do.
674	T. M. Vinayagamurti ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911 ..	Do.
675	D. N Annayya Nayudu.	Do do	1911 ..	Do.
676	Y. Krishnamurti ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1912 ..	Do.
677	Ch Nanjundayya ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
678	M. Narayana Rau ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
679	P. Solomon	Government Training School, Salem.	1907 ..	Do.
680	C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1908 ..	Do.
681	C. Venkatarayudu ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Bhadrachalam.
682	D. Ramadas	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
683	R. Seshavataram ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
684	S Viraraghavachari ..	Do. do	1909 ..	Do.
685	P. Yesudas	C. M. S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	1911 ..	Do.
686	R. Radhangapani ..	A. E. L. M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Ellore.
687	G. Lakshminarayana ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	Do.
688	G. Seshayya	A. E. L. M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Do.
689	Ch. Venkataratnam	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
690	M. Gopalakrishnayya ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1911 ..	Do.
691	B. Pillo Rao	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Mannargudi.
692	V. Arumugam Pillai ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
693	V. Venkatakrishna Ayyangar.	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.
694	S. Luke	L. M. Training School, Ooty ..	1904 ..	Rayachoti.
695	Pattan Abbas Khan ..	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910 ..	Do.
696	Shaik Badulla Sahib ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
697	Shaik Muhammad ..	Do. do	1913 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
699	B. Venkataramayya ..	Government Training School, Royachoti	1908 ..	Royachoti.
999	M. M. Shankara Nayar.	R. G. M. Training School, Nettur.	1911 ..	Tellicherry.
700	Ch. Kuruvai	Government Training School, Badagara.	1909 ..	Do.
701	P. K. Kunara Kurup ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
702	P. P. Krishna Kurup ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
703	M. Korkan Panikkar ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates, failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in August 1913.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
704	Somasekhi Venkata Subbarayudu.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	2nd February 1914	Rajahmundry.
705	R. Swaminatha Ayyar	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	1909 ..	Absent	Gooty.
706	P. Lakshmana Sastri	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	11th February 1914.	Rajahmundry.
707	P. V. Venkatesvara Ayyar	Government Training School, Calicut.	1910 ..	21st August 1914 ..	Calicut.
708	K. A Chidambara Ayyar	Do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
709	Velamakanni Ramakrishna Sastri,	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1910 ..	22nd February 1914	Bhadrachalam.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
710	Ch. Venkateswarlu.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	2nd February 1914	Rajahmundry.
711	Abdul Hadi ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
712	Chetti Bindu Madhava Rao.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
713	Mrs Samatharam Buchanna.	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1909 ..	Ineligible to appear.	Madanapalle.
714	C. Venkatanarasimha Acharlu.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1909	11th August 1914 ..	Rajahmundry.
715	E Subrahmanyam	Do.	1910 ..	11th February 1914.	Do.
716	Somammal ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1909 ..	Absent	Do.
717	S. P. Rajammal..	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1909 ..	12th August 1914 ..	Madura.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
716	I. Sarah Sundaram.	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura	1908 ..	12th August 1914 ..	Madura.
719	M. K. Hanumantha Rao	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1906 ..	14th August 1914 ..	Coimbatore.
720	S. Vasudeva Rao	Do	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
721	S. M. Subash Chettiyar	Do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
722	A. K. Victor ..	Do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
723	V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
724	V. Kuppuswami Nayudu.	Do.	1910 ..	Do ..	Do.
725	N. Karuppannan .	Do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
726	V. Maratha Pillai	Do	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
727	S. S. Venkatasubba Rao.	Do.	1908 ..	Do ..	Do.
728	O. Rangaswami Pillai.	Do.	1903 ..	Do. ..	Do.
729	N. Sundaram Pillai	Do. ..	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
730	S. Chinnaswami Nayudu.	Do.	1906 ..	14th February 1914.	Do.
731	P. M. Natchimuthu Gounden	Do	1907 ..	14th August 1914..	Do.
732	K. G. Lakshmana Ayyar	Do.	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
733	E. Venkatachalam Pillai.	Do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
734	P. Ramanni Nambiaan.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1910 ..	21st August 1914 ..	Calicut.
735	T. Raman Nayar.	Do.	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
736	K. Kutti Bappan.	Do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
737	H. P. Saryanarayana Ayyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1906 ..	Do. ..	Bangalore.
738	S. Suryanarayana Ayyar.	Government Training School, Chittoor	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do.
739	V. Seramula ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	22nd February 1914.	Bhadrachalam.
740	G. Sambamurti ..	Do.	1906 ..	22nd August 1914..	Ellore.
741	G. Sitayya ..	Do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
742	Ch. Sitaramayya.	Do.	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do.
743	T. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Tanjore	1907 ..	28th February 1914.	Mannargudi.
744	Kattabadi Hussain.	Government Training School, Rayachoti.	1910 ..	Absent	Rayachoti.
745	S. Kamaluddin Saheb.	Do.	1910 ..	30th August 1914 ..	Do.
746	Ch. Koran ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Tellichery.
747	E. Kunhi Raman	Do	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
748	P. Govindan ..	Do.	1903 ..	Do. ..	Do.
749	Gopala Samuel ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1904 ..	Absent	Rajahmundry.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in August 1913:—

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
25	K. Durgayya ...	Government Training School, Guntur.	1902 ..	2nd February 1914	Rajahmundry
26	N. Rangaswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1903 ..	14th August 1914	Coimbatore

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1913 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		FIRST CLASS.		
750	Gadicherla Suryanarayana.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Cocanada.
751	M. Ponnuswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Tiruvalur.
		SECOND CLASS.		
752	G. S. Rangaswami Ayyar	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1911 ..	Salem.
753	Gurupadam Koil Pillai..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1910 ..	Nazareth.
754	N. Subbayya Pillai ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
755	S. Anandanayagam Pillai	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Tiruvalur.
756	S. M. Adaikalam Pillai..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
757	C. V. Krishnamurti ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
758	N. K. Narayana Ayyar..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1911 ..	Do.
759	M. Nagasubrahmanyan.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Pattukkottai.
760	K. V. Panchapakesa Ayyar.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
761	A. K. Padmanabhachari.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1909 ..	Tiruppattur.
762	P. S. Venkataramu Ayyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1911 ..	Do.
763	J. M. Anchan ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1910 ..	Mangalore.
764	Shiromani J. Karat ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
765	M. Venkatasubba Rao ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
766	K. S. Gopala Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Ramnad
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		FIRST CLASS.		
767	B. Kantha	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1907 ..	Mangalore.
768	N. Santappa	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
769	D. Abraham	A. M. Training School, Pasumalai.	1908 ..	Ramnad.
		SECOND CLASS.		
770	K. Lakshminarasimha Ayyar.	Government Training School, Salem.	1907 ..	Salem.
771	L. S. Ardhanarai Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.

No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.		
		SECOND CLASS.—cont		
772	T. K. Ardhanari Ayyar.	Government Training School, Salem.	1910 ..	Salem.
773	K Venkatarama Ayyer.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do
774	Muhammad Yusuf ..	Do do.	1910 ..	Do
775	A. Chinnasubba Ayyar..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1910 ..	Do.
776	M. Rangaswami Nayudu.	Government Training School, Salem.	1908 ..	Do.
777	S Balasundara Mudali..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
778	Sadan Sheriff ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1910 ..	Do.
779	R. Duraiswami Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
780	Chamarti Subbarayudu,	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1906 ..	Cocanada.
781	Anipindi Subbarayudu..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam	1913 ..	Do.
782	K. Krishna Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1907	Nazareth.
783	T. K Alwarappan ..	Ari Industrial Training School, Nazaret.	1908 ..	Do.
784	M. Palayya	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
785	Yesudian Madurunayagam.	Do do.	1909 ..	Do.
786	S. Rajayya Pillai ..	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	1910 ..	Do.
787	A. Yesudian	Do. do	1911 ..	Do
788	S. P. Srinivasagam ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1906 ..	Do.
789	G Gnanaprakasam ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
790	M. Gnanamoni ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
791	T. Swaminadhan ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1909 ..	Vellore.
792	Muthabaranam M. Paul.	Do do.	1906 ..	Do.
793	Gnanammah Raghavayya	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	1909 ..	Do.
794	A Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908 ..	Pattukkottai.
795	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1909 ..	Do.
796	M. Narayana Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Saidapet	1908 ..	Do.
797	K. Natesa Thevan ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Do.
798	D Devadasan ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1908 ..	Tirupattur.
799	S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar.	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1910 ..	Do.
800	Kuppaswami Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
801	P. S. Rajagopala Ayyar.	Do. Salem.	1908 ..	Do.
802	P Sundaraswara Ayyar.	Do. Ranipet.	1912 ..	Do.
803	Srinivasa Rao ..	Do Salem.	1910 ..	Do.
804	R Gopala Ayyangar ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do
805	Vasudeva Holla ..	Do. Mangalore.	1911 ..	Mangalore.
806	Kasargod Yakeera ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
807	Yermaji Timmappaya ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
808	S. Hariappa Naika ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do
809	K B. Shaik Ahmad ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
810	K Shaik Jamal ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
811	K. Shaik Fareed ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
812	B. Mangesha Rao ..	Do. do	1906 ..	Do.
813	Narasimhallia Subbayya.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
814	P. Vittal Shambhogue ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
815	S. Ramakanthi ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do
816	K Appaji Rao ..	Do do	1911 ..	Do.
817	N. Vasudevayya ..	Do do.	1908 ..	Do
818	M Vasudeva Naika ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
819	Hussain Khan ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1911 ..	Do.
820	Gnanamoni Devasahayam	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1911 ..	Chittoor.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
821	Maragatham Mossa ..	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1911 ..	Chittoor.
822	V. Pennayya	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1909 ..	Ramnad.
823	N. Perumal Raju ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1913 ..	Do.
824	P. Velu Pillai ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
825	S. Varadappa Nayudu ..	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1906 ..	Conjeeveram.
826	V. Rajagopalachari ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911 ..	Do.
827	M. Gnanaprakasam ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1911 ..	Do.
828	K. Balakrishna Nayakar.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1883 ..	Do.
829	I. Devasagamani ..	E. L. M. Training School, Trankebar.	1910 ..	Do.
830	J. D. Anantaraj ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1909 ..	Do.
831	M. Gnanamuthu ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1903 ..	Do.
832	C. Bhagyam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1906 ..	Tiruvalur.
833	N. Kodandarama Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
844	K. Anantaraman ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1908 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1913.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
836	C. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1908 ..	1st September 1914.	Salem.
838	V. Raghavachari ..	Teacher's College, Saidapet.	1910 ..	9th March 1914	Tiruvalur.
837	S. Appathurai Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
838	Ganapati Rao Manjeshwar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1906 ..	20th September 1914.	Mangalore
839	M. S. EZRA ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
840	Maurice Thomas Pinto.	Do	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
841	N. V. Subrahmanyan	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1913 ..	27th March 1914 ..	Ramnad.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
842	A. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1908 ..	1st March 1914 ..	Salem.
843	K. Varadaraja Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Salem.	1913 ..	1st September 1914.	Do.
844	Y. C. Anantanarayana Ayyar.	Do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
845	K. Perumal Goundan.	Do.	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
946	A. Kandaswami Pillai.	Government Training School, Salem.	1909 ..	1st September 1914.	Salem.
947	P. Kumaraswami Pillai	Do. do	1905 ..	1st March 1914.	Do.
948	N Narasa Ayyar	Do. do.	1908 ..	1st September 1914.	Do.
949	Y V. Kalinganarthana Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
950	K Seegoda Pandaram.	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
951	Sivasankara Ayya	Do. do	1909 ..	Do ..	Do.
952	H S. Suryanarayana Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do ..	Do.
953	L. V. Koppa Ayyar.	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
954	R. Muttuswami Ayyar.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
955	H V Ramanasha Ayyar.	Do do.	1909 ..	Do .	Do
956	A. S. Hazihara Ayyar	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	1909 ..	8th March 1914 ..	Nazareth.
957	Y. Gnanamoni ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
958	J. Gnanasikamani	Do do	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
959	D Tangayya ..	Do do.	1910 ..	6th January 1914 ..	Do.
960	A Gnanakue ..	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth.	1911 ..	6th September 1914.	Do
961	A. Gnanamanikkam.	C M.S Training Institution, Palamcottah	1908 ..	8th March 1914 ..	Do.
962	V. R Ponnayyo..	Do. do.	1907 ..	6th January 1914 ..	Do.
963	G. Gnanaprakasam.	Do. do.	1908 ..	6th March 1914 ..	Do.
964	Daniel Mottayya.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
965	V Mangaladasan,	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do ..	Do.
966	S. Swamidian ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
967	J. Ponnayya ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	8th September 1914.	Do.
968	V. Swamieatha Pillai.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Absent	Tiruvalur.
969	E.S. Hari Rau ..	Government Training School. Chittoor.	1909 ..	8th March 1914 ..	Do.
970	T. Varada Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
971	Thavamani Andrew	A. M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1907 ..	12th March 1914 ..	Vellore.
972	Louis Mariammal	R C. Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore.	1910 ..	12th September 1914	Do.
973	P. S. Narayana Ayyar	Government Training School, Salem.	1910 ..	19th September 1914	Tirupatur.
974	D. A. Ramachandra Ayyar	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
975	G. V. Desikachar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
976	C Ramachandra Ayya	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do
977	V. Narayana Ayyar.	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
978	M. S. Narayana Ayyar	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
979	K. Muniswami Pillai.	Government Training School, Ranipettai.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
980	V. Gnanamkmaol.	Government Training School, Salem.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
981	S. V. Sundaravaradachari.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
982	M. Ananda Rao.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1908 .	20th September 1914	Mangalore
983	B. Narayana Rao.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*				
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*				
884	V. Narasimha Bhatta.	Government Training School, Mangalore	1900 ..	20th Sept. 1914 ..	Mangalore.
885	N Venkappaya ..	Do ..	1911 .	Do. ..	Do
886	G. Sankaranarayana.	Do. ..	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
887	A J. D'Souza ..	Do.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do
888	K. Koraga Shetty.	Do. .	1911 ..	Do ..	Do.
889	G. Dhavijam ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1907 ..	27th Mar. 1914 ..	Ramnad.
890	V. Kanakshi Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	1909 ..	27th Sept. 1914 .	Do.
891	S. Sankaramakrishnan	Government Training School, Dindigal.	1909 ..	27th Mar. 1914 ..	Do
892	M. Angaswami Servai.	Do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
893	K. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.	1910 ..	Do. .	Do
894	P. Sankaramahrahmanya Mudaliyar.	Government Training School, Madura.	1905 ..	27th Sept. 1914 ..	Do.
895	N. Karuppayya Pillai	Do.	1906 ..	27th Mar. 1914 ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1913:—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE			
	SECOND CLASS.			
27	Y. Taj Muhammad ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1902 ..	Salem.
28	D. Devasundaram ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1904 ..	Nazareth.
	UNTRAINED CANDIDATE.			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	SECOND CLASS.			
29	D. Swaminatha Ayyar ..	....	April 1905 ..	Tiruvalur.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1913:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
30	R. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	Government Training School, Madura.	1901 ..	27th Sept. 1914 ..	Ramnad.
31	D. Nagalingam Pillai.	Do	1902 ..	Do ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' certificates held in October 1913 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 15b of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		Second Class.		
888	A. Kanakavallianma ..	Preliminary Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1908 ..	Nellore.
887	Saiyid Abdul Gafer Sahib.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1906 ..	Ranipet.
890	R. Gopalan	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910 ..	Villupuram.
889	N. Krishnamurti Ayyar.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
900	A. Sundaram ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1911 ..	Do.
901	G. Swaminatha Ayya ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1911 ..	Do.
902	V. Vembu Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
903	C. Satjanarayanamurti.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911 ..	Guntur.
904	Ghulam Abbas Ali ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1909 ..	Vellore.
905	Muhammad Qasim ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	1911 ..	Do.
906	D. Subrahmanya Pillai.	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1900 ..	Srivilliputtur
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
907	K. Kanakamma ..	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1909 ..	Nellore.
908	Ignasimuthu	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1911 ..	Srivilliputtur.
		Second Class.		
909	D. Sanjiva Rao ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1910 ..	Harpanahalli.
910	U. M. Basalingappa ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
911	S. Samuel	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1909 ..	Ranipet.
912	M. Gnanaprakasam ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1909 ..	Do.
913	P. Manikkam	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1906 ..	Do.
914	S. K. Raghavendra Rao	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1911 ..	Do.
915	S. Jacob	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1908 ..	Do.
916	T. Venkatakannayya ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1911 ..	Do.
917	S. Kuppuswami Pillai ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
918	Kumaraswami Mudali ..	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1911 ..	Do.
919	A. Balappa Nayudu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1907 ..	Do.
920	G. Joshua	Union Mission Training School, Arkonam	1908 ..	Do.
921	L. Manikkam ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1909 ..	Do.
922	S. Narasimha Ayyangar	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1907 ..	Villupuram.
923	V. Swaminatha Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1913 ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
924	T. Arunachala Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909 ..	Villupuram.
925	P. Kannayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
926	A. S Venkataswami Ayyar.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do
927	E. M. David	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1909 ..	Do.
928	S. Israel	Union Mission Training School, Nanipet.	1905 ..	Do.
929	T. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909 ..	Do.
930	N. Ramachandra Rao ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
931	R. Raghothama Achari.	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1910 ..	Do.
932	S Rayappan	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1908 ..	Do.
933	H. Anantapadmanabha Rau.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
934	T. V. Doraiswami Mudaliyar.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
935	S. Narayanaswami Pillai	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
936	Angati Krishnachari ..	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do.
937	S. Ramachandrachari ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
938	V. Hari Rau	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
939	S Kuppachari ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
940	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1909 ..	Do.
941	V. Selva Perumal ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1911 ..	Do.
942	K. Shanmuga Vadiyar ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1910 ..	Do.
943	N. S. Raja Rau ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1909 ..	Do.
944	K. Perumal Nayudu ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore	1910 ..	Do.
945	J Ratnam	Union Mission Training School, Arkonam.	1906 ..	Do.
946	M. K. Kandaswami Ayyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1910 ..	Do.
947	V. Velayudam Padayachi	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1910 ..	Do.
948	M. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1907 ..	Do.
949	T. R. Chakravarti Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909 ..	Do.
950	V. Swaminatha Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Do.
951	D. Kadirvela Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1910 ..	Do.
952	S Krishnamurti Rau ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
953	S. Krishnamurti ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
954	N. Duraiswami Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Cuddalore	1909 ..	Do.
955	D. Venkataranga Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1911 ..	Do.
956	K. C. Gurumurti Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
957	R. Madhavachari ..	Do. do	1908 ..	Do.
958	S. Govindan	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1906 ..	Do.
959	P. Venkatachalam Pillai.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1909 ..	Do.
960	V. Ramanujachari ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
961	V. Gnanasundaram ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	1908 ..	Do.

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		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
962	P. Ratnaswami Dikshadar	Government Training School, Villupuram	1909 ..	Villupuram.
963	K. Narasimham ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1911 ..	Guntur.
964	R. Venkatasubbayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
965	A. Venkatasubbarayudu.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1908 ..	Do.
966	G. Sitarmayya ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1910 ..	Do.
967	T. Srimulu	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
968	D. Narasayya ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
969	G. Anantaramayya ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
970	G. Ramakotayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
971	P. Venkatappayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
972	S. V. Sitaramayya ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
973	P. Chelapati Rao ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
974	S. Venkataramayya ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
975	N. Umakantam ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
976	P. Venkateswarlu ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
977	T. Subbayya	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
978	G. Suryanarayana ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
979	A. Ananda Rao ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
980	S. Venkatareddi ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
981	P. Kameswara Rao ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
982	Hussain Muhammad Sahib	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
983	B. Gopayya	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
984	M. Kotayya	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
985	Y. Lurda Mariamma ..	Elementary Training School, Phirangipuram.	1911 ..	Do.
986	Sister Mary Hilda ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
987	Immaculate	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
988	Sister Mary Theresa ..	Do do.	1910 ..	Do.
989	Sister Mary Frediriot ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
990	Sister Mary Agata ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
991	Sister Mary Ann ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
992	Satyanada Konder ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1911 ..	Udipi.
993	K. Rama Rao ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
994	Hasael J. Salina ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
995	Paul Soans	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
996	Antony Aposa	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
997	K. Nagappa Upadhya ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
998	A. Kunjunta Pujari ..	Do. do	1909 ..	Do.
999	M. Nizamuddin ..	Government Training School, Salem	1908 ..	Vellore
1000	T. Ranga Rao ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1001	G. Jacob	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet	1908 ..	Do.
1002	R. Seshagiri Rao ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1911 ..	Do.
1003	P. Thiruvengada Mudali.	Government Training School, Ranipet	1907 ..	Do.
1004	S. V. Ramaswami Pillai.	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
1005	A. Narasappa ..	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1906 ..	Adoni.
1006	Avadanayagam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	1907 ..	Srivilliputur.
1007	S. M. Vedanayagam ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1906 ..	Do.
1008	J. Michael	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly	1908 ..	Do.
1009	C. Arumogam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1888 ..	Do.
1010	M. Swaminatha Pillai ..	Do. do.	1888 ..	Do.
1011	K. Paramjoti	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1910 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND GRADE—*cont.*		
1012	K. Devamon	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	1911 ..	Srivilliputtur.
1013	G. P. S. David ..	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai.	1908 ..	Tiruvannamalai.
1014	K. Kanakaparameswara Ayyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1911 ..	Do.
1019	G. Swami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1909 ..	Do

FAILURE LIST.

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Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		SECONDARY GRADE.			
1016	Dattatrya Santapya Tuggerna.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1909 ..	9th October 1914 ..	Udipi.
1017	Garkar Vital Rao.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1018	M. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	1906 ..	15th April 1914 ..	Vellore.
1019	T. Vedantarama-nujam.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1020	B. R. Iswaran ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	1909 ..	22nd April 1914 ..	Srivilliputtur.
1021	K. S. Subrahmanya Padmanabha.	S. P. G. Training School, Nazareth.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do
1022	S. Lakshmana Pillai.	A. M. Training School, Pasumalai.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
1023	D. Hanumanthappa.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1909 ..	4th October 1914..	Harpanahalli.
1024	Thomas Lazarus	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1911 ..	6th April 1914. ..	Ranipet.
1025	V. Mahadevan ..	Do.	1911 ..	6th October 1914..	Do.
1029	G. J. Sargunar ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1907 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1027	N. David ..	Union Mission Training School, Arkonam.	1906 ..	6th April 1914 ..	Do.
1028	Srinivasa Raghavachari.	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1911 ..	6th October 1914..	Do
1029	Duraiswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	1911 ..	6th April 1914 ..	Do.
1030	P. K. Chinnaswami Ayyar	Do. ..	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1031	S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.	Do. ..	1911 ..	6th October 1914..	Do
1032	P. Singaravelu ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1033	P. Narasimhayya	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1906 ..	6th April 1914 ..	Do.
1034	N. Ramanuja Pillai.	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1906 ..	Do .	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
1035	C. Duraiswami Pillai	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1909 ..	6th Oct, 1914 ..	Ranipet.
1036	Abraham Sampson	Do. Chittoor.	1906 ..	6th Apr. 1914 ..	Do.
1037	J. Sikamani ..	Union Mission Training School, Arkonam	1905 ..	6th Oct. 1914 ..	Do.
1038	V. Namasivayam Pillai.	Government Training School, Cuddalore	1895 ..	Absent ..	Villupuram
1039	A. Govindarajalu Pillai.	Do. Villupuram	1910 ..	10th Apr. 1914 ..	Do.
1040	V. Krishnamurti	Do. Tanjore	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1041	T. R. Srinivasa Rao.	Do Villupuram.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1042	M. S. Srinivasa Ayyar.	Do, do	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1043	S. Rangavyasa Achari.	Do. do.	1905 ..	Absent	Do
1044	A Ramalinga Chetti.	Do Cuddalore.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
1045	T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar,	Do. Villupuram.	1908 ..	10th Apr. 1914 ..	Do.
1046	M. Jacob ..	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam	1910 ..	17th Oct. 1914 ..	Guntur.
1047	A. Subbayya ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1909 ..	Do ..	Do.
1048	M Subbarayudu.	Do, Guntur.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1049	P. Venkatakrishnayya.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1050	D. Venkatanarasimham.	Do. do	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1051	J. Subbarayudu ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1052	G. Santamma ..	Elementary Training School, Pithapuram	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1053	Sister Mary Margarette	Do. do	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1054	Mary Taheba .	Do. do	1909 ..	Do ..	Do.
1055	Benjamin Warika	Government Training School, Mangalore	1911 ..	6th Oct, 1914 ..	Udupi.
1056	K. Subraya Shenoy,	Do. do	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1057	B. Subraya Bhatta.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do
1058	J. M. Fernandez.	Do do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do
1059	K. Krishna Rao..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1060	S. Michaelswami Pillai	Do. Villupuram.	1906 ..	16th Oct. 1914 ..	Vellore.
1061	S. Murugesa Pillai.	Do. Ranipet	1911 ..	Do. .	Do.
1062	A. Kadirvelu Mudali.	Do do.	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do
1063	Shaik Fazith Sahib.	Do. Salem.	1910 ..	15th April 1914 ..	Do
1064	M. Hanumantayya	Do. Bellary	1911 ..	16th Oct. 1914 ..	Adoni.
1065	Neelam Jonnamma	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur	1910 ..	16th Oct. 1914 ..	Masulipatam.
1066	A. Samuel ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1908 ..	22nd Oct. 1914 ..	Srivilliputtur
1067	Y. Koil Pillai ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1906 ..	22nd April 1914 ..	Do
1068	G. Suvisesha-mutha.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1909 ..	22nd Oct. 1914 ..	Do.
1069	A. Gnanaprakasam.	C. M. S. Training School, Palamcottah.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Do
1070	Muttiralappa Pillai.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	1910 ..	22nd April 1914 ..	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*			
1071	S. Ramanadha Pillai	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	1911 ..	22nd April 1914 .	Srivilliputur.
1072	R. V. Varadachari.	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	1911 ..	Do ..	Do.
1073	D. Maria Ponnuswami.	R. C Training School, Trichinopoly.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1074	Z. Moses ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1909 ..	23rd April 1914 ..	Tiruvannamalai.
1075	K. Rajagopala Chetti.	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1910 .	23rd October 1914..	Do.
1076	D Raghava Pillai.	Do. do.	1905 .	Do ..	Do.
1077	V. Manikkam Pillai	Government Training School, Villupuram	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1078	V. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October 1913 :—

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE		
		SECOND CLASS.		
33	P. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1901 ..	Villupuram.
34	M. Joseph	A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntur.	1903 ..	Guntur.
35	Abdul Gundir ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras,	1904 ..	Do.
36	S. P. Arulanandam Pillai.	Government Training School, Salem.	1904 ..	Vellore
37	M. Kadir Sahiba Sahib.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1902 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate failed in or was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October 1913 :—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
38	S. Hanumaji Rau.	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1899 ..	10th April 1914 ..	Villupuram.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 20th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Appointments, Leave of Absence, &c.—	
Judicial, Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works and Medical	91-94
Notifications—	
General	95
Judicial	104
Financial	112
Public Works	113
Marine	113
Railways	114
Post Office	115
Miscellaneous Advertisements	119
Vacancies	128
Private Advertisements	130

Supplement—
Abkari Notice No. 1 dated 20th January 1914.—Conditions of issue of Local for Foreign Liquor Licenses
Abkari Notice.—Sale of Abkari and Opium Privileges in Madras Town for the Lease 1914-15.
Abstract of Season report for the week ending 17th January 1914.
Meteorological Results (?)
Season Report for the month of December 1913.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial.

No. 2—Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Addanki Venkataramayya Pantulu Garu, from Bapatla (Principal) to Conjeeveram (*to join on 16th January 1914*).
(2) M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sitarama Ayyar Kothandarama Ayyar Avargal, from Tiruvellore to Bapatla (Principal).
(3) M.R.Ry. Konatti Subbaraya Ayyar Lakshmanarasa Ayyar Avargal, from Chicacole to Tiruvellore.
(4) M.R.Ry. Pilleriseti Narayana Rao Naydu Garu, from Vizianagram to Chicacole.
(5) M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, from Arni to Tinnevelly (Principal).
(6) M.R.Ry. Kadambi Sundararama Somaswami Sastri Avargal, from Tinnevelly (Principal) to Tiruttaraipundi.
(7) M.R.Ry. Coduveli Veeraswami Reddi Garu, from Tiruttaraippundi to Vizagapatam.
(8) M.R.Ry. Telar Sama Rao Garu, from Vizagapatam to Coondapoor.
(9) Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Saldanha, from Coondapoor to Arni.

The officers named in items (2) to (9) above should join at once.

No. 3—Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Adirikolanu Venugopala Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader practising at Rajahmundry, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Vizianagram (to join at once).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
12th January 1914.

H-1

No. 4.—Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court in modification of item No. (2) of notification No. 2, dated 12th January 1914.—

(1) M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Srinivasa Ayyar Kothandarama Ayyar Avargal, from Trivellore to Salem (Principal).

(2) M.R.Ry. Nyapati Balarama Das Pantulu Garu, from Salem (Principal) to Bapatla (Principal) *(to join at once)*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th January 1914.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. David Alfred Ince, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from date of relief.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Subbayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, on relief by Mr. Victor George Shunker, is transferred from the charge of the Kayalpatnam to the charge of the Nizampatam Circle.

Mr. Charles Spittaler, Inspector, is transferred from the Nizampatam to the Negapatam Circle. To join urgently on relief.

Mr. Alexander Bruce Campbell, Inspector, is transferred from the Negapatam to the Madura Circle, *vice* Sir Alfred Edward Marriott, Inspector, transferred to the Anantapur Circle. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Ayyapankavu Hariharo Patter Venkatadri Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave and posted to the Adirampatnam Circle. To join on 1st February 1914.

M.R.Ry. Pali Krishnaswami Chetti, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Adirampatnam to the Cuvelong Circle.

M.R.Ry. Angala Prakasa Rama Rao, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cuvelong to the Ennore Circle for temporary duty. To join on 1st February 1914.

Mr. Bruce Peveril Tailyour, Probationary Inspector, is transferred to the Ennore Circle for doing temporary duty. To join on 1st February 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 12th January 1914.

Transfer and Appointments.—Abdul Salam Sayeed Sahib, acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Konada to the Nuzpada Circle for temporary duty. To join on 1st February 1914.

Mr. Edwin Algernon Scott, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector, and posted to the Konada Circle.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvelangadu Vaidyanatha Vajapayar Gangadhara Ayyar, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the South Trichinopoly Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 15th January 1914.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Leonard Kear Pearce, Inspector, is granted combined leave for nine months (privilege leave for three months on furlough for sixth months in continuation) from or after 23rd March 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Peruvembu Kuppan Patter Parasurama Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Permitted to return.—M.R.Ry. C. M. Kunhiramen Nayar, Ranger VI, is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave and the unexpired portion of the combined leave granted in Service Order No. 149 of 1913 is cancelled from the date he takes charge of the Guntur Range to which he is posted.

Madras, 16th January 1914.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Promotions.—The following grade promotions in the class of Rangers have been made by the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with effect from 1st January 1914 :—

(1) M.R.Ry. K. G. Bellappa, Kurnool South, from Third Grade to Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M.R Ry. A. Raju Naikar Avargal on other duty as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator.

(2) M.R Ry. R. P. Jeevappa Naik, Kurnool East, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, permanent

(3) M.R Ry. V Narayana Ayyar, Kurnool South, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, permanent.

(4) M.R Ry. P. V Subbaramayya, Kistna, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.

(5) M.R Ry. B. V. Jogeswararao, Kurnool West, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent. The promotion has effect only from the date on which he returns from leave (article 60 of the Civil Service Regulations).

(6) Mr. J. D. David, Kurnool West, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.

(7) M.R.Ry. V. Venkataramanayya, Kurnool East, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.

(8) Mir Abdul Hussain Krimani Sahib, Ganjam, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.

(9) M R Ry. P. Duraiswami Ayyar, Godavari Upper, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

(10) M R.Ry. K. Narayanan Nayar, Godavari Upper, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

(11) M Hussain Khan Sahib, Ganjam, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

(12) M R Ry. P. Ramunni Menon, Ganjam, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

11th January 1914.

Promotions.—The following promotions in the Ranger's class take effect from 1st January 1914.—

Mr R. Cornwell, from Third Grade to Second Grade permanent, without prejudice to his probationers appointment as Extra Assistant Conservator.
M R Ry C. M. Bellappa, from Third Grade to Second Grade, permanent.
Mr. T. I. Chakko, from Third Grade to Second Grade, permanent.
M.R Ry. P. Velayuthan Nair, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, permanent.
Mr. J. I. Manss, from Fifth and sub. *pro tem.* Fourth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.
Mr W. A. Bokhari Sahib from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.
Mr. E. Dawson, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.
M R Ry. M. Muthuswamy Ayyar, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.
M R.Ry. M. Pakyanathan, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry R Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.
Mr B R. Salisbury, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.
M.R.Ry P. Maduramutha Pillai, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.
M R Ry. R. Manikkan, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, permanent.

J. S. BATTIE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 9th January 1914

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Ranger A. Toulmeen is granted privilege leave for two months from 10th January 1914 or date of relief.

F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 7th January 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Under articles 233 and 438 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Ramanatha Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Overseer, Second Grade, is granted, with effect from the 1st November 1913, extension of leave on medical certificate for six months

S. D. PEARS,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

15th January 1914.

Posting.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Thomas, Temporary Sub-Engineer, is temporarily posted to the Circle office for charge of the Drawing section

This cancels the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913, Part II, page 2170, posting him to the Vizagapatam division.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

12th January 1914.

Posting.—Mr A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's No. 169-C., dated 6th January 1914, is posted to the Kistna Central division for the charge of the Head Works and Workshops sub-division.

Bezwada, 16th January 1914.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. S Ramaswami Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 60, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No 9815 C., dated 17th December 1913, is posted to the Kistna Western division

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 16th January 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-three days with retrospective effect from the 19th November 1913 is granted to M.R.Ry. T. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, Bellary division.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. S Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is transferred from the Cuddapah division to the Kurnool division for the investigation of the Tippayapalem Project. To join on return from privilege leave.

Bellary, 16th January 1914.

Posting and transfers.—(1) M R Ry K R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary rank, Tank Restoration Scheme division, is posted to the charge of the Hindupur sub division of the same division To join forthwith.

(2) M R Ry R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Engineer, on relief by No. (1), is transferred to the charge of the Anantapur sub-division of the Bellary division.

The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowances.

(3) Sub-Conductor R. A. Lisles, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, on relief by No. (2), is transferred to the charge of the Cuddapah sub-division of the Cuddapah division.

(4) Mr J S. Mullen, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, on relief by No. (3), is transferred to the charge of the Town Works section, Bellary.

(5) M R.Ry. S. Raghunatha Achari, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, on relief by No. (4), is transferred to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 17th January 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M R Ry. T. P. Mylvagana Mudaliyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate West Coast division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 25th January 1914 or the date of relief.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 16th January 1914.

Reverting.—M R Ry G. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Engineer, posted to the VII Circle in notification No 158-C, dated 8th January 1914, is re-posted to the Circle Office as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer with effect from 5th January 1914 forenoon.

Chepauk, 16th January 1914

Reporting.—M.R.Ry C.S Subrahmanya Ayyar, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 60 per mensem and posted to the Seventh Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 291-C, dated 12th January 1914, is reposted to the Cauvery division.

To report himself to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery, at Tanjore.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 17th January 1914.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Lieutenant A. W. Thomas, I.M.D., on return from leave, is posted to Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, Ootacamund, *vice* Third Class Military Assistant Surgeon J. W. Gibbs, proposed to be replaced at the disposal of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 16th January 1914.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, Rajahmundry, was transferred to Bezwada on 7th January 1914. All communications intended for him may, in future, be addressed to Bezwada.

D. ANANDA RAO,
Asst. Director of Agriculture, Northern Division.

Bezwada, 9th January 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, that, in the month of August 1913, Singamalu Rangadu and Rajavadu *alias* Gangadu found in R.S. No. 820/2 of Tallapaka village Pullampet taluk in the district of Cuddapah, treasure consisting of silver coins worth Rs. 59.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on Monday the 16th February 1914 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
17th September 1913.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 15 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that, on 20th August 1913, the treasure described hereunder was found in S. No. 188/2 of Srinivasanallur village, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency by Odda Vivayi of Villupalaiyam village, hamlet of Pillur, Namakkal taluk, Trichinopoly district:—

	Value.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Ten metal idols (big and small)	345	0	0
One lamp (big)	3	0	0
Do small (broken)	2	0	0
Three mukkalus (3 legged) stand, big;—one with one leg broken ..	7	0	0
One mukkah (small, with only one leg)	1	0	0
One chakkuram	15	0	0
One flat spoon (sattuvakkarandi)	0	6	0
One semba	1	8	0
One gendikkudam	2	8	0
Two dupakkals	4	0	0
One dupakkal	2	0	0
One kalpana tambalam	0	6	0
One adigulam	0	8	0
One abhishaka pitakkal	1	8	0
One kuduketh vessel with handles (big)	2	8	0
Do do. (small)	4	0	0
One valaiyam (ring)	0	2	6
One pitam	2	0	0
Two kattukkals to be fixed to the pitam	0	8	0
One sakkuram (top)	1	0	0
One gettittakadu (thick plate)	0	4	0
Some broken pieces of metal	0	4	0
Total ..	439	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on or before 1st February 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
2nd September 1913.

L. F. BUCKLEY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 6, clause (c), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 19th of December 1913, treasure consisting of 9 round gold plates, 1 foot of Vishnu (gold) and 13 small pieces of gold to the value of Rs. 15 was found by Sara Ramulu, son of Samayya, and by Sara Krishnamma while digging a dommu (a pit) in the yard of Sara Satibayya of Kolanka, Pittapur division in the district of Godavari in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby requested to appear in person or by an authorised agent before the Collector, Godavari district, in his office at Cocanada on 1st July 1914 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

12th January 1914.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of October 1913.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,221,282	Ganjam	2,221,282	..	..	4	4,223	3	5	2,163	2,071	4,234	..	..	1	1,811	5	6	954	973	1,924	3	1	18	17	..	..	662	695	79	66
1,852,821	Vizagapatam	1,852,821	..	1	13	7,500	32	8	3,868	3,709	7,577	..	2	5	3,824	22	6	1,771	1,788	3,559	3	1	8	8	..	..	1,167	1,554	47	45
1,852,821	Godavari	1,852,821	1	2	20	6,469	53	..	2,826	2,705	5,531	..	..	9	2,715	38	..	1,448	1,314	2,762	14	18	11	12	..	..	651	604	23	38
1,997,535	Kistna	1,997,535	..	..	117	6,038	252	..	3,013	2,894	5,907	..	..	58	2,659	55	..	1,483	1,319	2,802	1	..	10	12	..	..	814	471	41	27
1,697,651	Guntur	1,697,651	2	1	108	5,788	139	20	3,478	2,978	6,457	..	1	205	2,850	221	6	1,747	1,553	3,300	1	..	12	17	..	..	785	721	43	48
1,826,152	Nellore	1,826,152	1	..	124	5,695	292	41	2,182	2,048	4,230	..	..	69	1,992	164	54	1,177	1,083	2,260	62	30	38	38	..	..	479	378	223	258
518,660	Madras	518,660	6	64	70	1,647	364	..	1,052	939	1,991	6	23	48	1,428	201	..	799	748	1,664	..	..	8	..	..	..	133	137	153	141
1,406,608	Chingleput	1,406,608	..	..	84	6,659	84	30	2,992	2,844	5,837	..	1	24	2,647	47	16	1,415	1,320	2,735	1	1	21	28	..	..	181	168	135	134
2,362,668	South Arcot	2,362,668	..	..	118	7,178	97	14	3,697	3,702	7,399	..	..	47	4,023	78	13	2,133	2,043	4,176	3	1	18	19	..	..	446	493	183	154
2,107,826	Trichinopoly	2,107,826	2	..	247	8,461	197	12	3,912	3,927	7,839	1	..	130	3,499	178	8	1,893	1,855	3,748	6	6	27	31	..	..	476	460	168	98
2,362,689	Tanjore	2,362,689	..	1	333	8,796	368	10	3,805	3,837	7,437	1	9	345	4,229	280	3	2,320	2,318	4,638	38	31	43	39	..	..	393	312	116	136
1,832,832	Madura	1,832,832	..	2	167	4,617	112	31	2,026	2,002	4,028	1	1	77	2,764	139	29	1,644	1,468	3,082	235	24	81	23	..	..	331	309	197	196
668,458	Ramnad	1,668,458	1	..	128	3,825	243	17	2,186	2,038	4,224	1	..	201	2,262	160	11	1,289	1,349	2,638	125	11	18	31	..	..	416	459	84	97
1,790,618	Tinnevelly	1,790,618	..	..	676	4,862	205	..	2,778	2,872	5,648	..	..	278	2,888	188	..	1,492	1,618	3,017	2	1	8	9	..	..	243	207	74	73
974,513	Kurnool	974,513	..	..	132	2,997	397	28	1,605	1,660	3,265	..	..	66	1,342	218	9	843	792	1,635	2	1	12	9	..	..	209	215	28	18
883,998	Cuddapah	883,998	..	..	98	3,314	344	31	1,373	1,341	2,714	..	..	73	1,100	144	16	657	626	1,283	94	38	12	18	..	..	268	287	82	24
982,962	Bellary	982,962	..	..	38	2,914	362	19	1,613	1,607	3,220	..	..	6	1,953	198	6	1,054	1,077	2,131	17	8	33	43	34	18	169	74	78	82
963,233	Anantapur	963,233	1	4	8	2,932	295	11	1,713	1,535	3,248	..	..	..	1,774	160	6	918	840	1,758	77	61	15	9	1	..	109	128	48	46
2,160,260	North Arcot	2,160,260	1	1	74	6,749	347	63	2,795	4,810	7,605	..	..	30	3,188	514	28	1,760	1,698	3,458	8	..	52	53	36	32	181	182	230	232
2,238,742	Chittoor	2,238,742	..	1	4	3,738	186	2	2,002	1,918	3,920	..	..	1	2,086	82	4	1,213	1,038	2,251	109	80	35	43	1	..	841	836	62	71
2,785,630	Salem	2,785,630	1	4	84	6,784	123	4	2,991	2,995	5,986	1	..	15	2,677	97	4	1,502	1,456	2,958	..	..	26	22	2	1	511	421	90	86
2,119,564	Coimbatore	2,119,564	..	1	46	6,016	68	..	3,103	3,056	6,159	1	..	39	3,384	70	..	1,752	1,738	3,490	..	..	77	64	127	130	218	226	237	210
118,618	The Nilgiris	118,618	3	4	30	218	19	34	167	143	310	1	1	28	208	18	18	187	138	325	..	..	..	1	5	6	25	37	32	21
196,227	South Canara	1,196,227	..	1	221	3,361	330	12	1,464	1,440	2,924	..	1	10	1,071	193	7	953	921	1,874	30	34	29	4	2	2	210	317	93	91
913,791	Malabar	3,013,791	2	8	148	8,413	9,127	2	4,476	4,325	8,801	..	8	83	3,207	1,681	8	2,414	2,043	4,757	..	..	2	8	..	1	813	805	267	231
470,180	Total	40,388,179	21	69	3,205	114,052	9,892	448	54,472	51,963	106,435	11	44	1,595	61,468	4,870	264	34,888	33,313	67,201	925	472	569	514	217	186	10,347	10,409	3,577	3,461

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1913—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-births not born dead.		RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*cont.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.			
					Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite		Killed by Wild Beasts																Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.															
32	33		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1,221,892	Ganjam ..	2,221,894	16	16	2	..	8	8	..	1	6	6	..	..	180	166	5	8	0·02	0·01	..	7·1	0·6	0·3	0·3	1·8	22·4	19·2	26·2	30·2	21·5	23·5	23·8	19·3
2,169,871	Vizagapatam	2,169,870	35	28	..	..	19	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	169	148	22	16	0·01	0·03	..	16·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	1·7	41·6	14·3	38·4	17·8	41·3	16·9	39·8	24·7
1,967,859	Godavari ..	1,962,859	49	42	..	..	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	708	593	18	18	0·2	0·2	..	8·8	0·4	1·0	0·2	1·7	32·4	16·4	37·2	16·4	38·1	16·1	36·6	21·7
1,897,886	Kistna ..	1,897,845	185	141	1	2	6	8	7	2	1	8	..	..	638	593	34	26	0·01	0·2	..	8·6	0·4	1·8	0·2	1·6	34·8	18·4	34·0	18·5	33·1	16·6	33·2	19·4
1,897,681	Guntur ..	1,897,681	94	81	..	..	5	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	709	646	24	26	0·01	0·2	..	8·8	0·3	1·3	0·2	1·5	32·8	16·1	33·1	16·8	33·0	22·0	33·8	22·6
1,328,162	Nellore ..	1,328,182	..	..	4	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	681	34	40	0·2	0·2	..	10·6	0·6	1·2	0·2	1·5	31·1	16·4	32·5	16·6	32·6	20·1	31·1	22·4
518,861	Madras ..	518,860	123	106	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	319	13	16	0·2	0·1	..	7·6	0·2	0·3	0·2	1·4	27·2	20·0	32·3	*	*	*	44·8	42·8
1,406,008	Chingleput ..	1,406,008	87	64	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	258	21	26	..	0·04	..	8·7	0·2	1·0	0·2	1·5	25·2	15·2	28·8	22·6	27·8	23·9	28·9	24·9
2,262,566	South Arcot ..	2,262,566	81	58	4	..	7	10	7	6	..	..	..	..	838	831	34	32	0·02	0·4	..	8·7	0·2	1·0	0·2	1·5	33·2	16·6	34·1	18·0	32·7	21·0	41·8	23·0
2,816,816	Trichinopoly ..	2,167,929	44	32	4	2	18	16	2	2	2	2	..	..	1,382	1,196	1	1	0·1	0·2	0·01	8·6	1·1	0·5	0·2	1·5	33·6	20·7	29·6	21·6	31·6	22·4	30·5	27·9
1,362,659	Tanjore ..	2,362,658	59	38	2	2	20	8	18	6	..	..	..	..	1,248	1,196	36	32	0·2	0·4	..	8·1	1·2	0·8	0·2	1·8	37·1	22·1	31·8	18·2	27·1	16·2	32·2	19·6
1,832,837	Madura ..	1,972,912	78	61	3	4	5	6	11	2	1	3	..	..	1,723	1,718	127	97	0·4	0·2	..	9·8	1·6	0·9	0·2	1·1	31·0	18·3	24·7	24·8	37·8	17·6	38·2	24·8
1,648,453	Ramnad ..	1,456,453	70	60	..	1	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	824	865	24	27	0·7	0·2	..	8·2	1·2	0·8	0·1	0·7	20·0	18·6	31·5	24·7	37·8	17·6	38·2	24·8
1,790,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,819	64	51	2	4	7	6	1	2	..	..	..	1	561	578	4	2	0·03	0·03	..	9·6	1·0	0·6	0·1	1·4	27·1	18·6	30·5	18·3	38·2	18·8	33·2	24·8
974,043	Kurnool ..	926,192	33	32	2	2	3	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	1,184	1,164	53	31	0·04	0·2	..	12·9	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·8	31·0	22·8	21·5	4·6	42·5	21·4	36·7	25·8
893,998	Cuddapah ..	893,988	06	45	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	288	318	16	16	0·7	0·4	..	7·8	0·2	1·0	0·1	0·5	33·7	16·8	34·8	13·6	30·6	17·6	26·6	30·4
982,963	Bellary ..	982,962	67	44	1	1	8	3	2	2	2	2	..	..	819	730	12	7	0·2	0·5	0·6	8·2	1·4	1·2	0·3	1·5	32·0	25·9	36·9	27·8	30·3	23·8	36·4	30·6
963,223	Anantapur ..	963,223	98	81	2	2	4	7	4	4	1	1	..	..	712	703	4	8	0·2	0·5	0·6	8·2	1·5	1·3	0·3	1·5	33·5	18·5	30·1	23·8	30·8	23·1	35·8	28·6
1,960,960	North Arcot.	1,960,960	108	81	2	3	12	9	4	4	1	6	1	..	1,121	1,120	43	24	0·2	0·2	..	8·8	1·3	0·8	0·2	1·3	32·5	21·5	41·6	19·2	40·7	23·9	40·7	23·9
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,742	84	55	1	5	8	10	3	4	1	..	..	..	418	414	15	20	0·9	0·7	0·01	8·6	1·3	1·6	0·3	1·3	31·3	20·7	32·1	22·0	31·7	20·4	†	†
1,756,640	Salem ..	1,756,639	63	54	2	4	18	16	6	8	..	..	1	2	907	887	40	32	..	0·3	0·08	8·6	1·4	0·7	0·3	1·3	32·8	19·8	34·0	20·6	32·7	18·5	30·9	23·6
1,116,564	Coimbatore ..	2,116,564	132	100	2	8	8	28	5	8	..	..	1	2	945	881	6	4	..	0·2	1·4	8·8	1·3	1·3	0·3	1·6	30·8	16·4	30·6	18·0	30·7	18·0	30·7	22·8
118,818	The Nilgiris ..	118,818	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	40	3	..	..	0·1	1·1	6·8	1·2	0·8	..	1·6	30·7	22·4	*	*	25·2	23·8	30·0	26·1
1,138,227	South Canara.	1,138,227	62	36	3	4	14	9	1	..	..	1	..	1	427	443	24	21	0·8	0·3	0·3	8·0	1·6	0·9	0·4	1·4	28·8	18·6	*	*	28·7	18·4	29·1	23·8
1,020,201	Malabar ..	2,016,041	178	148	4	2	40	23	15	8	2	..	4	1	1,148	1,104	101	102	..	0·06	2·09	8·4	1·7	1·8	0·4	1·8	34·1	18·8	*	*	33·5	18·1	34·7	21·8
1,319,160	Total	40,353,170	1,974	1,405	48	63	284	230	136	84	44	94	12	6	18 073	17,402	737	593	0·3	0·3	0·1	8·1	1·5	1·0	0·3	1·3	30·3	20·0	30·1	20·7	35·3	23·6	33·1	23·6

* Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

† Being a newly formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
22nd December 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of October 1913.

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS. Class.						Total Births.			DEATHS. Class						Total Deaths			Causes of Death. Cholera		Small-pox		Plague		Fevers	
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2,473,373	Madura ..	1,473,373	..	5	152	3,740	173	43	2,160	1,927	4,087	1	1	68	2,287	113	21	1,974	1,477	3,451	22	29	23	18	..	..	241	216
713,743	Ramnad .	713,743		..	38	1,207	29	..	720	674	1,394			10	826	16	..	416	447	861	9	4	4	11	..	..	56	118
2,187,626	Total .	2,187,626	..	1	190	5,007	202	43	2,910	2,598	5,508	1	1	78	3,083	129	21	2,390	1,924	4,312	31	33	27	29	..	..	297	334

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries. Suicides		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.		All other causes.		Still-birth or born dead		Ratio per mille of population for month. Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,373	Madura ..	1,473,373	122	96	69	60	9	3	2	3	7	1	1	3	..	..	706	709	24	23	0·4	0·3	..	2·7	1·7	0·3	0·2	12·5	21·8	18·6
713,743	Ramnad ..	713,743	39	40	37	18	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	254	4	2	0·2	0·2	..	3·3	1·3	0·4	0·1	8·5	23·5	14·3
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	161	136	73	58	9	3	4	9	7	1	1	4	..	..	1,016	1,023	28	25	0·3	0·3	..	3·5	1·5	0·7	0·2	11·2	22·6	17·3

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
12nd December 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1913.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. European.	Eurasian.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. European.	Eurasian.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,811	..	..	..	85	..	6	38	35	70	..	..	..	33	3	4	9	17	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3
	Berhampur	31,183	..	..	..	49	6		43	41	84	..	..	..	67	1	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	3
	Parlakimedi	12,370	..	..	1	70	..	..	32	39	71	..	3	..	43	3	..	21	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43 419	..	..	1	121	3	..	68	67	126	..	..	..	74	1	..	52	43	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	1	..
	Bimlipatam	9,314	..	..	..	30	..	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	35	3	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizianagram	21,860	..	1	..	124	8	..	82	70	152	..	..	..	38	..	..	26	30	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	19	11
	Anakapalle	20,626	..	..	..	82	..	..	48	34	82	..	..	..	196	7	..	64	36	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	2	2	3	168	4	..	93	75	168	..	..	..	72	3	..	35	38	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
	Rajahmundry	18,417	1	..	..	154	7	..	88	73	161	..	..	..	31	2	..	37	46	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	12	1
	Ellore	27,219	..	..	1	170	28	..	94	105	199	..	..	..	72	3	..	45	42	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	3	2
Kistna	Masulipatam	47 123	1	..	1	116	22	..	75	64	139	..	..	..	77	11	..	47	33	80	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	7	..	..
	Bezwada	32 867	..	..	6	107	11	..	66	61	127	..	..	..	113	22	..	79	68	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..
	Guntur	40,529	1	..	13	112	9	..	62	68	130	..	..	..	93	8	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..
Guntur	Ongole	13,284	..	1	2	44	2	..	25	24	49	..	..	..	33	3	..	26	12	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	1	3
	Tenali	12,195	..	1	..	74	3	..	45	36	82	..	..	..	32	..	..	40	32	72	3	..	..	..	..	..	113	137	153	141
Nellore	Nellore	33,216	1	..	3	83	16	..	49	54	103	..	..	..	32	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Madras	Madras	518,683	8	66	70	1,157	264	..	1,062	839	1,911	4	23	45	1,128	201	..	149	145	1 504	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Conjeeveram	53 364	..	..	..	116	6	..	72	72	144	..	..	..	142	4	..	83	81	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chingleput	Chingleput	11 923	..	..	..	62	7	..	34	28	62	..	..	..	12	4	..	16	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	6	7
	Cuddalore	56 674	2	..	2	190	7	..	91	108	199	..	..	..	127	4	..	48	63	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	6
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,321	1	..	1	69	2	..	35	43	78	..	..	..	55	4	..	21	28	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	12	11
	Tricbinopoly	122,672	2	..	26	225	58	7	211	199	461	1	..	..	208	53	1	162	127	289	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	3
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,789	..	..	..	91	..	..	58	51	109	..	..	..	58	..	..	25	11	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	4
	Karur	17,876	..	..	..	58	2	..	29	31	60	..	..	..	29	3	..	32	16	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	4
	Tanjore	59,341	..	..	12	187	16	..	117	107	224	..	1	12	125	13	..	62	72	134	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	9	2
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	84,847	..	..	..	114	13	..	100	84	184	..	2	2	61	1	..	68	36	104	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	1
	Mayuvaram	27,125	..	..	1	86	3	..	32	42	74	..	2	23	127	49	..	91	101	192	2	2	2	2	..	..	15	15	14	14
	Negapatam	60,168	..	..	1	124	13	..	89	89	178	..	..	..	37	9	..	28	32	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	2
	Shiyali	21,208	..	..	..	31	3	..	41	41	82	..	..	..	216	25	..	177	170	347	..	..	2	2	..	..	63	63	23	23
	Mannargudi	21,208	..	..	..	284	23	..	212	184	413	..	..	..	46	4	..	16	30	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Madura	Madura	134,130	..	1	..	73	21	..	42	49	91	..	..	..	42	6	..	27	33	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	Periyakulam	18,713	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	18	9	..	12	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindigul	20,963	..	..	17	30	12	..	28	31	59	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palni	13,315	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1913—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-births or born dead.		RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										ANNUAL RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1912	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite		Killed by Wild Beasts		Rabies.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			31	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,842																1												
	Berhampur	61,458	2	0											6	9														
	Parlakimedi	16,370													14	16														
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,413	5	6				2							16	14														
	Bimlipatam	9,314	4	2											33	22														
	Vizianagram	37,660	1	3											6	10														
Godavari	Amalapuram	20,826	2	3											15	13														
	Cocanada	84,130	8	8				1		1					6	6														
	Rajahmundry	48,417	4												42	36														
Kistna	Ellore	47,518													26	26														
	Masulipatam	42,123													35	36														
	Bezwada	32,467	6	12				1							42	37														
Guntur	Guntur	49,538	1	6											23	36														
	Ongole	13,285													60	68														
	Tenali	18,196	3	2											7	12														
Nellore	Nellore	33,244				1									7	8														
Madras	Madras	518,660	123	100	6			6				1			53	25														
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	59,964	13	6											166	259	27	36	0·7											
	Chingleput	11,826													42	46	6	4												
South Arcot	Cuddalore	56,374	6	6											19	7	1	1												
	Chidambaram	21,327	1					1		1					64	32														
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,612													24	23														
	Srirangam	24,799	1	0				0							127	102	6	6												
	Karur	17,474													52	24	1	1												
	Tanjore	60,341	2	6											16	9														
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	64,667	6	3	1			1		1					46	46														
	Mayavaram	27,123													46	46														
	Negapatam	69,148		4											13	30														
	Mannargudi	21,388	4							1					56	51														
Madura	Madura	134,130	6	6				2							27	33														
	Periyakulam	16,716	6	6											102	102	3	1												
	Dindigul	26,062													7	16														
	Palni	13,211													20	23														
	Kodaikanal	6,900													12	14														
																1														

TAMILNADU STATE ARCHIVES AND HERITAGE MUSEUM

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1913—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																	
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.									
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur .	28,956	..	..	1	124	4	..	69	58	127	..	..	2	60	..	..	37	25	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	6
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,806	..	..	5	138	23	..	78	86	164	..	..	2	103	14	..	61	58	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	11	14
	Palamcottah ..	44,960	..	..	12	101	17	..	95	73	168	..	..	6	84	30	..	47	60	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	12	6
	Tuticorin ..	46,115	..	..	10	84	8	..	58	62	116	..	..	10	68	2	..	34	34	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	1
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	28,849	..	..	2	80	23	..	50	35	85	..	..	..	37	21	..	18	16	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	10
	Nandyal ..	16,228	..	..	1	39	26	..	28	35	61	..	..	..	13	19	..	17	17	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	6
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,897	..	..	11	116	27	3	102	103	205	..	..	4	80	23	..	46	34	80	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	7
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,955	..	..	..	174	83	..	68	80	128	..	..	..	45	34	1	22	27	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
	Adoni ..	31,645	..	..	..	81	24	..	22	27	49	..	..	..	22	8	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Hospet ..	11,671	..	..	..	44	5	..	4	10	35	..	..	..	18	6	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,467	..	..	..	16	9	..	14	10	24	..	..	2	36	24	..	57	58	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	49,756	..	..	4	160	63	..	114	108	222	..	..	1	44	7	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Gudiyattam ..	23,590	..	..	..	81	7	..	18	22	35	..	..	..	22	4	..	10	17	27	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Wallajapet ..	8,982	..	..	..	80	10	4	50	44	94	..	..	..	22	6	2	26	16	42	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	1	2
	Tiruvannamalai.	21,244	..	..	..	83	26	12	38	33	71	..	..	..	27	12	..	23	18	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Tirappattur ..	16,470	..	..	2	28	44	..	42	28	70	..	..	..	12	3	..	14	28	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Vaniyambadi ..	23,406	..	..	..	47	3	..	23	21	44	..	..	..	48	6	..	27	23	50	3	3	..	..	6	6	..	..	10	10
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	18,781	..	..	..	250	22	..	159	167	326	..	..	..	120	9	..	103	98	201	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..	7	7
Salem ..	Salem ..	49,163	..	..	5	123	7	..	89	88	177	..	..	1	70	24	..	145	150	295	..	..	..	..	70	..	3	..	4	3
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,067	..	1	8	51	2	..	24	30	54	..	..	..	30	4	13	17	18	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Erode ..	18,701	..	..	1	57	2	..	30	24	54	..	..	..	18	6	..	26	18	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,529	1	..	12	14	8	27	30	24	68	..	..	..	22	8	..	22	13	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Coonoor ..	9,934	1	1	11	15	6	..	18	16	36	..	..	..	8	6	..	57	34	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	48,412	..	..	64	68	33	..	70	61	128	..	..	17	64	16	..	19	24	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7
	Tellicherry ..	29,158	..	..	9	46	37	..	36	48	85	..	..	2	22	23	..	93	91	184	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	13
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,417	4	1	18	134	144	2	160	148	308	..	..	4	89	17	..	51	84	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Palghat ..	44,319	1	..	1	132	28	..	76	64	140	..	..	1	57	6	..	14	18	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Cochin ..	20,072	1	1	35	13	10	..	59	54	61	..	..	..	6	21	29	20	20	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cannanore ..	28,957	..	1	8	43	14	..	46	43	89																			
	Total ..	6,019,596	15	56	461	7,631	1,120	65	4,870	4,671	9,547	7	40	259	6,444	874	31	3,405	3,346	6,749	10	6	22	21	70	93	439	321	313	197

[Continued on next page

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1918—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-births or born dead.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.								AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1917	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			31	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	68	69
Nasmal ..	Srivilliputtur ..	29,008	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	4	3	..	..	..	2·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	14·8	21·4	29·1	23·0	23·7
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly .	44,801	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	68	39	7	4	..	..	..	3·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	20·8	42·3	31·6	26·1	31·6
	Palamcottah .	44,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	2	1	..	..	..	1·7	..	..	..	12·3	26·8	30·7	25·0	30·7
	Tuticorin .	48,185	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	24	1	1	..	..	..	2·2	..	..	..	10·0	23·1	15·8	43·2	29·8
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	26,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	..	..	..	7·8	32·6	30·7	47·8	36·1
	Nandyal ..	18,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	..	..	..	13·3	39·5	33·3	53·3	26·5
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	0·7	..	..	12·8	40·3	22·5	26·7	32·0
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,956	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	0·4	0·3	..	23·3	39·7	47·1	33·8	34·0
	Adoni ..	31,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	16	2	..	..	..	..	1·9	0·3	..	..	29·3	46·5	29·5	23·1	45·4
	Hospet ..	31,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·4	..	..	18·7	32·6	19·5	*	*
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	9,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	0·7	..	0·7	13·9	52·6	18·9	47·4	45·7
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	49,716	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	45	2	1	..	..	..	4·3	0·7	..	0·4	20·8	38·3	25·8	44·0	34·8
	Gudiyattam .	23,390	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	..	..	..	7·6	46·5	21·8	38·0	31·8
	Wallajapet .	9,962	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	2·4	0·7	..	..	18·8	62·1	23·8	47·6	32·4
	Tiruvannamalai.	21,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	2·2	1·7	..	..	22·0	73·6	46·1	39·6	36·7
	Tirupattur .	10,470	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	..	21·8	46·4	24·8	41·8	41·4
	Vaniyambadi .	20,108	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	31	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	..	..	..	15·3	31·0	38·2	38·8	47·8
Chittoor ..	Tirupati .	18,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	30	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	..	..	..	23·8	54·1	38·0	37·5	44·0
Salem ..	Salem ..	50,143	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	..	..	22·0	38·1	24·7	46·9	43·2
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,097	10	8	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	..	..	..	15·8	47·6	27·6	43·6	43·6
	Erode ..	16,701	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	17·8	40·3	41·5	43·8	38·8
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,838	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	1	1	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	9·9	20·6	24·7	32·5	33·1
South Canara.	Coonoor ..	9,923	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	..	3·1	34·2	21·3	44·8	27·1
	Mangalore ..	48,472	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	4	4	..	..	..	3·3	..	..	..	15·8	44·7	27·6	34·1	28·3
	Jellahalli ..	39,258	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	1	1	..	..	..	2·3	..	..	..	16·1	43·0	27·8	34·1	25·6
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	76,417	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	33	31	4	2	..	..	..	2·2	0·2	..	0·4	7·1	27·6	21·7	36·6	33·7
	Palghat ..	34,319	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	27	2	2	..	..	..	3·6	0·2	..	0·4	13·9	39·8	32·6	38·6	32·5
	Cochin ..	20,023	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·2	27·0
	Cannanore ..	23,857	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	1	2	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,013,696	324	272	6	5	24	16	6	3	..	2	2	1	1,973	1,612	123	122	0·1	0·3	0·3	4·3	4·4	2·7	0·3	17·4	42·9	30·3	40·7	34·0

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
22nd December 1918.

* Being a newly formed town the information is not available.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 17th January 1914.

Districts.	First period (August 1896 to June 1897).		Second period (July 1897 to June 1898).		Third period (July 1898 to June 1899).		Fourth period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Fifth period July 1900 to June 1901.		Sixth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Seventh period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Eighth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Ninth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Tenth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Eleventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Twelfth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Thirteenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Fourteenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Fifteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Sixteenth period (1st July to 17th Jan. 1914).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Anantapur	126	104	5	5	8	6	49	39	148	108	1,418	1,066	3,731	2,544	7	3	15	5	307	177	84	36	3	1	10	10	484	366	307	213	6	17	2,736	4,445
Bellary	709	577	110	88	6	3	3,078	2,133	6,361	6,000	8,699	7,084	10,271	6,808	2,106	2,749	266	227	2,736	2,201	818	317	7	4	1,196	913	15,007	10,140	451	289	695	463	84,363	44,164
Chingleput	2	2	4	4	2	2	7	5	13		19	19	6	6	2	2	7	5	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	101	69
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	4	4	88	86	...	...	108	100	709	599	6,547	6,399	8,978	8,113	119	544	9	8	994	142	2,184	1,306	4	1	2,632	1,529	2,161	1,704	1,318	1,064	2,472	1,664	39,540	16,674
Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	861	804	68	76	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	889	599	...	...	947	706
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	20	6	...	...	3	3	6	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	1	48	30
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	37	30
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kurnool	172	146	...	...	...	...	16	6	620	488	971	810	263	173	8	8	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	1,859	976
Madras City	3	11	3	...	13	3	7	4	16	16	31	25	6	19	20	17	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	7	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	191	152
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	8	8	10	10	6	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	66	54	1,008	1,004	8	8	9	9	21	6	2,356	1,191
Nellore	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	7	7	13	8	47	41	10	10	705	691	92	73	313	306	189	165	8	8	13	10	8	6	1,431	1,166
Nilgiris, The	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1
North Arcot	889	611	14	11	48	30	1,823	1,360	1,109	811	1,096	1,446	778	489	81	49	15	8	69	61	35	13	10	3	145	124	1,407	995	1,010	1,368	983	1,020	21,491	9,977
Salem	891	654	81	497	2,666	1,118	1,906	1,321	6,888	4,897	1,793	918	2,254	1,290	180	66	307	231	1,490	991	670	361	148	118	2,194	1,688	1,402	1,169	307	234	78	53	27,646	17,273
South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	7	1	88	46	...	...	4	3	1	1	2	2	5	5	81	70	1	1	...	...	197	134
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	8	1,110	966	488	402	719	503	238	179	156	111	264	176	142	102	18	18	108	103	608	523	345	270	324	170	6,408	3,902
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	5	5	8	8	4	3	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	36	26	92	71
Tinnevelly	7	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	18	9
Vizagapatam	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	78	68	5	5	...	...	...	...	100	91
Cochin State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	20	8
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
Travancore State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	113	...	...	...	...	130	118
Pensionable Pals, Pudukottai State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	14	13
Total	2,958	2,555	1,179	864	1,689	1,379	9,884	8,196	21,813	14,809	19,911	18,310	18,078	14,048	3,078	3,968	823	579	7,078	4,445	3,918	2,408	6,000	3,548	10,561	8,767	10,683	10,907	6,408	4,756	4,339	4,001	239,319	162,519

DIGITIZED BY TAMIL VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 17th January 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 3rd January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 10th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 17th January 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4
Bellary district	3	3	13	13	16	16	5	1	37	29	39	30	4	4	36	36	40	40
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeevaram Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah District	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	230	228	230	228	6	2	143	132	149	134	2	2	209	209	211	211
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Madura Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	9	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
North Arcot district	2	2	372	369	367	365	5	3	267	193	272	196	12	11	194	185	206	196
Salem district	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	5	2	...	1	21	21	21	22
South Canara district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore town	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	3	3	3	3
Tanjore district	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanjanad Town	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	12	12	12	12
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	14	10	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	17	11	905	857	949	868	21	12	477	383	498	395	22	19	488	480	570	499

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
19th January 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 2nd day of February 1914, entering the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave

Dated this 17th day of December 1913.

M. A. KUDDUS BADSHA,
Sheriff of Madras.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that candidates for the ensuing Apprentices examination are required to file their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, not later than the 15th February 1914.

2. The fee of Rs. 25 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasuries and the receipt should be submitted along with the application.

3. Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
12th January 1914.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Dy. Registrar, Appellate Side.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS

It is hereby notified for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that, under the rules for the destruction of useless records framed by the High Court of Judicature, Madras, under Act III of 1879 and issued under Dis. No. 218, dated 11th February 1910, all the documents produced by them and filed as exhibits in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the schedule A hereunder, and all other documents which have been produced by them but have either not been tendered in evidence or having been tendered in evidence have been rejected in the suits and in the execution proceedings mentioned in the said schedule A and in the suits mentioned in the schedule B hereunder, will, unless previously reclaimed, be destroyed after 31st March 1914 :—

SCHEDULE A.

Year.	Numbers of suits
1896—212.	
1897—71, 284 to 289, 360, 393, 442.	
1898—16, 38, 54, 93, 126, 230, 265, 369, 460, 466, 469, 473, 486, 510.	
1899—9, 17, 33, 34, 40, 42, 75, 82, 86, 106, 107, 111, 113, 114, 121, 142, 151, 158, 163, 164, 186, 169, 172, 173 to 176, 180, 182 to 184, 187, 191, 193, 196, 201, 204, 207, 208, 210, 213, 223, 224, 227 to 232, 234, 243, 249, 258, 259, 262, 263, 280, 281, 291 to 293, 307, 314 to 318, 328, 329, 351, 361, 365, 367, 369, 371, 376, 377, 389, 390, 397, 404 to 406, 411 to 413, 419, 423, 433, 435, 437 to 439, 443, 445, 451, 452, 454, 458, 467, 480, 483, 485, 487, 488, 469, 471, 472, 474 to 479, 491 to 493, 495, 496, 497, 500 to 504, 507 to 509, 511, 513, 514, 518, 519, 522 to 525, 527, 528 and 530 to 532.	
1900—3 to 9, 7, 8, 10 to 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41 to 48, 58 to 60, 63, 64 to 73, 79 to 78,	80, 81, 83 to 91, 93 to 96, 98 to 102, 105 to 109, 112 to 119, 122, 125, 126 to 130, 135 to 137, 139 to 145, 149, 147, 148, 150 to 152, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 161, 163 to 167, 169, 170, 172, 174 to 178, 180, 182 to 184, 188, 189, 199, 191 to 194, 198 to 202, 204, 205, 208 to 213, 214 to 219, 221 to 223, 225 to 227, 229, 232, 233, 236 to 237, 241, 247 to 250, 252, 254 to 257, 260 to 262, 265, 266, 271, 279, 272, 275 281, 282, 284, 285, 290, 293, 295, 298, 300, 303, 306, 313, 317, 319 to 321, 324, 327, 334 to 339, 339, 341 344, 345, 346, 348, 350, 351, 355, 357 to 359, 361 to 363, 366, 367 to 371, 374, 378, 383, 386, 388 to 392, 392 to 396, 398, 400, 401, 403 to 405, 407, 409 to 411, 415 to 420, 424 to 426, 428 to 430, 434 to 440, 442, 446, 448 462, 474, 481, 485, 488, 494 502, 505, 508, 512, 518, 523 to 530, 533 to 537, 542 to 552.

Execution Proceedings

Number and year of Execution Petition.	Number and year of connected suit
E.P. No. 317 of 1896	O.S. No. 1 of 1896 on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras.
Do. 90 of 1899	Do. 2 do. do
Do. 178 of 1896, 260 of 1897; 306 of 1898; 190 of 1899.	Do. 4 do. do.
Do. 129 of 1898	Do. 8 do. do.
Do. 816 of 1897; 424 of 1898, 90 of 1900 ..	Do. 8 do. do.
Do. 125 of 1897, 177 of 1897; 322 of 1897; 191 of 1898, 28 of 1900.	Do. 9 do. do.
Do. 271 of 1896	Do. 10 do. do.
Do. 27 of 1897	Do. 16 do. do.
Do. 808 of 1895, 74 of 1897, 97 of 1897; 98 of 1897	Do. 17 do. do.
Do. 0 of 1897; 238 of 1898; 209 of 1899...	Do. 18 do. do.
Do 320 of 1897	Do. 19 do. do.
Do. 172 of 1898, 818 of 1896, 185 of 1897 ..	Do 20 do. do.
Do. 208 of 1897, 119 of 1898	Do. 21 do. do.
Do. 19 of 1897, 338 of 1897	Do. 22 do. do.
Do. 302 of 1897, 307 of 1897	Do. 23 do do.
Do. 232 or 1896	Do. 25 do. do.
Do. 26 of 1897	Do. 26 do. do.
Do 134 of 1897; 288 of 1899	Do. 29 do. do.
Do 121 of 1895	Do. 32 do. do.
Do. 130 of 1898	Do. 33 do. do.
Do. 297 of 1897	Do. 34 do. do.
Do. 281 of 1900; 180 of 1901	Do. 36 do. do.
Do. 317 of 1898; 297 of 1899, 294 of 1902	Do. 38 do. do.
Do. 88 of 1897, 121 of 1897; 242 of 1898, 244 of 1898; 42 of 1899.	Do. 43 do. do.
Do. 326 of 1896; 327 of 1897, 323 of 1897; 379 of 1897, 63 of 1898.	Do. 49 do. do.
Do. 196 of 1897	Do. 43 do. do.
Do. 198 of 1896	Do. 43 do. do.
Do 118 of 1897, 224 of 1897	Do. 43 do. do.
Do. 316 of 1898, 859 of 1901	Do. 50 do. do.
Do. 79 of 1897	Do 53 do. do.
Do. 73 of 1897	Do. 61 do. do.
Do. 147 of 1898	Do. 63 do. do.
Do. 249 of 1899, 234 of 1898	Do 64 do do.
Do. 294 of 1896	Do. 65 do. do.
Do. 79 of 1898; 173 of 1899	Do. 66 do. do.
Do. 268 of 1898, 84 of 1897, 333 of 1897..	Do. 71 do. do.
Do 287 of 1898	Do. 73 do. do.
Do. 201 of 1895	Do. 77 do. do.
Do. 287 of 1897	Do. 79 do. do.
Do. 136 of 1897	Do. 82 do. do.
Do. 62 of 1896	Do. 84 do do.
Do. 33 of 1896; 8 of 1899	Do. 88 do. do.
Do 98 of 1897	Do. 89 do do.
Do. 256 of 1897; 259 of 1898; 170 of 1899..	Do. 90 do. do.
Do 261 of 1899	Do. 92 do. do.
Do. 42 of 1898, 172 of 1898	Do. 95 do. do.
Do. 318 of 1899	Do. 96 do. do.
Do. 28 of 1897	Do. 98 do. do.
Do. 150 of 1898	Do. 99 do. do.
Do. 226 of 1897	Do. 102 do. do.
Do. 232 of 1896, 225 of 1896	Do. 103 do. do.
Do. 238 of 1898	Do 104 do. do.
Do. 98 of 1899	Do. 107 do. do.

Execution Proceedings—cont.

Number and year of Execution Petition.	Number and year of connected suit.
E.P. No. 134 of 1897	O.S. No. 110 of 1896 on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras.
Do. 87 of 1898	Do. 113 do. do
Do. 307 of 1899	Do. 113 do. do.
Do. 333 of 1897; 340 of 1898	Do. 116 do. do.
Do. 241 of 1899	Do. 119 do do.
Do. 264 of 1898, 264 of 1899	Do. 120 do. do.
Do. 189 of 1898	Do. 121 do do.
Do. 12 of 1898	Do. 127 do. do
Do. 300 of 1898	Do. 130 do do.
Do. 181 of 1897; 262 of 1900	Do. 132 do. do.
Do. 263 of 1898	Do. 139 do do.
Do. 264 of 1897	Do. 140 do. do.
Do. 280 of 1899; 103 of 1900	Do. 141 do. do.
Do. 40 of 1897	Do. 142 do do.
Do. 140 of 1898	Do. 143 do. do.
Do. 322 of 1897; 296 of 1898	Do. 144 do. do.
Do. 345 of 1897; 331 of 1898; 230 of 1899	Do. 145 do do.
Do. 7 of 1897, 125 of 1897, 6 of 1898; 348 of 1898; 86 of 1899.	Do. 146 do. do.
Do. 10 of 1894	Do. 147 do. do.
Do. 322 of 1898	Do. 150 do do
Do. 282 of 1897	Do. 153 do. do.
Do. 11 of 1897; 114 of 1898	Do. 155 do. do.
Do. 228 of 1897	Do. 157 do. do.
Do. 67 of 1897	Do. 162 do. do.
Do. 168 of 1895; 184 of 1898; 302 of 1898; 303 of 1898, 303 of 1898.	Do. 163 do. do.
Do. 181 of 1897	Do. 168 do. do.
Do. 921 of 1898	Do. 169 do. do.
Do. 51 of 1898	Do. 171 do do.
Do. 106 of 1897	Do. 182 do. do.
Do. 213 of 1897, 290 of 1900	Do. 184 do.. do,
Do. 800 of 1900	Do. 187 do. do.
Do. 299 of 1900	Do. 188 do. do
Do. 107 of 1897; 317 of 1899	Do. 194 do do
Do. 43 of 1898	Do. 196 do. do
Do. 94 of 1891; 227 of 1897	Do. 200 do do.
Do. 886 of 1896, 116 of 1897	Do. 205 do do.
Do. 49 of 1898	Do. 206 do. do.
Do. 108 of 1897; 190 of 1897	Do. 210 do. do
Do. 217 of 1898	Do. 212 do. do.
Do. 251 of 1898	Do. 213 do. do.
Do. 12 of 1897	Do. 214 do. do.
Do. 13 of 1897, 30 of 1897	Do. 218 do. do.
Do. 183 of 1897	Do. 219 do. do.
Do. 163 of 1897, 311 of 1897	Do. 222 do do
Do. 305 of 1898, 18 of 1897	Do. 223 do. do.
Do. 374 of 1894	Do. 228 do. do
Do. 230 of 1897	Do. 236 do. do
Do. 83 of 1898	Do. 237 do. do.
Do. 18 of 1899	Do. 239 do. do.
Do. 44 of 1891	Do. 239 do. do.
Do. 213 of 1898	Do. 234 do. do.
Do. 194 of 1899	Do. 236 do. do.
Do. 285 of 1897; 166 of 1898, 237 of 1899; 343 of 1898, 293 of 1898	Do. 240 do. do.
Do. 178 of 1898	Do. 241 do. do.
Do. 23 of 1898	Do. 242 do. do.
Do. 342 of 1897; 357 of 1898; 283 of 1900..	Do. 244 do. do.
Do. 312 of 1898; 336 of 1898	Do. 248 do. do.
Do. 108 of 1898; 252 of 1899	Do. 249 do. do.
Do. 92 of 1898	Do. 250 do. do.
Do. 305 of 1897, 306 of 1897	Do. 251 do. do
Do. 2 of 1897, 142 of 1897	Do. 255 do do
Do. 285 of 1897	Do. 256 do do.
Do. 304 of 1897, 118 of 1898; 165 of 1898 ..	Do. 258 do do
Do. 160 of 1897	Do. 260 do. do.
Do. 26 of 1897	Do. 263 do. do
Do. 70 of 1899; 209 of 1898	Do. 265 do do.
Do. 230 of 1897	Do. 266 do. do
Do. 187 of 1897	Do. 274 do. do.
Do. 324 of 1897, 187 of 1901, 898 of 1901; 911 of 1901.	Do. 278 do. do.
Do. 318 of 1900	Do. 280 do. do.
Do. 24 of 1898	Do. 290 do. do.
Do. 210 of 1898; 323 of 1894, 18 of 1898 ..	Do. 293 do. do.
Do. 20 of 1898; 100 of 1901; 210 of 1901..	Do. 294 do do.
Do. 47 of 1898	Do. 298 do do.
Do. 289 of 1900	Do. 299 do. do.
Do. 304 of 1898; 72 of 1897; 76 of 1897 ..	Do. 302 do. do.
Do. 301 of 1898	Do. 303 do. do.
Do. 305 of 1900	Do. 312 do do
Do. 128 of 1897	Do. 316 do. do
Do. 81 of 1897	Do. 323 do. do
Do. 104 of 1897	Do. 325 do. do.
Do. 225 of 1896; 252 of 1899	Do. 326 do. do.
Do. 146 of 1897	Do. 327 do. do
Do. 107 of 1897	Do. 329 do. do.
Do. 148 of 1897	Do. 341 do. do.

Execution Proceedings—cont.

Number and year of Execution Petition.	Number and year of connected suits.
E.P. No. 28 of 1896	O S No. 548 of 1896 on the file of the City Civil Court, Madras.
Do. 164 of 1897	Do. 349 do do.
Do. 229 of 1897	Do. 354 do do.
Do 68 of 1898	Do. 355 do do.
Do. 278 of 1897	Do. 356 do do.
Do. 314 of 1897 , 249 of 1898	Do. 358 do do.
Do. 26 of 1897	Do 367 do do.
Do. 8 of 1898 , 139 of 1898	Do. 368 do do.
Do 2 of 1899	Do. 369 do do.
Do 14 of 1899	Do. 370 do do.
Do. 4 of 1899	Do. 373 do do.
Do 132 of 1897	Do. 374 do do.

SCHEDULE B.

Year	Numbers of suits.
1908—9, 143, 155, 172, 182, 184, 187, 191, 201, 207, 229, 232, 238, 281, 291, 292, 311, 316, 319, 326, 334, 347, 409, 417, 419, 421, 433, 457, 459, 462, 468, 478, 482, 488, 501, 504, 517, 520 and 527	
1910—2, 30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 46, 48, 52, 58, 74, 77, 82, 86, 118, 121, 122, 126, 167, 181, 188, 197 178, 179, 182, 188, 193, 197, 198, 199, 203, 204, 206, 211, 214, 216, 224, 230, 239 236 242, 243, 248, 256, 259, 266 267, 274, 278, 283, 288 286, 288, 294, 295, 299, 301, 304, 308, 312,	317, 322, 326, 329, 340, 343, 346, 358, 368, 369, 389, 394, 398, 406, 407, 408, 416, 420, 429, 441, 442, 443, 452, 454, 465, 467, 471, 472, 473, 476, 481, 482, 503, 510, 518, 518, 519, 540, 586 and 669.
1911—1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 25, 28, 33 40, 42, 47, 48, 52, 59, 63, 68 76, 107, 112, 126, 137, 138, 143, 147, 148, 162, 169, 202, 231, 264, 279, 287, 318, 335, 337, 442, 448, 512, 516, 536, 544 and 588.	

City Civil Court, Madras,
23rd December 1913

C R TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
City Civil Judge.

NOTIFICATION.

The High Court, in the exercise of the authority conferred by clauses 9 and 10 of the Letters Patent of 1865, has made the following additions and amendments to the existing rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Advocates of the High Court of Judicature at Madras:—

"4 Every applicant for enrolment as an Advocate shall state in his application that he intends to practise in the High Court of Madras."

The present rule 4 is re-numbered as rule 5 and *for the words* "in the two preceding rules" the words "in rules 2 and 3" are substituted

"6. If the applicant has been called to the Bar in England or Ireland he shall produce satisfactory proof that he has read in the chambers of a barrister of not less than seven years' standing practising in England or Ireland, for at least six months."

The present rules 5 and 6 are re-numbered as rules 7 and 8

2 These additions and amendments shall take effect from the 1st day of August 1914.

(Sd.) C ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice*
" J. E. P. WALLIS,
" LESLIE C. MILLER,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" W B. AYLING,
" F. D P. OLDFIELD, } *Judges*
" J. H. BARNWELL,
" T. SADASIVIER,
" FAIZ B. TYABJI,
" C. G. SPENCER,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
7th January 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the First Grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Senate House, Madras, on Tuesday the 21st April 1914 and the three following days.

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below:—

	10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.	2 TO 5 P.M.
Tuesday, the 21st April 1914 ..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property
Wednesday, the 22nd April 1914	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts and Specific Relief.
Thursday, the 23rd April 1914.	Indian Penal Code.	Law of Torts and Easements.
Friday, the 24th April 1914 ..	Hindu Law	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th January 1914.

S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Guntur, and the Courts of the Temporary and Additional Temporary Subordinate Judges, Guntur, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
5th January 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

Pudiamadathummal Mamad of Nagaram, Calicut .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Seethimarakandath Kunhamad Koya and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 7th February 1914 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Calicut,
10th January 1914.

M. O. KRISHNAN NAMBIAR,
Ag. Principal District Munsif.

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Ranga Naicken *alias* Raja, son of Ranga Naicken, residing at Pollachi. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Balavenkatarama Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, to be declared insolvent. The petition has been transferred to the Official Receiver for disposal. Hearing 14th February 1914.

Coimbatore, 17th January 1914.

C. R. KRISHNA RAO,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Venkatachala Mudali, son of Appaji Mudali, residing at Arasampalayam, Pollachi taluk.. .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
P. P. Varadachar & Co. and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, to be declared insolvent. The petition has been transferred to the Official Receiver for disposal. Hearing 14th February 1914.

Coimbatore, 17th January 1914.

C. R. KRISHNA RAO,
Official Receiver.

No. 18 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Dindigul.

Paramaswmi Pandaram, son of Subramania Pandaram, residing at Palni .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the application is posted to 12th February 1914.

Any creditor intending to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul,
16th January 1914.

V. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 21 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Dindigul.

Shanmugam Pillai, son of Mayandi Pillai, residing at Ganapathipatti, attached to Palayamkottai, Dindigul taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12, Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the application is posted to 11th February 1914.

Any creditor intending to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul, 16th January 1914. V. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Erode.

Palani Goundan, son of Karuppa Gounden, residing at Puduvalasu, Sundakkampolium village, Erode taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Rami Reddi and three others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on 9th March 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Erode, 9th January 1914. S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 55 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Nuka Bhadrayya, son of Mallaih, residing at Cosanada .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Rani Rangiah & Sons and forty-eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 12th day of February 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, 12th January 1914. M. H. HAKIM, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Guntur.

Chanda Rangappa .. .. *Insolvent petitioner.*

Bhavirsetti Bapayya, Subbarayudu, Kattamoori Vobayya and Nelabotu Venkatappa .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 5th day of January 1914, and that the intending creditors should prove their claims on or before the 3rd day of March 1914 by sending affidavits in form No. 3 by registered post or in any other manner they choose.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 15th January 1914. S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 127 of 1913 (No. 17 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Bezwada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Vemulapalli China Kotayya .. .. *Petitioner.*

Kolla Jaggayya and fourteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Vemulapalli China Kotayya, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th January 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, 17th January 1914. Bo. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 153 of 1913 (No. 9 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Kocrapati Lakshmanarayana .. .. .. *Petitioner*

Nallam Gangamma and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, Kocrapati Lakshmanarayana, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 10th January 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, 17th January 1914. Bo. SRIRAMULU, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1913, E.P. No. 402 of 1913, and S.O. No. 226 of 1913, in the Court of the District Munsif, Krishnagiri.

Dumpan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramachandra Char and fifteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 7th February 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Krishnagiri, 16th January 1914. T. N. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Nellore.

It is hereby notified that Chavakumudi Appiah, son of Chenchu Papiah, a Brahmin and resident of Dontali, Nellore taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 3rd day of January 1914, and that his creditors should prove their claims before the 24th February next.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Nellore, 12th January 1914. K. SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1913 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Palghat.

Ponnappa Nader and seven others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Rama Potter's sons (1) Vadivamatha Ayyan and (2) brother, Narayana Potter of Chalhapuram grantom, Puthur amsom, Palghat .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court to declare the counter petitioners as insolvents and that the petition is posted for hearing to 20th January 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat, 10th January 1914. V. K. DESIKA ACHARIAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 8 of 1913 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Palghat.

Karimpanakal Matathil Chinnambi *alias* Venkitarama Vadhyar of Angadipuram amshom and desham, Walluvanad taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. Parama Taragan and eighteen others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing to 7th February 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat, 10th January 1914. V. K. DESIKA ACHARIAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Palghat.

Oravil Kunnath Puthan Veetil Raman *alias* Kanju Nair of Kongad amshom and desham, Palghat taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Pannambala Moothan and thirteen others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing to 24th February 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat, 16th January 1914. V. K. DESIKA ACHARIAR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ranipet.

Ekambara Goundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chetti and others by agent Ramanadam Chetti, Kanniah Nayudu and Muniswami Nayudu .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause 2, section 12, Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Ekambara Goundan, son of Venga Gounden, residing at Eri Mettur hamlet of Vaanivedu, Wallajah taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 20th day of February 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ranipet, 16th January 1914. V. DANDAPANI PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No. 66 of 1913 (No. 6 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sada Nadar, son of Ramaswami Nadar, residing in Vadavur, Negapatam munsifi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dina Dayalu Nayudu and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 16th January 1914. The case stands adjourned to 7th February 1914 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
17th January 1914.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 78 of 1913 (No. 7 of 1913 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kumbakonam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Pakkiri Pathan, son of Mangati Swamisadha Pathan, residing in Sri Kumbatta Viswanathaswami Kovil South Street, Kasba Kumbakonam .. .. *Petitioner.*
C. Ramaswami Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by the order of this Court dated 17th January 1914. The case stands adjourned to 7th February 1914 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
17th January 1914.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 91 of 1913 (No. 14 of 1913 on the file of the District Court of Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Seetharama Venkatrama Chetti .. .. *Petitioner*
Krishna Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Seetharama Venkatrama Chetti, son of Seetharama Raman Chetti, residing in Puttoneol Puthu Street, Kasba Kumbakonam Kumbakonam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted, for hearing to 14th February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
17th January 1914.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 100 of 1913 (No. 11 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kalyana Sundara Bhoyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Panchanada Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kalyana Sundara Bhoyar, adopted son of Subbarama Bhoyar, residing in Kakkalpudi, Mannargudi taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 7th February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
17th January 1914.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizagapatam.

Anga Mussayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vijyapu Appanna and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Anga Mussayya was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 9th day of January 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Vizagapatam,
10th January 1914.

T. SAMA RAO,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1913.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 88,16,311 9 2			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 28,49,248 13 0	86,45,560	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		8,95,98,598	5	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,97,394	15	1
Sundries		8,31,826	0	9
Total		19,59,84,378	12	6

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,14,50,706	8	0
Other authorised Investments		2,75,632	3	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		2,86,89,714	14	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		2,93,89,300	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased		1,67,41,714	13	7
Balances with other Banks		14,39,776	3	8
Bullion		28,033	8	3
Dead stock		5,11,273	1	6
Stamps		19,503	9	9
Sundries		2,38,467	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches		2,19,06,861	6	2
Total		19,59,84,378	12	6

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

G. FRASER,
C. B. SIMPSON,
W. O. DAVID,
H. S. FRASER,
ARTHUR J. LEECH,
Directors of the Bank of Madras.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH JANUARY 1914.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		74,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 46,36,075-12-10			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 39,17,879-11-8	86 53,955	8	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		8,20,32,813	14	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,10,151	4	5
Sundries		9,61,380	9	2
Total		19,89,58,301	8	0

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,12,36,944	13	8
Other authorised Investments		2,75,632	3	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		2,80,13,861	7	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities		2,85,40,588	9	10
Bills discounted and purchased		1,55,32,612	6	4
Balances with other Banks		20,09,018	13	10
Bullion		29,730	7	1
Dead Stock		4,36,568	15	0
Stamps		23,525	5	3
Sundries		9,11,148	3	4
		9,53,59,055	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		2,35,97,245	3	7
Total		19,89,56,301	8	8

* Includes 77,236½ sovereigns = Rs. 11,58,937-8-0

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—52·28.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 19th January 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1-4-0 due to one Palaniappan, son of Kuppanna Gounden, a coolly who worked from 21st May 1913 to 31st May 1913 on Pallapalayam Chinnar Road, Udumalpet taluk, is outstanding in the accounts of this division since June 1913 and if not claimed within three months will be credited to Government.

Coimbatore, 26th December 1913.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 17th January 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents of this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Biscondi" ..	2577	D. Jones ..	....	1914	Messrs South Indian Export Company
S.S. "Clan Macbeth" ..	2661	E. J. Medford ..	London ..	19th January.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Rappahannock" ..	3676	R. Gronau ..	Calcutta ..	18th do.	Do.
S.S. "Bloemfontein" ..	2966	T. A. Purcell ..	Do. ..	17th do.	Messrs. Best & Co. (Limited).
S.S. "Karamea" ..	3056	C. Langenania ..	Marseilles ..	18th do.	Do.
S.S. "Clan Farquhar" ..	3767	J. L. Wadge ..	Calcutta ..	21st do.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Chattan" ..	2500	E. Pill ..	Chittagong ..	17th do.	Do.
S.S. "Hathdene" ..	2277	J. Tyrell ..	Marseilles ..	17th do.	Messrs Best & Co (Limited).
S.S. "Mantua" ..	3139	John Gray ..	Calcutta ..	20th do	Messrs. Binny & Co (Limited)
S.S. "Sahwarmfield" ..	6443	H. Kettwick ..	Do. ..	20th do.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 11th to the 17th January 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1914.					
11th Jan.	S.S. "Arabia" ..	3463	A.	T. A. Astle ..	Calcutta.
10th "	S.S. "Strathaven" ..	7846	B.	D. McPhee ..	Antwerp.
10th "	S.S. "Rappahannock" ..	3675	G.	R. Gronau ..	Hamburg.
10th "	S.S. "Persia" ..	8449	A.	J. Heller ..	Trieste.
11th "	S.S. "Manora" ..	4892	B.	A. D. Morton ..	Calcutta.
11th "	S.S. "Subadar" ..	3047	"	H. J. Crebbin ..	Bombay.
12th "	S.S. "Tara" ..	3051	"	E. W. Hamlyn ..	Singapore
12th "	S.S. "Clan Chattan" ..	2500	"	E. Pill ..	Rangoon.
12th "	S.S. "Egra" ..	2346	"	W. J. Chivas ..	Rangoon.
12th "	S.S. "Khedaeng" ..	913	"	D. B. Gower ..	Rangoon.
13th "	S.S. "Ekma" ..	2356	"	J. G. Kilner ..	Negapatam
13th "	S.S. "Schwarmenfels" ..	6443	G.	H. Kettwick ..	Bremen.
14th "	S.S. "Clan Macbeth" ..	2661	B.	E. G. Medford ..	Visagapatam
14th "	S.S. "Chyebassa" ..	3922	"	P. L. Wadge ..	London.
14th "	S.S. "Bloemfontein" ..	2966	"	T. A. Purcell ..	New York
16th "	S.S. "Clan Farquhar" ..	3767	"	J. L. Wadge ..	Glasgow
16th "	S.S. "Erasmian" ..	2577	"	D. Jones ..	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Whither bound
1914.					
11th Jan.	S.S. "Shadwell" ..	2592	B.	W. H. Knox ..	Calcutta.
11th "	S.S. "Clan Leslie" ..	3499	"	C. W. Henderson ..	London and Hamburg via Galley, Tuticorin and Suez Canal.
12th "	S.S. "Persia" ..	3446	A.	J. Heller ..	Calcutta via Rangoon.
12th "	S.S. "Arabia" ..	3446	"	T. A. Astle ..	Trieste via Colombo.
12th "	S.S. "Strathleven" ..	6845	B.	D. McPhee ..	Calcutta.
13th "	S.S. "Subadar" ..	3047	"	H. J. Crebbin ..	Calcutta via Coconada and Coast Ports.
13th "	S.S. "Tara" ..	3051	"	E. W. Hamlyn ..	Singapore via South Coast Ports, Penang and Portswettenham.
14th "	S.S. "Manora"	4892	"	A. D. Morton ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles
14th "	S.S. "Egra" ..	2345	"	W. J. Chivas ..	Negapatam
16th "	S.S. "Khedaeng" ..	913	"	D. W. Gower ..	Rangoon.
15th "	S.S. "Ekma" ..	2356	"	J. G. Kilner ..	Do
16th "	S.S. "Chyebassa" ..	3926	"	P. L. Wadge ..	Calcutta.
17th "	S.S. "Pandit" ..	3852	"	G. F. Elliot ..	Do.

Port Office, Madras,
17th Jan. 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
8th January 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

Entrance anchoring buoy replaced; Fairway and Centre Elfin channel buoys removed; Depth of water.

No. 209-I (first publication)—

Subject.—Balasore anchoring buoy was replaced in former position in 24 feet reduced and the Fairway and Centre Elfin channel buoys have been removed as they are no longer required

Water in Bars.	FEET.
Elfin Channel Bar	1½ reduced.
New Canal Bar	2 "
Jinkhens Bar	3 "

Chart affected.—No. 236, Plan of Balasore road and river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, pages 284, 285, 286.

Authority.—Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports, Chandbalh, letter dated 6th December 1913.

O. GOLDSMITH, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Asst. Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

Calcutta, the 8th December 1913.

H. H. GHOSH,
Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No 24/11 of Makkara paramba desam No. 77 of Walluvnad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion measuring 9 cents of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer at Malappuram on Thursday 23rd April 1914 in order that the name of the jenmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 23rd April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
14th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S Nos. 51/2 and 51/3 of Chentrappini desam No 441 of Ponnani taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jenmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 8th April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
14th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 11/1 of Putumanasseri desam No 462 of Ponnani taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jenmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 8th April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's office, Calicut,
16th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated by Government under section 4 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints the undermentioned officers to be "Survey Officers" under the Act within the limits of the Madura district :—

(1) The Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, Madura.
(2) The Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, Madura.
(3) The Special Deputy Tahsildar employed in connection with the survey of enams in the Madura district.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur. L. Rds. and Agri.), Chepauk, 15th January 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 4 (3) of the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints to be a "Survey Officer" under the Act the Deputy Tahsildar employed for the survey of the lands in the undermentioned inam and zamindari villages situated in the Chipurupalli and Palkonda taluks of the Vizagapatam district commanded by the irrigation sources specified against them :—

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Chipurupalli Taluk.

Names of irrigation sources	Names of inam villages	Names of zamindari villages.
Nagavalli river channel ..	.. ..	Kintali. Tholapi. Alemanipeta. Thadivalasa. Peenbarti. Boddepalli. Atchepalavalasa.

Palkonda Taluk.

Sayanna butte ..	.. ..	..	Valtaru. Mantina. Kavali. Modallavalasa.
Gazikgedda ..	Gangampeta ..	..	..
Hill stream ..	Jangalapadu. ..	..	..

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.), Chepauk, 16th January 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th January 1914.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE

Calcutta, the 8th January 1914.

No. 76-Ap.—Mr. N. Srirangachariya Varadachariya, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 22nd December 1913.

Mr. K. Venkata Rao Nayudu, Inspector of Post Offices, Vizianagram sub-division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, Fifth Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. N. Srirangachariya Varadachariya, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL, *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNIES.

SEALED tenders for the supply of gunnies will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M., on Thursday the 5th February 1914. The number of gunnies required is 65,000, more or less, of size 36" × 29".

2. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of gunnies" and should be accompanied by a sample of the gunnies to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes; samples will not be returned.

3 Tenderers must state the rate (per 100) at which they are prepared to supply gunnies to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

4 Tenderers should undertake to supply the full number of gunnies required before 22nd March 1914 at the rate of not less than 10,000 per week beginning with the third week in February 1914.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Comnr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Dvn., Dy. Collr.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TARPAULINS AND GUNNY COVERS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of tarpaulins and gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the Ennore factories to Madras depot during the 1914 seasons will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday, 5th February 1914. The number of tarpaulins and gunny covers to be supplied is given below:—

Tarpaulins—		Gunny covers—	
1st size, 24' × 18'	76	1st size, 30' × 12'	141
2nd size, 18' × 12'	52	3rd size, 20' × 9'	214
3rd size, 12' × 10'	10	4th size, 18' × 12'	74
		5th size, 12' × 9'	62

2 Tenders can be made for the supply of either of the articles or both.

3. Covers containing the tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of tarpaulins" or "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers" as the case may be and should be accompanied by a sample of the articles in any of the sizes to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 30 in currency notes in each case. Samples of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned, while those of successful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards its close.

4. Tenderers must state the rate per tarpaulin or gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

5. Tenderers should undertake to supply half the number of articles of each size required before 1st March 1914 and the other half before 22nd March 1914.

6. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 in each case for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

7. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

8. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Comnr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Dvn., Dy. Collr.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SALT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

SEALED tenders for the following works in connection with the transport and storage of salt (present estimate about 18 lakhs of maunds) to be manufactured during the 1914 season in the four northern factories (Kattur, Voyalur, Attiput and Vallur) of the Ennore Circle, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 5th February 1914. Operations to commence about 1st April 1914.

At the Factories.

Number of work.	Nature of work.
I.	Filling the salt on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the same with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself, and placing the bags so filled in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per gross of 120 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the Department.

At the Salt Depot Madras.

Number of work.	Nature of work.	
II.	Removing the bags from the boats, stacking them on the platforms of the Madras Salt Depot in such places and in each manner as may be pointed out by the Inspector or other officer duly deputed by him for the purpose. Conveying the bags and emptying them on to the space of storage, and forming the salt into heaps, each containing 36 garce or 3,600 measures as the above mentioned officer may dictate; protecting and securing against damage by rain or otherwise every evening the unstored salt lying on the platforms with materials supplied by the department and uncovering the same for storage every morning; accounting to the officer in charge of the depot for the materials supplied in this connection; also collecting the empty bags, sorting out respectively, the sound and torn ones, folding them securely into bundles of 25 each, returning them to stores and taking therefrom to each boat a supply of gunnies for its next journey. (Rate per garce to be specified.) It will be optional to the Inspector to weigh the salt before storage either on the weighbridge or by means of Stranger's pan scales.	
III.	Covering the salt heaps at the Madras Salt Depot. (Rate per 30 garce heap exclusive of the cost of the materials to be specified.)	
IV	Supplying large sized palmyra leaves. (Rate per 1,000 leaves to be specified.)	
V.	Supplying coir rope	Rate per 30 garce heap to be specified for each of the works giving data of cost for each kind of materials.
VI.	Supplying thatching grass for ridges	
VII.	Supplying good clay for ridges and borders of salt heaps ..	
VIII.	Supplying pegs	

NOTE.—The materials referred to in works Nos. IV to VIII are not required for such portions of salt as can be covered with materials of test weighed heaps.

2. Tenders can be made for any one or more or for the whole of the above works.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for works No. of the salt transport and storage operations."

4. Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below—

Works No. I, Rs. 50 for each factory.
Works No. II and III, Rs. 100 each.
Works No. IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, Rs. 25 each.

5. Successful tenderers will be called on to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I, Rs. 200 for works Nos. II and III each and Rs. 150 for each of the remaining works and to execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspectors, Madras Depot and Ennore Circles, with reference to the works to be done in their respective circles) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by themselves.

6. Samples of the several articles to be tendered for and particulars of the quantity required for each heap can be seen at the said Depot.

7. The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspectors, Ennore and Madras Depot Circles, so far as the works relating to their circles are concerned.

9. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the successful tenders will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

Office of the Asst. Comr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.
Chingleput Sub-Div. Dy. Collr.'s Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras.
9th January 1914.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SALT.

TENDERS for the purchase of salt to be manufactured in 8 blocks Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX and X (excluding blocks VII and VIII) of the Model Saltern factory of the Ennore circle during the 1914 season.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of about 60,000 measures of salt likely to be manufactured in blocks Nos. I to VI, IX and X of the Model Saltern factory of the Ennore circle, during the 1914 season will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot circle, up to 2 P.M. on 2nd February 1914.

2. Tenders can be made for the purchase of salt manufactured in any one or more or in all the above-mentioned blocks of the Model Saltern.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of salt to be manufactured in blocks of the Model Saltern factory of the Ennore circle during the 1914 season" and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 for each block.

4. Tenderers must state the rate per measure at which they offer to purchase the salt exclusive of duty.

5. The department reserves to itself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The salt will be delivered to the successful tenderers on the drying ground attached to the Model Saltern on payment of the prevailing rate of duty and the cost price at the rate accepted by the department; if so desired, payment of duty be made by presentation of credit order.

7. A minimum number of 42 heaped Madras measures to a bag of 2 measures will be guaranteed at the place of bagging.

8. The successful tenderers must undertake to remove before 30th September 1914, all the salt offered to them which fulfils the above condition as regards measurement up to a limit of 3,000 maunds per block; should more than this quantity be manufactured in any block it will be optional for the tenderer to take delivery. Tenderers must abide by the departmental rules in force with regard to the sale and removal of salt from a factory and should incur all the charges incidental to weighment for bagging and check-weighment, etc.

9. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained as security for the due removal of the salt within the time allowed. If the quantity purchased is removed within the time allowed, the deposit will either be returned or taken in part payment of the charge on account of the next price due on the quantity that may be last removed by him from the factory.

10. If the salt is not removed within the time allowed, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the salt resold at the purchaser's risk. He will also be liable to department for all charges which may be necessary in the shape of securing and storing salt till it is resold.

11. The successful tenderer shall within a week from the date on which the acceptance of the tender is notified to him execute an agreement binding himself to abide by the aforesaid conditions, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the acceptance of the bid cancelled.

12. The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tender.

13. Any further particulars can be had on application to the Inspector, Ennore circle, who will, if necessary, show intending tenderers over the saltern.

Office of the Asst. Comr., Chingleput Sub-Division,
Dy. Collr.'s Office Premises, North Beach Road,
Madras, 19th December 1913.

MIR RIAZUDDIN,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING THE ROAD LEADING TO CHEMBARAMBAKAM TANK FROM MAIN KUNNATTUR ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914, for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Rs.
Repairing the road leading to Chembarambakam tank from Main Kunnattur road	2,980

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub let.

13. Date of completion of work. } Collection of materials before 15th October 1914, and spreading and consolidating before 31st December 1914.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K.1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done :—

Repairing the road leading to Chembarambakam tank from Main Kunnattur Road.

Number or quantity	Description	Unit for calculation.
3,200 s. ft.	.. Removing thick prickly-pears	100 s. ft.
16,000 "	.. Removing bushes	100 "
38,700 c. ft.	.. Gravelling including watering and ramming	100 c. ft.
29,000 "	.. Earthwork forming slope in hard clay	1,000 "

Executive Engineer Office, Chingleput Division,
9th January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ERUMAIYUR TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

			Rs.
Erumaiyur tank, *I*, No. 315.	Repairs	..	1,350.
	Improvements	..	1,320.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Offices.

6 Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10 The work should not be sub-let.

12. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Repairs and improvements to Erumaiyur tank, I No. 315.

REPAIRS.

Number or quantity		Description.	Unit for calculation.
23,600 c.ft.	..	Breaking the bund	100 c.ft.
300,000 c.ft.	..	Earthwork in loose black-cotton soil with retaining, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
44,000 c.ft.	..	Earthwork in hard gravelly soil including sentinelling, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
60,800 s.ft.	..	Turfing including watering for three months	100 s.ft.
3,024 s.ft.	..	Repacking old revetment	100 c.ft.
1,151 c.ft.	..	New stone revetment	100 c.ft.
1,258 c.ft.	..	Gravel backing	100 c.ft.

Wier at Left flank.

850 s.ft.	..	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 s.ft.
340 c.ft.	..	Grouting and pointing with surki mortar	100 s.ft.

Improvements.

1,045 c.ft.	..	Concrete backed stone in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
1,800 c.ft.	..	Brickwork in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
242 c.ft.	..	Archwork brick in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
1,900 s.ft.	..	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 s.ft.
41 s.ft.	..	Gutstone work	100 s.ft.
L.S	..	Demolishing old masonry	1 c.ft.
L.S	..	Earthwork opening bund, refilling, examining old tunnel and carrying out necessary repairs, ...	100 c.ft.
L.S.	..	Providing a plug and rod with locking arrangement.	..
L.S.	..	Data stone	..

N.B.—The rates should not include seigniorage charges, but payments will be made on production of authenticated receipts.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division, 16th January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.*

NOTICE OF SALE OF SHELL-PIT AREAS IN THE TADA CIRCLE, NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

The exclusive right of excavating shells in the waste lands of the undermentioned places will be put up to auction by the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Nellore Sub-division, at the upset price noted against each, at the office of the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tada circle, Tada, on 4th February 1914 at 1 P.M.

2. The lease will extend for three years from the date of confirmation of the sale (which will be for each year of the lease) by the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Northern division, Waltair, or from 4th March 1914 whichever is later.

3. A deposit of one-third of the upset price must be made by each intending bidder previous to bidding and it will be received by the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tada circle, at any time during office hours within three days previous to date of sale.

4. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him. Such facts should be brought to the notice of the selling officer at once.

5. The selling officer may, for valid reasons, refuse to accept any bid, and in cases of dispute, his decisions shall be final, if, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction again.

6. The final acceptance of bids shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Northern Division, who reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any bid at his discretion.

7. The deposit made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned soon after the auction sales are over.

8. At the auction proceeds each successful bidder shall, at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make such further deposit as the selling officer may require; should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 3 *supra* will be forfeited and the shall areas will be put up to auction again or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sale of shall pits by the Deputy Commissioner.

9. On the acceptance of the bid the successful bidder will be required to enter into an agreement within a week for the due performance of his contract and pay one-tenth of the auction amount to the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, or any officer nominated by him. Should the bidder fail to do so, the deposit made by him under conditions 3 and 8 *supra* will be forfeited and the shall pits will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. Results effected will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain, and in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

10. A copy of the form of agreement (Form A-119) can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, Nellore, where all further information on the subject can be obtained.

11. Before commencement of the work by the lessee in the areas leased out, the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Tada circle, under whose jurisdiction the areas lie, shall proceed to the spot and parcel out or divide such areas according to the number of years for which they have been leased out, so that it may be arranged that only one parcel shall be worked at a time.

12. The amount paid under conditions 3, 8 and 9 *supra* will be adjusted towards the fourth instalment of purchase money payable under condition III of the agreement for the third year of the lease.

13. List appended (*vide* schedule below).

SCHEDULE.

Locality.			Upset price, annual	Date, hour and place of auction.
Survey number.	Extent of area.	Boundaries.		
Tada circle, Gudur taluk, Irukam village.				
1	2 038-16	North, Yadakal; east, lake; south, Kalivatilaippam; west, S. No. 262 of Gavandha Narayanaswami's lands.	Rs. 4,000	4th February 1914 at 1 p.m. at Tada Circle office.
536 and so much of the foreshore round the island as belongs to Government.	195-16	North, Yadagodikuppam Kanniamma's temple, S. Nos. 53, 513, 495 and 501, east, Irukam Island, S. Nos. 519, 490 and land, south, Kanniamma's temple and S. Nos. 240, 251 and 244; west, lake.	..	
Vesal village.				
1	381-15	North, boundary of Atchandibba village, east, lake and also a bund erected by the villagers; south, cultivated lands and waste, S. Nos. of which are 4, 5, 6, 8 and also a row of palmyra trees, west, a sand bund of the island and the lake.	1,000	
304	98 93	North, paddy fields and forest No. 280, east, lake; south, Yadakal; west, paddy fields and S. Nos. 304, 306 and 310.	..	
307 and so much of the foreshore round the island as belonging to Government.	852 87	North, Puru No. 1; east, paddy fields and bund; south, bund and S. No. 310; west, lake and Pamidikotta.	..	
Atchandibba village.				
72	4,799-61	North, Kondi, east, Chengalpalem and Dunvaripalem; south, Vunad and Pullicat Lake; west, Kangala, Kudiri and Rupur.	1,500	
1 to 71	988-20	Round the village	..	
Chengalpalem village.				
224	1,060 88	North, Kandvedu; east, Buckingham canal; south, Kilpauk Iyyu's land; west, S. No. 72 of Atchandibba Kandi Swamp, S. No. 1.	1,000	

Office of Asst. Comr., Salt, Abk. and Cus. Dept.,
Nellore Sub-Division,
Camp Krishnapatam, 22nd December 1913.

R. L. HADEN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SALE OF FOREST LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a public auction sale of forest lands as noted in the statement given below at the District Forest Office, Nellore, by the District Forest Officer, at 2 P.M. on the 23rd February 1914 and subsequent days subject to the conditions set forth hereunder:—

1. The plots will be put up in plots of 10 acres more or less as shown in the annexed schedule.

2. All existing rights in the areas will be continued.

3. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector and Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, who reserves to themselves the right to reject any bid without assigning reasons for same.

4. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money deposit before the sale begins and produce a solvency certificate granted by a Tahsildar or Divisional Officer specifying the amount up to which the individuals are solvent, otherwise they will not be permitted to bid at the sales. The deposits of all except the highest bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

5. Successful bidders will have to pay the full amount of bid within a week from the date of receipt of intimation of confirmation of sale into a Government Treasury. Failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of the deposit made and resale of the block at the risk of the approved bidder who will be responsible for any loss occurring by resale which will be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue.

6. After confirmation of sale, in due course, after disafforestation a patta will be granted for the land assessed to the land tax of the adjoining lands to be fixed by the Collector which will be liable to revision at future revenue settlements. The sale is subject to the conditions set forth in Board's Standing Order No. 15-2 (XV).

7. Government do not guarantee the correctness of the area of any of the blocks notified for sale. Bidders will be shown sketches of the plots at the time of sale if desired.

8. Any person desiring to bid at the auction may see any or all the plots by applying to the Range Officer, Coast Range.

9. The value of trees on the plots purchased should be paid by the purchasers according to the valuation fixed by the undersigned.

Statement showing the compartments and sub-plots with their areas proposed to be sold in auction in the different reserve plantations of the Coast Range, Nellore district.

Taluk.	Name of reserve.	Compartment number.	Plot. Number.	Plot. Area.	Total area of compartment.
				acs.	acs.
		2-A	1	10·00	
			2	10·50	
			3	8·20	
			4	8·20	
			5	10·00	
			6	10·00	
					57·50
Kovur	Utukur Varati Plantation Block C.	2-B	1	9·50	
			2	5·80	
			3	7·20	
					12·50
		3	1	9·50	
			2	11·30	
			3	11·50	
			4	8·10	
			5	8·20	
			6	8·30	
			7	9·10	
					66·15
		2-A	1	10·00	
			2	10·00	
			3	10·00	
			4	10·00	
			5	10·20	
			6	9·70	
			7	11·20	
			8	11·50	
			9	11·50	
					94·10
Gudur	Tammenapatam Plantation	2-B	1	10·50	
			2	11·70	
			3	14·30	
					36·70
		3-A	1	10·30	
			2	10·00	
			3	9·60	
			4	10·00	
			5	10·80	
			6	8·10	
			7	10·00	
			8	10·00	
			9	7·00	
			10	14·00	
			11	4·20	
					106·30

Taluk	Name of reserve.	Compartment number.	Plot. Number	Plot. Area	Total area of compartment.
				Acs.	acs.
			1	11·00	
			2	3·15	
			3	12·40	
			4	4·00	
			5	10·50 *	
			6	5·70 *	
			7	4·45	
			8	10·55	
	Kothapatam Plantation ..	2	9	0·45	
			10	4·85	
			11	10·00	
			12	10·00	
			13	6·00	
			14	8·50	
			15	8·80	
			16	9·80	
			17	8·15	
			18	4·40	
					162·10
			1	7·34	
			2	6·64	
Gudur			3	9·70	
		2-B	4	10·40	
			5	9·40	
			6	7·00	
			7	7·05	
					56·79
			1	16·25	
			2	11·00	
			3	10·75	
			4	11·35	
			5	14·80	
	Degarutupatam Plantation ..	3	6	13·25	
			7	11·80	
			8	11·10	
			9	12·00	
			10	16·25	
					123·60
			1	10·00	
			2	9·00	
			3	11·50	
		4	4	10·00	
			5	9·50	
			6	11·00	
					61·00
		Total area ..			750·66

* Madaga or pond.

Nellore Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
14th January 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 70 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Three 6-t iron bars	*Nil*	9th Jan. 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
Two square iron bars	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
One red wood piece	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
280 Enamel plates of sizes	,, ...	9th ,,	
Two anes	A Diamond in the centre with "A & Co" and Madras over 77 & 79 on the right.	12th ,, ..	
Four pot sherds	S.L.K.	12th ,, ..	

[illegible]

[illegible]

தங்களுடைய கவனத்தை இந்த விளம்பரத்தில் குறிப்பிடுவதாக தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும் புறப்படுகின்றது. நமது வேலைகளில் எதை போட்டு கவனித்து வரவும் இது விளம்பரத்தில் போட்டுள்ளது.

சரக்குகளின் விபரம்.	கப்பல்.	கப்பல் வந்த தேதி.	சரக்கு இருக்கும் இடம்.
3 தகர இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஸ்பிரன் ...	1914-ம் வருடம் ஜனவரி 9ந் தேதி.	ஆபீஸ் வளாகத்தில்.
2 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 9ந் தேதி.	
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280 சர்வாளர் மதுபான பீப்பாய்கள் ...	Ditto. .	Ditto. 9ந் தேதி.	
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4 இரும்பு இரசில் சட்டிகள்	S.I.R. ...	Ditto. 12ந் தேதி.	

Port Office, Madras,
17th January 1914.

D. I. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Master attendant and Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the prescribed Technical Examination for compounders for the permanent vacancy at the Denkenikota Dispensary in Hosur taluk.

2. Salary rising from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 in periodical increments.

Hosur Taluk Board's Office,
17th December 1913.

S. BURN,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Matriculates and those who have passed the School Final examination for the post of Amins on Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 in the District Munsif's Court, Udamalpet.

The amins will be required to do field and clerical work. Non-Brahmans will be preferred. The applicants should state their age, relations in the public service, and lands held by them, if any, and in what district.

A knowledge of Tamil is essential.

Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

District Munsif's Court, Udamalpet,
23rd December 1913.

M. S. ANANTHA PATTAR,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Engineer Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Sub-Overseer on Rs. 50—10—70 per mensem, for the charge of the furniture in the Government House, Madras and Guindy.

2. The appointment is permanent and the increment quinquennial, and the selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be confirmed in his appointment at the end of that period if reported on satisfactorily.

3. The applicants should state age, qualifications and past experience, if any.

4. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th January 1914.

P.W.D. Offices, Chepauk, Madras,
23rd December 1913.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Surveyors on Rs. 60 for investigation of channels in the Trichinopoly division, for a period of one year. Applications stating age, educational qualifications and previous experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th January 1914. Men who have passed the Surveyor's or Sub-Overseer's test from the College of Engineering, Madras, will be preferred.

Trichinopoly, 23rd December 1913.

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

WANTED a District Board Engineer for the Nilgiris for six months from May 1914. The pay of the post is Rs. 400 to 600 and the acting incumbent will be entitled to acting allowances under the Civil Service Regulations *plus* a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 100. Applications should reach on or before the 31st March 1914.

The Nilgiri District Board's Office, Ootacamund,
22nd December 1913.

C. GAHAN,
for *President.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Forest Ranger in the Saptur Estate on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 and they should be submitted before the 31st January 1914. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, etc., and submit copies of testimonials they may have.

Collector's Office, Madura,
19th December 1913.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of clerk and shorthand-writer of this Court which is temporarily vacant from candidates who have passed the *Intermediate* or the *Advanced* Test in Shorthand. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1914. The pay available will be Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 and the allowance Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 according to the qualifications of the applicant.

District and Sessions Court of North Arcot,
Chittoor, 2nd January 1914.

L. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of European or Eurasian Bailiff and Court-keeper of this Court carrying a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*. The vacancy is a permanent one. Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials on or before the 31st January 1914.

City Civil Court, Madras,
5th January 1914.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARI,
City Civil Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the following temporary appointments under the Special Officer for the investigation of Coringa and Polavaram Island Projects of the Godavari district, I Circle :—

One Draftsman on Rs 60 for five months.
One do on Rs. 40 do.

The applicants should join their duties within a week from the date of receipt of the appointment order.

19th January 1914.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Probationary Compounder and Vaccinator under this District Board. The selected candidate will be paid Rs. 10 per mensem during the period of his training. For terms of appointment, please apply to the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or President, District Board.

The Nilgiri District Board's Office,
Gotacamund, 11th Jan, 1914.

M. YOUNG,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified midwives for permanent vacancies at the Hosur Hospital and the Denkanikota Dispensary in the Hosur taluk, Salem district

2. Salary rising from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 in periodical increments.

Hosur Taluk Board's Office,
13th January 1914.

S BURN,
President.

WANTED two Temporary Surveyors on Rs. 65 per mensem and two Temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk

Applicants should have passed Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, and should possess practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 30th January 1914.

Madras, 15th January 1914.

E. W. LACE,
Executive Engineer
By Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited for the Clerks' posts in the district of Guntur-Nellore on Rs. 14 and 15.

2. Candidates should possess at least a completed Secondary School Leaving certificate or should have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and should be able to copy Telugu manuscripts neatly. They should be within 23 years of age, and the selected candidates will be required to produce medical certificates of physical fitness. They should also submit specimens of Telugu and English hand-writing.

(1) Name in full. (2) Permanent address (3) Caste, sect and relationship in the district. (4) Native place (5) General educational qualifications. (6) Vernacular languages known (7) District and Taluk where landed property is held either in their own name, or in the name of any other person. In the latter case full details should be furnished. (8) In the case of School Final candidates, the number of marks obtained in the school examination in groups A, B, C and in the public examination, in groups A and C, and the name of the school from which and the year in which they passed out.

Registrar's Office, Guntur-Nellore (Guntur),
15th January 1914.

M. NARAYANA ROW,
Ag. District Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates whose vernacular is Telugu for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspectors. The applications should contain the following particulars and should be accompanied by testimonials if any and specimen of hand-writing in English and in Vernacular :—

(1) Name; (2) Caste; (3) Age; (4) General educational qualifications.

Anantapur, Collector's Office,
15th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MANIYER,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Surveyor on Rs 30 per mensem for the Coringa and Polavaram Island Investigation Projects

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 31st January 1914.

The selected candidate should join duty immediately on receipt of order.

Dowlaishwaram,
16th January 1914.

T. PERAYYA NAYUDU,
Assistant Engineer on Special Duty.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40 per mensem for the Ramnad district. The appointment will last for three months. Applications should reach the Collector on or before the 15th February 1914.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
17th January 1914.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

WANTED two temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 30 per mensem for the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk.

Applicants should have passed Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, and possess practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 30th January 1914.

Office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer,
Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk, Madras,
17th January 1914.

E. W. LACE, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for posts of Clerks on Rs. 20—½—40 and Rs. 20—2—30 in the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. Candidates already in Government service having experience of office routine and drafting will be preferred for the former appointment. Applications should reach this office before 15th February next.

Vepery, 19th January 1914.

F. WARE,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND moving the High Court on or after 2nd February 1914 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 20th December 1913.

S. SANKARA AYYAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, R. WADDINGTON, intend changing my name into R. W. HOLLAND from this date.

Calicut, 8th January 1914.

R. WADDINGTON.

NOTICE is given that I, KAMALAKARA RAO NAIDU, intend changing my name to R. N. KAMALAKAR.

Peonkonda, 6th January 1914.

KAMALAKARA RAO NAIDU.

தோட்டம்.

மதுரை மூன்சீஃப் கோர்ட்.

1913-ம் ஆண்டின் O. P. No. 514.

வாதி மனு .. .. மதுரை.
குருசாமி வையாபுரி .. .. பதில் மதுரை.

இதனால் எனக்காகவும் மே. மதுரை வக்கீல் S. V. சாமண்ணா அய்யர் தெரிவிக்கும் தாக்கல் வாசகமாவது :—

பேரும் மதுரை ஜில்லா கோவிலாங் தாலுகா வெள்ளை கோட்டை கிராமம் நெ. 1 விஸ்தாரத்தில் இருக்கும் நெல்லையபுரம் தனிமனை கணக்கு எண்ணில் (விலாட்டில்) வடகிழக்கு window Corner-லுள்ள தனிமனை மே. மதுரை கோர்ட்டுக்கொண்டுவந்த மே. மது 1914 ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 13-ம் வாதி முடிய விசாரணைக்குமுன்பாக மே. மது விஸ்தாரம் ஆகையால் மே. மது சிவில் ப்ராசிஜர் கோட் 89-வது செக்ஷன்படி ஏற்படும் இதை முன்னாக தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

S. V. சாமண்ணா அய்யர்,
மதுரை வக்கீல்.

மதுரை கோர்ட்,
1914-ம் ஜனவரி 13-ம்.

G. S. ஸ்மித்,
சப்ஜட் மூன்சீஃப்.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

ABKARI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1914–15.

Notice is hereby given that the Paltai Arrack shops, Taverns, Ganja and Opium shops shown in the subjoined schedules will, for the leases commencing from 1st April 1914, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on the dates shown against each. The sale will commence at 12 noon daily and if not completed on the date specified will be continued on the following days commencing at the same hour.

Schedule I.—Paltai Arrack Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	New Washermanpetta, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Arumachalesvarapuram Amman Coil and Venkatachalam's Street, 200 yards.
2	Rayapuram, Manneswami Coil Street, between Police Station and premises No. 80, 300 yards.
3	Old Washermanpetta Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Oddamtik Tank Street and Cemetery Road.
4	Rayapuram anywhere in Ramiah's Screw Street, which is 230 yards long.
5	Perambur, Perambur High Road, between the Railway Station and Peracherry.
6	Perambur, Perambur High Road, between the Bridge and Mint Street.
7	Georgetown, Muthialpettam Cochrane's Basin Bridge Road, between the Bridge and Mint Street.
8	Georgetown, Salai Vinayagar Street, between the Broadway and Ramasami Street.
9	Do. Thatha Muthappan Street, between Govindappa Naick Street and Mint Street.
10	Do. Narayana Naick Street, between Thumbu Chetti Street and Moore Street.
11	Do. Raven Walls Street, between Amman Coil Street and St. Xavier Street, 217 yards.
12	Do. Bodrian Street, between China Bazar Street and Kasimedu Bazar.
13	Do. Elephant Gate, Murugappan Street, between Wall Tax Road and Kandappa Mudali Street, 88 yards.
14	Egmore, Brick-kiln Road, between the bridge and brick-kiln.
15	Choolai, D'Mallow's Road, between the Basin Esplanade Road and the lane leading to Choolai Slaughter house.
16	Narayanapuliyam, Perambur Barracks Road, between Vadamalai Pillai Street and Venkatachella Mudali Street, 110 yards.
17	Choolai, between Municipal Cart-stand in Arulanam Pajoor Street and Padakkadai Street branching from Choolai Bazaar Road, opposite to Dharmaraja Coil.
18	Purasawalkam, Kandappa Mudali High Road, between Purasawalkam High Road and Muthialu Naick Street, 100 yards.
19	Pattamal, Erumpu Street, anywhere in the street, which is 110 yards long.
20	Chintadripet, Ipah Mudali Street, between Arunachella Naick's Street and Kilva Chetti Street.
21	Pudupet anywhere in Thalaiuppa Naick Street or Velayuda Chetti Street.
22	Nungambakkam, Agastheswaran Coil Road or Village Road, between Nungambakkam High Road and the Police Station.
23	Triplicane, Tiruvateeswarapettai Road, between Arumuga Chetti's Street, and Arunachella Achary's Street, 100 yards.
24	Triplicane, anywhere in Vaslan Street, Pallicans Bazar.
25	Triplicane.—Limits will be published later on.
26	Krishnampet Barber's Bridge Road, between Thalakanthamman Coil and Ice House Road.
27	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Peter's Road, 210 yards.
28	Teynampet, Mount Road, within 200 yards south of the bridge which is near the Horticultural Gardens.
29	Mylapore, Cotchery Road, between Bazaar Road and Canal bridge.

Schedule II.—Opium Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	Old Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Vasudevachariar Street.
2	Rayapuram, Manneswami Coil Road, between Cemetery Road and Andappa Gramani Street.
3	Georgetown, Vandamuthappan Street between Andappa Naick Street and Anne Pillai Street, or in Andappa Naick Street, between Govindappa Naick Street and Vandamuthappan Street.
4	Georgetown, Ramppa Chetti Street, between Devaraja Mudali Street and Parameswara Chetti Street.

Schedule II.—Opium Shops—*cont.*

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
5	Anywhere in Burma's Gate Street or in D'Mellow's Road between Barracks Gate Street and the lane leading to Choolai slaughter-house.
6	Chintadripet, Iyah Mudali Street, anywhere between Arunachella Naick Street and Vallavan Street
7	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Triplicane High Road, East, and Ameer-Mahal, West.
8	Do. Triplicane High Road, between Wallajah Road, North, and Shah Mahal Mahal, South.

Schedule III.—Foreign Liquor Taverns.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Wednesday, the 4th February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	Old Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Venkatakrishna Street and Ramanjiah's Street, 200 yards.
2	Royapuram, Andiyappa Gramani Street, which is 700 yards long.
3	Georgetown, Seven Wells Street, between St. Xavier's Street and Anakara Konan Street, 133 yards.
4	Do. Mannadi Street, between Thumbu Chetti Street and the Broadway, 340 yards.
5	Do. Andiappa Naick's Street, between Mint Street and Govindappa Naick's Street.
6	Do. Mint Street or Nayanappa Naick's Street, or Memorial Hall North Street, between Memorial Hall and Ramppa Chetti Street
7	Perambur, Barracks Road, between Stanhan's Road and Farrers Road, 240 yards.
8	Purasawalkam, in Kellethal Street, between the Burial-ground and the Purasawalkam High Road, or in the Purasawalkam High Road between the Kandappachetty Street and the Ritherdon Road.
9	Vepery, High Road, between Park Gate and Pantaya Mistry Street.
10	Chintadripet, anywhere in Iyah Mudali Street.
11	Egmore High Road, between Egmore Police Station and Post Office.
12	Mount Road, between Round Tana and Nedla Station.
13	Triplicane Pycroft's Road, between Venkatraghava Mudali Street and Triplicane High Road, a distance of 200 yards.
14	Mount Road, between Gramu's Road and the Eighteenton Hotel Gate, 500 yards
15	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Foser's Road, a distance of 110 yards.
16	Mylapore, Cathedral Road, between Arundel Street and Bazaar Road, and the whole of Bazaar Road.

Schedule IV.—Ganja Shops.

Place, date and the time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Wednesday the 4th February 1914, at 12 noon.

Shop No.	Limits within which the shop may be opened.
1	Georgetown, Mannadi Street, between Ipuppa Chetti Street and Moore Street.
2	Do. Andiappa Naick Street, between Kadia Raman Street and Anderson's Street or in Varadamathi-appan Street between China Bazaar Road and Thatha Mudhappan Street.
3	Do. China Bazaar Road, between Mint Street and Ernappa Mistry Street.
4	Do. Parak Venkatachela Ayyar Street, between Davidson Street and Achamppar Street.
5	Do. anywhere between Venkata Naick Street, Amman Coil Street, Seven Wells Street and St. Xavier's Street.
6	Do. Wall Tax Road, between China Bazaar Road and Elephant Gate.
7	Royapuram, Masterswami Coil Street, between Masterswami Coil and Police Station E-ii.
8	Washermanpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Ramanja Ayyar Street.
9	Chintadripet, anywhere in Iyah Mudali Street, between Vadagiri Mistry Street and Kasi Pandaram Street, or in Arunachala Naicken Street, between Nyniappa Naicken Street and Sevagana Chetti Street.
10	Choolai, anywhere in Bazaar Road.
11	Do. anywhere in D'Mellow's Road.
12	Purasawalkam, Purasawalkam High Road, between Kandappa Mudali High Road and Sundara Pillai Street.
13	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Ice House Road
14	Triplicane, Triplicane High Road, between the Old Police Station and Wallajah Road.
15	Do. Pycroft's Road, between Venkatraghava Mudali Street and Fakir Sahib Street.
16	Mylapore, anywhere in Cathedral Road.

N.B.—At the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the initial deposit of Rs. 50) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the initial deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

2. Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops anywhere within the limits specified above, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, of the particular site selected.

3. Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the particular sites selected by them within ten days from the date of sale and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered, where necessary.

4. Successful bidders of whose solvency the Collector is not satisfied, will immediately on notice either pay up an additional deposit of two months' hist or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licenses will be withheld.

5. Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual licenses is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

6. As regards the payment of shop hist the following rules will be observed :—

(i) The kists should be paid not later than the 10th of each month.

(ii) For payments made after the 10th interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be charged from the 10th and a fine of Re 1 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the kist before the 25th of the month will render the shop liable to be resold at the risk of the licensee.

Madras Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

RATNAM PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [PRICE, 5 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION OF MADRAS IN THE YEAR 1913 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1913	Differences from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·862	0·032 below	29·894
Temperature of air	82·4	1·3 above	81·1
Do. of evaporation	75·8	1·3 "	74·5
Percentage of humidity	73	1 "	72
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	132·7	7·0 below.	139·7
Maximum in shade	91·6	0·8 above.	90·8
Minimum in shade	75·8	1·2 "	74·7
Do. on grass	74·2	2·3 "	71·9
Rainfall since January 1st on 88 days	65·05	16·03 "	49·02
General direction of wind	S.E. by E.	1 point E.	S.E.
Daily velocity in miles	168	3 below.	171
Percentage of cloudy sky	43	6 "	49
Do of bright sunshine	51·9	6·5 "	58·4

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from Different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	244	1474	East.	259	1389	South.	208	1536	West	207	1643
N. by E.	407	2501	E by S	289	1777	S by W	186	1288	W. by N.	153	1365
N.N.E.	509	3045	E.S.E	298	1758	S.S.W.	247	1607	W.N.W	104	941
N.E. by N.	573	4744	S.E. by E.	309	2332	S.W. by S	250	1547	N.W. by W	92	882
N.E.	314	2132	S.E.	426	2944	S.W.	157	1073	N.W	61	542
N.E. by E.	270	1803	S.E. by S	819	7037	S.W. by W.	183	1311	N.W. by N.	96	230
E.N.E.	152	820	S.S.E.	543	4634	W.S.W.	230	1704	N.N.W.	51	277
E. by N.	260	1280	S. by E.	264	2193	W. by S.	210	1961	N. by W.	88	590

There were 135 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 39 miles.

Weather summary.—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1913:—

Pressure.—Pressure was above normal in January, September, November and December and below normal in all the other months. The greatest excess was 0·021 inch in November and December and the greatest defect 0·036 inch in March. The highest pressure recorded was 30·257 inches on December 30 and the lowest 29·499 inches on June 6.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was above normal in all months except in October when it was normal. The highest shade temperature recorded was 107·7° on May 12 and the lowest 63·1° on January 14. The highest temperature in the sun was 148·6° on September 10 and the lowest on grass 59·4° on January 14.

Humidity.—Humidity was normal in January, below normal in March, June and August and above normal in the remaining months.

Wind.—The wind direction was normal in February and April. It was more northerly than usual in January and October, more southerly in March, May, June, July and September, more westerly in August and more easterly in the last two months. The wind velocity was below normal in all months except in January, April, August and November. In December the mean daily velocity was 26 miles below the average.

Cloud.—The percentage of cloud was normal in December, above normal in February and November and below normal in the remaining months.

Sunshine.—The bright sunshine recorded was above normal in March, April, August and September and below normal in the other months.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average for May and the last three months of the year and below normal for the other months, the greatest excess being 17·25 inches in October and the greatest defect 3·34 inches in August. The total fall for the year was 65·05 inches against an average of 49·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 45·16 inches against an average of 26·00 inches. The heaviest fall on any day was 8·19 inches on November 10.

The Observatory, Madras,
19th January 1914.

E. LE. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [PRICE, 8 *pies*.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means: Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes: Max.	Min	Solar Radiation: Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather.
January.	Inches.	°	°	°		°	Cts		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
5th Mon.	29·770	75·3	70·7	83·1	67·7	..	79	N.E. by N.	116	..	6	7·3	Fine
6th Tue.	·680	75·8	71·0	84·8	67·2	..	81	N.N.E.	156	..	56	8·0	Passing clouds.
7th Wed	·134	77·1	72 0	83·3	72·2	..	77	N.E.	304	..	43	8·2	Fine with passing clouds
8th Thurs.	·140	77·5	71·3	83·7	72 6	..	71	N.E.	232	..	53	6·0	Passing clouds,
9th Fri	·193	76 6	71·1	84·2	72 6	..	69	N.E. by N.	231	..	66	6·6	Fine with passing clouds.
10th Sat.	·142	76 4	69 2	83 8	70·4	..	63	N E.	228	..	63	8·4	Do.
11th Sun	·117	76·0	68 1	83 8	68 5	..	64	N E. by N.	216	..	28	7·2	Do.
12th Mon.	30 096	74 8	68 2	83 6	66 0	..	69	N.E. by N.	192	..	28	8 8	Do
13th Tues.	·074	75·2	66·5	83 1	66·3	..	66	N E. by N.	164	..	26	8·6	Do
14th Wed.	·057	76 1	69 1	82 9	67 0	..	75	N E	124	..	25	7·8	Do.
15th Thurs.	·066	74·0	66 6	82 5	64 1	..	74	N E. by N	216	..	60	8·8	Do.
16th Fri.	·078	74 7	68 9	83 7	66 9	..	78	N E. by N.	132	..	20	8·0	Fine.
17th Sat.	·078	75·8	69·1	84·0	69·5	..	69	N.E.	199	..	33	7·5	Fine with passing clouds.
18th Sun	·043	76 0	70 8	84·2	70 8	..	71	N E.	198	..	49	6·6	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 1·06 inches, the average due for the same period being 0·30 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 12th January 1914.

MADRAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
II-Sup.-3

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH JANUARY 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches			Price in Pounds (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1913.	Average of 10 years.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.
Ceded.															
Ranjan ..	..	49·3	44·0	10·5	9·1	9·0	19·7	17·0	16·8	..	.	.			..
Vizagapatam { A.	..	56·9	60·0	10·0	9·2	9·2	20·0	19·2	18·8	..	19·2	19·2	20·6	17·6	11·7
Vizagapatam { L.	..	34·2	35·8											15·1	18·1
Godavari ..	..	35·8	38·4	10·7	8·3	8·3	19·0	14·2	14·0	16·0	15·6	15·7	..	20·0	15·6
Kistna ..	..	28·1	30·3	10·3	7·7	7·7	18·4	14·8	14·5	16·2	13·0	13·1			
Guntur ..	..	29·1	31·0	10·0	8·2	8·3	..	16·2	16·2	16·0	14·2	14·3	16·0	14·1	14·2
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	19·6	20·4	9·4	7·1	7·1	..	14·9	14·9	20·3	16·8	13·7	16·0	11·8	11·8
Bangarupalle ..	..	19·2	† 23·8	..	9·0	8·5	..	..	..	..	13·3	13·4	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	20·7	21·3	9·7	9·6	4·9	..	18·5	18·5	17·0	13·2	13·9	.	..	..
Raidrug ..	..	28·6	† 25·5		7·0	7·0	..	..	..	.	14·4	14·4	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	18·3	22·4	9·5	7·7	7·7	19·9	16·4	14·3	12·8	12·8	12·0	15·0	16·3	13·4
Cuddapah ..	..	22·0	27·2	9·0	17·3	7·8	17·6	18·9	12·4	14·3	12·8	12·8	17·0	12·0	13·9
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	31·9	34·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	17·5	16·5	14·2	16·1	16·0	13·0	16·0	13·1	13·2
Chingleput ..	..	37·0	44·2	10·3	8·0	8·0	14·0	12·3	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	46·0	48·0	9·9	7·2	7·1	19·3	11·5	11·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	..	39·0	43·8	9·7	9·8	9·8	18·4	11·0	12·0	..	..	..	16·0	16·1	16·0
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	28·0	32·2	10·0	9·1	9·1	17·2	13·1	13·1	..	..	..	16·6	12·3	12·0
North Arcot.	..	28·3	37·0	10·3	7·4	7·41	15·5	11·9	11·8	..	..	..	16·7	11·0	10·8
Salem ..	..	27·9	32·3	9·5	7·0	7·0	18·7	12·7	12·7	14·0	12·0	12·0	15·9	12·7	13·7
Coimbatore.	..	18·v	20·0	9·5	7·2	7·1	15·8	14·4	14·9	16·0	11·6	11·8	16·0	12·8	12·9
Trichinopoly.	..	30·3	31·4	9·7	9·4	9·6	17·4	16·9	13·2	16·6	13·0	11·8	17·4	13·4	13·4
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	58·1	42·0	9·8	7·4	7·4	18·8	13·7	13·0	..	..	12·7	..	13·6	14·0
Pudukkottai.	..	32·3	‡ 30·1	..	7·1	7·1	..	13·4	13·4	..	13·7	13·7	16·1	12·1	11·6
Madura ..	..	24·4	20·4	9·5	9·7	9·8	17·2	13·8	13·8	16·0	13·8	13·7	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	24·5	27·3	9·5	9·7	9·7	18·7	13·2	13·4	15·2	11·8	12·2	13·3	11·8	11·7
Tinnevelly ..	..	26·1	24·4	9·9	7·9	7·9	17·9	10·6	17·9	16·5	10·7	13·1	12·9	11·6	11·7
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	..	109·1	115·7	9·4	7·0	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	120·6	149·1	13·1	9·1	9·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore ..	..	62·8	‡ 63·8	..	8·2	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	59·6	† 108·2	..	7·8	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	..	65·0	68·6	8·2	6·8	6·8	14·9	11·3	11·8	..	..	..			..

L. = Lowers.

A. = Average.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1912–1913.

‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909–1910.

† Average of the 5 years ending 1909–1910.

§ Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 24·78 and 38·00 feet deep respectively. Sowing of greengram and gingelly and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, redgram, horsegram and gingelly, cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly and greengram proceeding. Transplanting of ragi, onions and sweet potatoes ending. Standing crops thriving. Harvested horsegram, tobacco, sugarcane, chillies and paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and three divisions. The Godavari 1·6 foot above the anikut. Transplanting of tobacco and ragi and preparation of seed beds for second crop in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, gingelly, ragi, pulses, sugarcane and hemp; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in most parts of the upland. Kistna 1·65 feet below anikut. Ploughing for second crop gingelly, sowing of second crop gingelly and garlic in progress. Preparation of seed beds for paddy noted. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi and horsegram; outturn poor to fair; sugarcane, blackgram and redgram, fair; cholam, poor to normal; paddy, poor to bumper. Pasture scarce in parts of seven taluks; fodder deficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and pulses; outturn fair to normal; varigu, poor to normal; horsegram and chillies, fair; oil-seeds, poor. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 1·82 feet below anikut, but discharge sufficient. Transplanting of ragi under wells and ploughing for second crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested varigu, ragi, paddy, cholum, groundnut, horsegram and Bengal-gram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder diminishing in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholum; outturn fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing for second-crop, sowing of second crop paddy, ragi and wheat, removing of rath grass and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts of one taluk. Harvested cholum, cumbu and korra; outturn, fair; ragi, normal; pulses and groundnut, poor to fair; paddy, sugarcane and cotton, fair to normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crop betel good. Fodder sufficient. Pasture not available. Condition of cattle good except for foot-and-mouth disease in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of four taluks. Ploughing for paddy, sowing and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; ragi, groundnut, fair; cholum, cumbu and gingelly, poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in three taluks and fodder insufficient in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair except cholam in parts of one taluk where it is poor. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut, erika, korra and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more rain is needed to replenish tanks.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. River freshes *nil*. No flow over the Nellore and Sengam anikuts but supply adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, transplanting chillies and ragi and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cholam and cumbu normal; crops bad to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle general good, but anthrax and black quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for, sowing, transplanting and weeding of, paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly, paddy and ragi, transplanting and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where they have been affected by floods. Harvested groundnut, varagu, paddy, cholam; outturn fair except in two taluks where they were poor owing to floods. Pasture sufficient. Fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of three taluks where the crops have been damaged by floods.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for paddy, ragi and cholam seding; sowing of paddy, cholam and weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal; groundnut, horsegram, sugarcane, ragi and castor, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy, and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, cholam, varagu, red gram, ragi, outturn, fair to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder available, but becoming dear in four taluks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient in one taluk, insufficient in two taluks and in parts of other taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram and sugarcane and transplanting of ragi and planting of tobacco in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, groundnut; outturn poor to normal; cholam, cumbu and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, transplanting of tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but rain required in two taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, fair; cholam, poor to normal; ragi, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available and sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over Grand anikut and supply inadequate. Sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair but paddy damaged by the late rains in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy, groundnut and ragi, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 1,035 cusecs Ploughing for, and transplanting and weeding of, paddy in progress in parts Standing crops fair except in one taluk and in parts of another where paddy is withering. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair; cumbu, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain urgently required.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts Ploughing, sowing and transplanting, in progress in parts Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikut but discharge adequate. Sowing of gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops good Harvested samai and ragi; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Rinderpest in parts of one taluk and foot-and-mouth disease in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but epizootic aphtha in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient Paddy growing Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 17th January 1914.—No rain. Standing crops fair to good, but require rain in parts of three districts and damaged by late floods in parts of two others. Harvests of dry crops, paddy and sugarcane proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation in parts except Carnatic, West Coast and Nilgiris; fodder generally sufficient except in parts Circars and Deccan. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
20th January 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

SEASON REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1913.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of December 1913, and also the total fall from 1st April 1913, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909.

Districts.	Averages for 40 years.			1912-1913.			1913-1914		
	In the month		From 1st April the month.	In the month.		From 1st April the month.	In the month		From 1st April the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	1	0·99	13 82	..	..	49 34	..	0 02	48 87
2. Vizagapatam (Agency)	1	0 56	52 89	..	..	58 83	..	0 02	60 13
2. Vizagapatam (Plains)	1	1 06	39 46	..	..	36 48	..	0·13	34 11
3. Godavari	1	0 65	36 22	..	..	36 70	..	0 03	35 46
4. Kistna	..	0·40	25 18	..	..	33 53	..	0 05	28 64
5. Guntur	1	0·65	20 70	..	..	28 87	1	0 27	26 18
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	1	0·31	26·45	..	..	21 06	1	0 41	20·15
7. Bellary	..	0 23	22 73	..	..	17 06	..	0·01	20 06
8. Anantapur	..	0 30	22 36	..	..	28·15	..	0 09	18 76
9. Cuddapah	1	1·11	27·22	..	..	26 71	4	3 02	22 94
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	2	2 50	33·14	1	0 20	30 13	6	7 05	31 67
11. Madras	5	5 22	49 15	1	0 30	43 96	7	6·67	49 43
12. Chingleput	5	4 84	43 66	1	0·28	47 28	6	6 23	67 79
13. South Arcot	5	6 25	49·27	1	0 89	40 14	11	18·14	63·34
Central—									
14. Chittoor	3	2·13	31 92	1	0 19	34·94	6	3 51	25 20
15. North Arcot	6	2·59	36 51	1	3 10	39 17	6	3 46	30·51
16. Salem	2	1·18	31·76	1	0 08	32 82	4	1·45	29 18
17. Coimbatore	2	1 03	26 13	1	0·14	27·63	3	1 50	18 85
18. Trichinopoly	4	2 46	31 02	2	0 68	30 66	8	4·12	33 66
South—									
19. Tanjore	7	7·40	42 82	5	0·33	35·63	11	9 58	37 05
20. Madura	4	2 21	28 81	2	0 71	32 65	6	2 90	28 10
21. Ramnad	6	0·63	26 55	6	1 68	29 95	6	3 47	23·78
22. Tinnevelly	6	0 50	23·68	3	2·72	30 43	7	5 16	25 78
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	2	0·08	115 26	1	0·18	141 56	1	0·00	105·66
24. South Canara	1	0 56	144 93	1	0 04	141·85	1	0 47	128·80
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris	8	3 18	44 66	1	0·18	72·41	6	4 79	69 79

River freshes —Heavy in Tinnevelly. Moderate in Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Slight or *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari and Kistna were 1 foot and 0·05 foot above their respective Anikuts.

Supply reported to tanks —Insufficient in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad and sufficient elsewhere.

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inam) for the month of December 1913.

Districts.	In the month				Up to the month				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years including last year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop		Second crop.		First crop		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circars—	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Ganjam	2,028	1,480	3,022	16,480	199,327	217,108	18,632	29,436	207,264	207,818	18,907	27,001	209,189	194,446	14,810	17,419
Vizagapatam ..	487	748	1,995	2,910	100,884	89,246	46,108	27,232	11,393	83,825	46,364	26,586	98,213	83,312	41,804	26,423
Godavari	8,123	777	13,812	29,987	283,914	312,641	84,719	41,987	407,488	374,129	78,814	40,018	380,360	353,836	81,200	39,306
Kistna	9,883	670	5,015	13,923	281,694	462,936	44,708	14,801	437,893	500,538	48,708	10,029	427,793	471,188	46,677	17,916
Nellore	110,349	1,405	49,996	60,004	1,630,777	960,169	181,357	68,523	1,532,817	274,534	88,379	67,693	1,685,534	269,218	84,378	69,230
Total ..	131,956	5,063	74,150	131,314	2,727,801	1,971,287	373,416	180,223	2,750,960	1,440,761	280,463	150,996	2,718,089	1,371,214	272,412	170,294
Deccan—																
Karnool	46,007	1,674	13,038	3,241	1,651,730	98,677	21,658	2,998	1,888,533	43,308	11,598	2,087	1,889,883	48,685	29,698	5,900
Cuddapah	48,498	891	2,275	484	212,997	42,508	3,073	3,781	2,318,463	41,264	15,890	2,812	2,159,751	12,028	16,218	3,042
Bellary	96,117	10,038	8,721	10,724	1,840,208	113,741	11,085	17,434	1,736,712	103,260	19,138	16,490	1,762,983	100,370	17,134	12,946
Anantapur ..	31,261	8,237	15,977	4,582	874,174	76,207	32,150	18,986	878,029	76,727	35,129	17,364	1,095,122	114,017	24,52.	18,632
Cuddapah ..																
Total ..	246,871	21,480	39,933	19,000	4,978,113	362,133	74,776	34,778	6,822,847	264,557	82,058	38,711	6,787,880	309,795	99,632	41,320
Carnatic—																
Nellore	138,320	18,894	16,941	3,287	177,350	148,727	30,590	8,886	589,182	209,827	29,062	8,471	496,810	206,447	29,181	7,377
Chingleput ..	8,648	10,829	1,748	7,964	329,020	216,149	11,841	56,436	238,862	841,764	12,048	31,711	218,166	321,350	11,350	37,995
South Arcot ..	76,995	22,787	12,103	9,269	698,833	328,960	46,990	46,244	951,612	332,346	34 946	41,718	845,056	348,276	79,721	37,137
Total ..	199,965	51,510	30,893	19,520	1,204,503	788,847	99,511	97,564	1,756,007	883,877	97,561	79,902	1,559,554	883,993	123,672	102,509
Central—																
Chittoor	15,760	2,668	3,024	4,050	302,732	48,817	6,842	8,451	288,858	63,424	7,350	10 081	311,301	70,423	8,533	12,427
North Arcot ..	38,618	20,615	10,230	9,942	577,108	340,533	83,858	42,429	562 620	230,217	69 818	37,278	548,340	228,110	70,617	33,120
Salem	45,023	3,865	14 148	4,678	1,084,907	72,532	83 391	26,579	892 920	79 018	116,286	21,986	1,008,676	76,101	114,438	22,027
Coimbatore ..	84,990	1,038	30,723	2,550	2,039,806	810 819	218,988	18 886	1,838 451	19,466	194,244	19,540	1,715,051	84,952	194,831	20,536
Trichinopoly ..	82,701	8,301	14,236	11,343	856,187	168,040	48,790	45,851	1,055,795	106,812	61,345	44,785	972,479	167,714	58,405	50,938
Total ..	249,569	39,288	72,359	33,123	5,100,091	634,190	119,738	137,196	4,833,192	510,024	402,043	111,630	4,556,728	626,300	446,008	137,994
Southern—																
Tanjore	33,319	49 800	2,172	14,950	388,788	817,406	6,873	72,818	278,699	770,402	7 540	62,642	280,777	777,970	9,388	62,631
Madura	60 134	15,226	17,284	11,087	798,837	158,818	44,018	37,707	621,128	121,042	19,469	50,876	807,048	169,928	50,401	30,729
Tinnevelly ..	53 810	4,087	1,191	1,366	830,006	20,617	4,881	2,546	240,860	24,771	3 795	4,455	260 618	24,761	82,260	4,682
Ramnad	125 906	38,717	1,404	32,445	640,849	176,491	19,764	81,699	560,743	180,482	28,992	96,466	636,375	162,738	32 649	67,358
Total ..	311,421	148,190	39,361	59,928	1,969,857	1,202,532	76,478	197,270	1,360,761	1,147,153	59,277	312,039	1,943,818	1,134,488	115,282	203,459
West Coast—																
Malabar	1,923	404	870	13,052	763 667	521,022	28,070	243,471	772 132	526 151	22,821	231,017	764 179	525,358	19,619	224,218
South Canara ..	..	..	..	14,731	65,637	460,181	44	173,396	55,187	461 852	32	178,094	60,331	461,604	33	170 068
Total ..	1,923	404	870	27,783	831,304	984,183	28, 4	421,851	827,239	1,001,203	22,853	412,011	824,807	986,972	19,691	404,284
Exile—																
The Nilgiris ..	8	..	21	..	67,207	5,473	3,042	..	63,438	5,457	2 160	..	63,787	6,158	2,772	..
Grand Total ..	1,136,720	266,348	343,717	284,800	18,704,408	5,236,512	903,027	1,072,390	18,267,436	5,301,912	994,893	1,080,454	18,443,828	5,301,950	1,057,096	1,060,583

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of December 1913.

Group.	Districts	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Circars	1. Ganjam	9 2	8 1	10 0	18 3	16 1	20 0
	2. Vizagapatam	8 2	8 2	10 0	18 1	18 0	19 8
	3. Godavari	8 8	8 0	10 4	14 1	14 3	15 6
	4. Kistna	7 8	8 1	9 0	13 8	14 0	17 8
	5. Guntur	7 8	8 0	10 6	15 3	15 2	..
II. Deccan	6. Karnool	7 8	7 1	9 8	13 3	13 3	..
	7. Bellary	6 9	8 0	8 8	14 9	13 1	..
	8. Anantapur	8 2	8 1	9 4	15 1	16 2	19 7
	9. Cuddapah	7 9	8 0	8 9	13 2	13 0	17 0
III. Carnatic	10. Nellore	8 1	8 4	10 8	14 5	14 0	16 6
	11. Chingleput	7 8	7 7	8 8	12 3	12 6	14 0
	12. Madras	8 7	8 8	8 0	11 3	11 0	14 0
	13. South Arcot	8 7	8 3	9 4	11 6	11 3	16 8
	14. Chittoor	8 4	8 3	10 2	13 1	13 1	17 4
IV. Central	15. North Arcot	7 9	7 4	8 7	12 0	12 2	16 9
	16. Salem	7 9	7 9	8 5	13 2	13 0	16 2
	17. Coimbatore	8 0	8 0	8 6	14 1	14 1	17 4
	18. Trichinopoly	6 5	6 8	8 8	12 5	13 2	17 5
V. South	19. Tanjore	7 6	7 4	8 0	13 1	14 1	16 7
	20. Madura	6 8	6 8	8 3	12 6	13 3	17 0
	21. Ramnad	6 7	6 7	8 3	13 4	12 8	18 2
	22. Tinnevelly	7 2	7 1	8 8	13 7	15 1	17 4
VI. West Coast	23. Malabar	7 3	7 3	8 4	..	..	..
VII. Hills	24. South Canara	6 3	6 3	12 8	..	..	..
	25. The Nilgiris	8 7	8 8	8 0	11 1	11 3	14 3

Group.	Districts	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee—contd.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0	23 9	24 0
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	17 0	15 0	20 4	23 0	23 4	23 1
	3. Godavari	‡ 15 1	‡ 15 1	17 5	16 0	16 1	..	22 0	22 1	21 0
	4. Kistna	12 7	13 1	15 1	16 3	15 5	..	22 3	22 0	23 1
	5. Guntur	13 5	14 2	16 2	13 0	13 9	18 6	24 3	24 3	22 3
II.	6. Karnool	‡ 12 9	‡ 13 2	18 8	11 1	10 9	16 2	19 6	19 4	19 4
	7. Bellary	‡ 13 9	‡ 13 6	17 0	..	..	..	17 2	17 1	17 9
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14 8	‡ 14 7	18 3	14 4	14 1	19 8	19 4	18 4	19 4
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 13 0	‡ 12 6	17 2	12 7	13 4	18 0	20 9	20 8	21 0
III.	10. Nellore	12 8	12 8	16 7	12 9	13 2	18 0	24 8	25 7	24 3
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 0	28 2	26 5
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 8	27 8	26 1
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	15 0	23 1	21 6	23 3
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	11 9	12 3	16 4	12 8	12 2	22 8
IV.	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	11 1	10 9	19 4	23 7	22 2	23 2
	16. Salem	11 6	12 0	14 8	12 1	11 8	17 0	20 2	19 0	19 8
	17. Coimbatore	11 6	11 6	14 1	12 7	13 0	18 8	18 1	18 0	19 2
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 11 0	§ 11 0	16 2	11 1	11 0	16 0	20 4	20 4	20 8
V.	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	12 4	14 1	..	24 5	24 6	24 7
	20. Madura	§ 12 0	§ 13 4	14 8	11 8	11 8	13 9	11 5	11 3	21 8
	21. Ramnad	12 8	11 8	14 8	11 7	11 1	13 0	22 0	22 7	22 3
	22. Tinnevelly	12 0	12 8	15 4	11 7	11 7	13 4	24 4	24 2	24 0
VI.	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 8	18 0	19 4
VII.	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 1	20 0	20 8
	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 0	11 4	14 4

* Of the fifteen years ending 1912–1913.
† Of the three years ending 1912–1913.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in seven districts fell in ten and rose in eight; ragi was stationary in seven districts, fell in ten and rose in six; cholam was stationary in three districts, fell in eight and rose in three; cumbu was stationary in three districts, fell in seven and rose in eight; salt was stationary in four districts, fell in seven and rose in fourteen.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.
20th January 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1, *dated* 20*th January* 1914.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 5, dated 21st January 1913, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st January 1913.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*p*) of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fee for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1914 within the limits of the Madras Presidency:—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and excised at the tariff rates of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 25° U.P. for gin and 26° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Indian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,052° on a standard saccharometer and *c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions:—

I *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint.

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises by any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

(a) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 200 in the town of Madras and in Cuddalore, Coonoor and Wellington, Rs. 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Ootacamund, Kotagiri and Cochin, and Rs. 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles in quantities exceeding one reputed quart will be restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100, while the ordinary retail license-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(b) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs. 150 or Rs. 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 50 for a first-class bar or Rs. 25 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor, except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licenses with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licenses will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licenses* will be of two classes—

(a) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of tolk carriages or the supply on the premises of passengers by such railways or tolk lines.*—The annual fee payable for such license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to passengers and persons served with eatables in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such passenger for removal from the premises.

(b) *For refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of the description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Ootacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneer's licenses.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this license:—

(a) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own homes before the auction sale.

(b) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(c) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.*

* *Note.*—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "arrack" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bona fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3 *Licenses for compounding* $\frac{\text{IV}}{\text{and}}$ *blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and those for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250

4 *Licenses for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally,* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

5. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final

8 All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licenses (other than special and occasional licenses) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses and *arzams* IV (*b*) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

12. The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 20th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 1.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1914 [Price. 2 as 8 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Bill No. 1 of 1914.—The Local Authorities Loans Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons	1
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday the 6th January 1914	6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January 1914 :—

No. 1 of 1914.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to Local Authorities.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the borrowing powers of local authorities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called The Local Authorities Loans Act, 191 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Santhal Parganas.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, "local authority" means any person legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax within any local area; [Section 2, Act XI of 1879.]

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or municipal fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

"work" includes a survey, whether incidental to any other work or not.

Borrowing powers of local authorities

9. (1) A local authority may, subject to the prescribed conditions, borrow on the security of its funds or any portion thereof for any of the following purposes, namely :—

[Section 4, Act XI of 1879.]

(i) for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out,

[Section 3, Act XII of 1897.]

(ii) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity,

[Ib.]

(iii) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease,

[Ib.]

(iv) any measures which may be connected with or ancillary to any purposes specified in clauses (i) and (ii),

[*Cf.* Section 8, Act IX of 1904.]

(v) for the purpose of repaying money previously borrowed in accordance with law :

Provided that nothing in clause (v) shall be deemed to empower a local authority to fix a period for the repayment of any money borrowed thereunder which, when the period fixed for the repayment of the money previously borrowed is taken into account, will exceed the maximum period fixed for the repayment of a loan by or under any enactment for the time being in force

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any local authority :—

(a) to borrow or spend money for any purpose for which, under the law for the time being in force, it is not authorized to apply its funds, or

(b) to borrow money by means of the issue of bills or promissory notes payable within any period not exceeding twelve months.

[Section 5, Act XI of 1879.]

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(i) the nature of the funds on the security of which money may be borrowed ;

(ii) the works for which money may be borrowed ;

(iii) the manner of making applications for permission to borrow money ;

(iv) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries ;

(v) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published ;

(vi) the cases in which the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained ;

(vii) the cases in which the Local Government may authorize local authorities to take loans from persons other than the Local Government, and the cases in which the previous sanction of the Governor General must be obtained to such loans ;

(viii) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which money is to be borrowed ;

(ix) the manner and time of making or raising loans ;

(x) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans ;

(xi) the instalments, if any, by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon ;

(xii) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan ;

(xiii) the attachment of such securities, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them ;

(xiv) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans ;

(xv) the utilization of the unexpended balances of loans either in the reduction in any way of the debt of the local authority, or in carrying out any works which that authority is legally authorized to carry out ; and the sanction necessary to such utilization ;

and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, delegate to a Local Government, or Local Governments generally, all or any of his rule-making powers.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, if made by the Governor General in Council, or, if made by a Local Government in the exercise of a delegated power, in the local official Gazette ; and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Section 6, Act XI of 1879.]

Remedy by attachment if loan not repaid.

5. If any loan borrowed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the Local Government, if itself the lender, may, and, if the Local Government is not the lender, shall, on the application of the lender, attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person, except an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, shall in any way deal with the attached funds ; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interests and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings :

Attachment not to defeat prior charges legally made.

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law ; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act.

Issue of short-term bills

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, the local authorities mentioned in Schedule I and any other local authority to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend the provisions of this section, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money by means of the issue of bills or promissory notes payable within

any period, not exceeding twelve months, for any purpose for which such local authority may lawfully borrow money under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that the amount of the bills or promissory notes which may be so issued, shall not exceed, when the amount of the other moneys for the time being borrowed by such local authority is taken into account, the total amount which such local authority is empowered by law to borrow.

(2) The Governor-in-Council may, by general or special order, regulate the conditions on which money may be borrowed or repaid under this section.

Loans not to be effected except under this Act.

7. Except as provided by or under this Act, no local authority shall, for any purpose, borrow money upon, or otherwise charge, its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void: [Section 8, Act XI of 1879.]

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(a) to preclude any local authority from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on it by any special enactment now or hereafter in force; or

(b) to effect the powers conferred on any local authority by any such enactment to charge its funds, by guaranteeing the payment of interest on money to be applied to any purpose to which the funds of the local authority can legally be applied.

Application of Act to loans existing previous to the 5th of September 1911.

8. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in section 5 for the recovery of any money lost by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September 1911, and the interest due on such money.

Repeals.

9. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under any of these enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 6.*)

The Corporation of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.
The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
The Corporation of Madras.
The Trustees for the Port of Madras.
The Municipal Committee of Rangoon.
The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.
The Municipality of Karachi.
The Trustees of the Port of Karachi.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Calcutta.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 9.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4
1879	XI	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879	So much as is not repealed.
1885	XV	The Local Authorities Loans Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1885 ..	The whole.
1897	XII	The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897	So much as is not repealed.
1904	III	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1904	So much as is not repealed.
1905	I	The Local Authorities Loans (Amendment) Act, 1905	The whole.
1907	V	The Local Authorities Loans (Amendment) Act, 1907	The whole.
1908	VIII	The Local Authorities Loans (Amendment) Act, 1908	The whole.
1912	XI	The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans (Amendment) Act, 1912 ..	The whole.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECTIONS.

Act XI of 1879.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title.
2	Repeal. See clause 2.
3	Clause 2 ..
4	,, 3 (1)
5	,, 4.
6	,, 5.
7	,, 6 and clause 3.
8	,, 7.
9	,, 8 (portion of section 9, which is spent, omitted).

Act XV of 1885.

Section	Brief title.
1	Clause 7 (a).

Act XII of 1897.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title, etc.
2	Clause 3 (1) (i), (ii), (iv).
3	,, 4.
4	,, 5 and clause 4.
5	Spent.

Act III of 1904.

Section	Brief title.
1	Application. Clause 6.
2	Clause 2.
3	,, 3 (c), proviso.
4	,, 6.

Act I of 1905.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title.
2	Clause 7 (c).

Act V of 1907.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title.
2	Clause 4.
3	,, 7 (c).

Act VIII of 1908.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title.
2	Clause 6.

Act XI of 1912.

Section	Brief title.
1	Short title.
2	Clause 4 (1) (c).
3	,, 4 (2) (c).
4	,, 5.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

CERTAIN practical difficulties have arisen in the working of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879 (XI of 1879), and it is proposed to amend that Act so as—

(1) To remove all doubts as to the competency of Port Officers to borrow under the Act

(2) To make it clear that in the case of loans raised under section 7 of the Act (*i.e.*, loans raised in the open market) the Government of India can—

(*a*) by rule delegate the power of sanction to Local Governments;

(*b*) direct that the unexpended balances of such loans shall be applied in the reduction of the debt of the local authority concerned, or utilised in carrying out works which the local authority is legally authorised to carry out;

(*c*) by rule delegate to Local Governments, subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may by rule impose, the power referred to in the preceding clause.

2 At the same time it is considered desirable to take the opportunity of consolidating the existing Acts which relate to loans raised by Local Authorities.

Those Acts are as follows:—

(1) The Local Authorities Loans Act of 1879 (XI of 1879), as amended by Act XV of 1885, Act I of 1903 and Act V of 1907. This is the general Act under which local authorities derive their ordinary borrowing powers.

(2) The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897 (XII of 1897), as amended by Act XI of 1912. This Act extended the scope of the general Act by enabling local authorities to borrow money for certain temporary emergencies, such as famine relief and the prevention of epidemic diseases.

(3) The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1904 (III of 1904), as amended by Act VIII of 1908, which empowered certain of the more important local authorities in India (specified in the Schedule to the Act) to raise money by the issue of short-term bills repayable within twelve months. Opportunity was taken to embody in this Act a provision (section 3) enabling local authorities, under certain restrictions, to raise money in order to repay money previously borrowed.

3. These three Acts, together with their various amending Acts, have been consolidated in the draft Bill, and, if the latter becomes law, will disappear from the Statute-book. The amendments mentioned in paragraph 1 above have also been provided for in the following manner:—

Amendment (1). This is covered by the substitution of the words "any person" for the words "any body corporate, Municipal Committee, or other persons" in the present definition of local authority as given in section 3 of Act XI of 1879—see clause 2 of the Bill.

Amendment 2 (a). This has been provided for by clause 4 (*1*) (vii) of the Bill.

Amendments 2 (b) & (c). These have been provided for by clause 4 (*1*) (xv) of the Bill.

4 In addition to these amendments, opportunity has been taken to reconcile certain discrepancies and to effect certain simplifications in the existing law which are due to the fact that the Acts now in force have been passed at different times to deal with special circumstances. Apart from this the Bill makes no change of principle in the existing law, and, in particular, does not affect the borrowing powers conferred on any local authority by any special enactment.

The 4th January 1914.

W. S. MEYER.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the India Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 6th January 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,

and 61 Members, of whom 33 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. O. Porter, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wyseh, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. G. Walsh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Cobb.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. MacKenna.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Laurie.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

Reduction of land revenue when irrigation work had fallen into disuse.

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India had asked all Local Governments to consider the expediency and practicability of reducing the revenue payable on land which had been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work when such irrigation work had from any cause fallen into disuse during the currency of the settlement? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the replies received from Local Governments on this subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"I lay on the table a copy of extracts * from official correspondence which give the information for which the Hon'ble Member asks."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

Ex-cadets of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

2. "Will it please the Government to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the members of the Imperial Cadet Corps, together with the dates of their appointment, and the present posts which they hold?"

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMAHON replied:—

"It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member's question refers to ex-cadets of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

"No record is maintained of their employment subsequent to their leaving the Corps except in the case of those who obtain Commissions in His Majesty's Native Indian Land Forces.

"A list of them, with their present posts and dates of appointments, is to be found in the Quarterly Indian Army List."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked—

Numbers Assistant Sessions Judges taken from the Judicial and Executive Branches of the Provincial Civil Service.

3. "Will it please the Government to lay on the table a statement showing, in each of the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa—

(a) how many Assistant Sessions Judges have been taken from the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and

(b) how many from the Executive Branch of the same service?"

* *Vide* Appendix A.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(a) & (b). The following table shows the number of Assistant Sessions Judgeships held on the 1st December 1913, in the provinces specified, by members of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The figures for the Executive Branch of the same service are *nil*.

Madras	2
Bombay	6
Bengal	4
United Provinces	3
Bihar and Orissa	3
Punjab	*Nil.*"

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

Railway charge on ghee.

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the rate chargeable by railways on ghee was formerly ½ pie per maund per mile and whether it has been raised to ¾ pie per maund per mile?

"(b) If so, will the Government say if they will be pleased to consider the desirability of reducing the railway charge for the carriage of ghee?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to question (a) is that no alteration has been made in the maximum rates which railways are permitted to charge for the carriage of ghee.

"I should also point out that there are large number of special rates in force on all railways for the carriage of ghee between different stations and that these rates are well below the maximum which railways are authorized to charge. For instance, the rate for ghee from Etawah to Howrah is about ⅛th of a pie and from *via* Delhi for traffic from Kaithal to Howrah is about ⅛th of a pie.

"With regard to (b), as the maximum rate which has been in force for many years is not an unduly high one, and since, as pointed out above, the traffic is largely carried at special rates which are lower than the maximum permissible, Government are not convinced of the desirability of effecting a reduction in the present maximum rate."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

Railway freight on grass and straw.

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the railway freight on unbaled grass and straw was formerly ½ pie per maund per mile and whether it has been raised to ¾ pie per maund per mile? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of reducing this rate?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"No alteration has been made in the maximum rate which railways are permitted to charge for the carriage of unbaled grass and straw.

"I would also point out that there are a large number of special rates in force on railways for the carriage of these commodities which are considerably lower than the maximum rate permissible. For instance, a rate of about ½ of a pie is charged for consignments from Nepalganj to *via* Cawnpore.

"It must be recollected that unbaled grass and straw is not a very paying commodity to carry, as it is impossible to load a wagon with it up to its carrying capacity. Government, therefore, cannot undertake to consider the desirability of effecting a reduction in the present maximum rate."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH asked:—

Railway risk rate on raw and unrefined sugar.

6. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the railway risk rate on raw sugar (*gur*) and unrefined sugar is ½ pie per maund per mile and the rate levied on imported refined sugar is ¾ pie per maund per mile?

"If so, is it a fact that the levying of a lower rate on refined sugar prejudicially affects the indigenous production of sugar? Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of reducing the railway charge on raw and unrefined sugar?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The maximum rate sanctioned for all classes of sugar [raw (*gur*) unrefined and refined alike] is ½ pie per maund per mile. No distinction is made between imported and indigenous sugars which are both governed by the same maximum rate.

"While these are the maximum rates railways are permitted to charge, in actual practice sugar is very largely carried at special rates which are lower than the maximum permissible.

"Railway companies are entitled to charge any rates they may desire, provided that they are within the maximum and minimum rates fixed by the Government of India for the class in which the commodity to be carried is classified."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked:—

Rise in price of foodstuffs.

7. "Will the Government be pleased to state if the inquiry as to the cause of the rise of the price of foodstuffs generally has been completed and, if so, what steps they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The inquiry into the rise of prices—not of food prices exclusively—has been completed. The report thereon is still under the consideration of the Government of India, and they are not yet in a position to state what steps will be taken in regard to it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR asked:—

Nalhati-Amraganj branch.

8. "Is it a fact that the line of the Nalhati-Amraganj branch of the East Indian Railway is not in good condition? and that the speed of trains on that line is in consequence very low?

"Is it a fact that it takes about three hours to run for about 28 (twenty-eight) miles the distance from Nalhati to Azimganj? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to make any improvement on the line?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"It is a fact that the speed on the Nalhati-Azimganj branch of the East Indian Railway is low and also that it takes about three hours to run from Nalhati to Azimganj. This low speed is not due to the line being in bad condition. It is due to the fact that the line was built for low speeds as a light railway running along the public road.

"With regard to improving this line, viz., laying heavier rails, renewing with stronger girders, fencing it, etc., the question has been carefully gone into and it has been decided that the better course to take to improve the cross connection would be to build a new chord standard line from Sainthia to a point on the newly-constructed Cutwa-Azimganj line situated opposite to Berhampore, which would give additional railway facilities to the area it will pass through and serve a large and important tract of country. It is anticipated that this new chord will be largely used by traffic that now passes over the Nalhati-Azimganj branch."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NAGHPUR asked:—

Income qualification.

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the word 'income' in the expression 'possessed an annual income' in rule 2 of the rules in Schedule VI, framed under Regulation II, Sub-head X, and Regulation III is to be construed as meaning the net income after deducting the interest payable on the encumbrances on the property from which the income is derived or the gross income without making such deduction?

"If the word 'income' is not to be construed as excluding such interest, whether in computing the qualifying income of a voter in England, the interest on encumbrances is not excluded and if it is, whether the Government will be pleased to bring the Indian rule into conformity with the English practice?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The word 'income' as used in rule 2 of the Schedule referred to is defined in rule 3, and it is not intended that the deductions mentioned should be made. It is thought that any other interpretation would in practice cause grave inconvenience and necessitate inquisitorial inquiries, and no change of the rule in the direction indicated is therefore contemplated. The analogy of English law is not exact, since the wording of the Statutes to which reference is apparently made differs from that of the Schedule."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked:—

Areas of culturable land set apart as reserved forest and not so reserved.

10. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately in each of the Provinces of India—

"(a) the areas of culturable land owned by the Government and set apart as reserved forest, and

"(b) the areas of culturable waste lands owned by Government and not reserved as forests?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available. Figures showing the area under forests and the culturable waste area in each Province in India will be found on pages 50–53 of Volume I of the Agricultural Statistics of India. There are no figures to show how much of the area under forests is culturable or how much of the culturable waste area is owned by Government."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked:—

Conditions of appointments in the Railway Board.

11. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make it a condition in all future appointments to the Railway Board, that the persons so appointed shall not, at the expiration of the term of their office, accept posts of Director in any Railway Company working in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to the Honourable Member's question is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. HUDA asked:—

Allotment of listed posts between Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

12. "Was any allotment of listed posts made between the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in April 1912? If so, how many of such listed posts were allotted to the members of the Provincial Judicial Service in the two Provinces respectively?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part, attention is invited to the Home Department Resolution Nos. 481—493-C, dated the 19th December 1913, * a copy of which is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. HUDA asked:—

Reduction of number of first-grade Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa.

13. "Has the number of first-grade Munsifs in the Province of Bihar and Orissa been reduced from 20 to 14? If so, will the Government be pleased to say why?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"Prior to the recent territorial distribution there was no separate cadre of Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa and the Honourable Member's question is not, therefore, understood. In dividing the cadres of the old Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Government of India endeavoured to satisfy the reasonable expectations of officers serving in either area, while adhering generally to the general scale of emoluments current in the service."

* *Vide* Appendix B.

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS asked :—

Bank Failures.

14. "Does Government propose to undertake legislation dealing with Banks? If so, does it intend that the recent bank failures should undergo thorough investigation before any such legislation is undertaken?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"The Government of India, before the recent Bank failures, addressed Local Governments and Administrations, inviting their opinion and that of the mercantile community on certain proposals for legislation on the subject of the management of banks. On the receipt of their replies the question whether legislation in regard to the matter should be undertaken will be decided. In arriving at any decision the Government of India will consider very carefully the causes of the recent Bank failures on which much light will no doubt be thrown in the course of liquidation proceedings. The Government of India have not yet decided whether a special inquiry into these causes will be necessary; but the possibility that a special inquiry might usefully be undertaken at some suitable stage has already been under consideration and will not be overlooked."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS asked —

Programme of Railway Expenditure.

15. "Is a programme of Railway expenditure prepared every year? If so, does Government propose to consider the question whether there should be a three years' programme of such expenditure instead of an annual one?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :—

"A detailed programme of Railway expenditure is prepared every year and at the same time a forecast of probable expenditure during the following two years is also made out. This forecast in turn becomes the basis of the programme for the following years modified so as to conform with the capital available for the year and to meet new conditions which have in the meantime arisen."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS asked :—

Contribution by India for loss of opium revenue.

16. "Does Government propose to move the Imperial Government for the payment to India from the Imperial Exchequer of compensation for the loss of Indian opium revenue?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"As matters at present stand, the Government of India do not consider that there is any adequate cause for asking for an Imperial contribution."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

Free Elementary Education.

17. "Will the Government be pleased to state what practical steps have been taken, in the course of the year, to extend the application of the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward sections of the population as indicated in the Despatch of Government of India, dated 21st of February, 1913?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"In May, 1913, the Government of India requested Local Governments to inform them what had been done regarding the application of the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward sections of the population and what further action and expenditure were deemed necessary. The answers received up to date may be summarised as follows :—

"*United Provinces.*—The Committee on primary education have made certain recommendations which will be taken into consideration when the new grants are being allotted.

"*Bihar and Orissa.*—Compulsory payment of fees has been abolished and 10 per cent of the pupils in every school must be allowed to read free.

"*Central Provinces.*—It may be said that no boy is refused education in these Provinces on account of poverty. The small amount of fees recovered is utilised by the village school committees in improving the school and its apparatus and environment. No steps appear necessary in the way of further relaxation as to fees.

"*North-West Frontier Province.*—Primary education was made free in Government and Board Schools with effect from the 1st April, 1912, and the example thus set has been followed with few exceptions by schools under private management.

"*Burma.*—In view, on the one hand, of the vast preponderance of aided schools, in the lay variety of which the managers depend upon their fees as a necessary complement to Government grants, while the monastic class can afford to dispense education *gratis*, and, on the other hand, in view of the enormous number of unregistered institutions in which free education can be obtained, special measures to extend free elementary education for boys seem neither necessary nor desirable in this province."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

School Final Examination in Bengal.

18. "Is any scheme for the extension of School Final Examination under the consideration of the Government of India? If so, have they come to any decision in regard to the extension of School Final Examination in Bengal?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

Local Self-Government in rural areas.

19. "Are the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission in regard to Local Self-Government in rural areas under the consideration of the Government? If so, when are their final orders thereon likely to be issued?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The replies of all Local Governments on the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation regarding village organization have not yet been received. Those regarding rural

boards are now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is not possible to state yet when orders on the latter are likely to be issued."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

Indian coolies who emigrated from India under a system of indentures.

20. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Indian coolies who emigrated from India under a system of indenture and the places where they emigrated to in 1913?

"(b) Has the Government of India made any inquiry into the condition of Indian coolies who are sent to Dutch Colonies and the treatment they receive there?

"(c) Does the Government propose to take into its consideration the whole question of emigration under a system of indenture?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"(a) A statement is laid on the table.

"(b) The Government of India recently deputed two officers, Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., and Mr. Chimman Lall, a non-official gentleman, to inquire into the conditions of Indian labour in certain British Colonies, and, with permission received from the Dutch Government, to Surinam. The report of these officers has not yet been submitted to the Government of India.

"(c) The whole question of emigration under indentures will come up for the consideration of the Government of India when the report of Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lall has been received. I may state, however, that the present situation in South Africa is the result of conditions which are peculiar to the Union and do not exist in the other colonies to which indentured emigration is permitted. I may also mention that there is now no indentured emigration to South Africa."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

21. "Have the Committee appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore submitted their report? If so, do Government propose to lay the report on the table?

"Is it in the contemplation of the Government to make any changes in the professorial staff of the said Institute?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The Government of India are not in a position to make any statement at present."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR asked :—

High Court at Patna.

22. "Having regard to the recent pronouncement made by His Excellency the Viceroy, at Bankipore, with reference to the establishment of a Chartered High Court at Patna, for the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, will the Government be pleased to state :—

"(a) when the said High Court is going to be opened at Patna?

"(b) what would be the number of Judges in the said High Court?

"(c) whether it would, in any way, affect the numerical strength of the Calcutta High Court so far as the present number of its Judges is concerned?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"(a) It is hoped that the new High Court will be opened in about two years' time.

"(b) & (c) The judicial strength of the new Court and the effect of the creation of a new Court upon the strength of the Calcutta High Court are still under discussion with the Secretary of State, and no pronouncement can yet be made on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT asked :—

Placing of Educational Institutions in Mysore under a separate European Inspector of Schools.

23. "(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been decided to place the Educational Institutions in Mysore (including Bangalore and Coorg) under a separate European Inspector of Schools?

"(2) Are there separate educational institutions for Indians and Europeans in the said area? If so, and if the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the same Inspector will control both classes of institutions?

"(3) Are Indian and European educational institutions governed by different codes and are their peculiar needs and educational requirements dissimilar? If so, has the Government considered the question whether it may not hamper efficiency if the same Inspector is required to look after Indian and European schools at the same time?

"(4) Is it the fact that Government has after long consideration accepted it as a general rule that there should be a separate European Inspector for European schools?

"(5) If the Government has decided on appointing one Inspector for all the schools, Indian and European, in Mysore and Coorg, will the Government consider the question of appointing, in addition, a person with experience of the requirements of the European institutions in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore and the domiciled community at large to be an Assistant Inspector for the European schools alone?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"(1) It has been decided to appoint a separate Inspector for the school situated in Civil and Military station of Bangalore, in Coorg and in the South Canara district.

"(2) There are separate institutions in Bangalore for Europeans and for Indians. The same Inspector will visit both classes of institutions.

"(3) The answer to both parts of this question is in the affirmative.

"(4) It is now accepted as a general rule that, where the number of such institutions is sufficient to justify this arrangement, there should be a separate European Inspector for schools for Europeans.

Vide Appendix C.

"(6) The Government are of opinion that, in consideration of the number of schools and other circumstances, there is no need for the arrangement suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARNOTT asked:—

Gratuities to railway servants and their promotion to the superior grades.

24. "(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if any alterations have been made in the original rules affecting gratuities to railway servants.

"(2) Will the Government be pleased to furnish information showing what proportion of railway servants in the employ of railways has within the last five years received promotion from the subordinate to the official grades.

"(3) Does the Government propose to consider and to move Managers and Agents of State-aided Railways to consider the expediency of promoting a large proportion of railway servants now occupying subordinate appointments to the official or superior grades?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to (1) is that no alterations have been made in the original terms of the Government of India Resolution under which gratuities to railway servants were sanctioned. In the practical application of these terms, it has been necessary to define clearly certain points which arose in audit and this has been done, but the full benefit of the concession to Railway employés has not been in any way impaired by these definitions.

"With regard to (2), it would be impossible to answer the Hon'ble Member's question within a reasonable time as it would involve a laborious search of the records of all the Railways in India, figures not being available to enable a ready reply to be given.

"In reply to (3), promotion of subordinates to the official and superior grades is governed by the personal merit and qualifications of the individual and this point is well understood by the Agents of Railways in India."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE asked:—

Admiral Slade's Committee on Royal Marines.

25. "With reference to the reply given to my honourable friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariyar to his question re recommendation of the Committee presided over by Admiral Slade on Royal Marine, will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the recommendations of the Committee and if they will be pleased to publish them now?"

The Hon'ble Major General W. R. BIRDWOOD replied:—

"The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE asked:—

Report of the Army in-India Committee.

26. "With reference to the reply by Government to my question on the 20th March 1913, relating to the publication of the Report of the Committee presided over by Field Marshal Lord Nicholson, will Government be pleased to state whether the orders of the Secretary of State have been received thereupon and if they will be pleased to place it on the table?"

The Hon'ble Major-General W. R. BIRDWOOD replied:—

"The Report of the Army-in India Committee is still under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

Statistics for Indian Universities.

27. "With reference to the question regarding certain statistics for Indian Universities, asked by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Mahomed Khan, on the 18th of September 1912, the Government of India promised to lay on the table in due course a further statement of figures regarding other Universities. Have those figures been obtained? If so, will Government lay them on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The figures were obtained and the statement was published as Appendix A to the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council of the 27th January 1913."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

Bank failures.

28. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of banks that failed, if any, province by province, for each of the last five years?

"(b) Does Government contemplate to undertake at an early date banking legislation to safeguard the interests of shareholders and depositors in banks?

"(c) If so, does Government propose to circulate the draft Bill amongst the Trade Associations, the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, besides prominent bankers and merchants, for eliciting their views thereon, prior to its being brought up before the Legislative Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"(a) A statement* is laid on the table shewing details of recent bank failures in India. The Government of India are not in possession of the information required for a period of five years; but they will procure it from the Local Governments if the Honourable Member desires.

"(b) & (c) Government have already issued a communication to all Local Governments calling for opinions on certain proposals in the nature of banking legislation. If legislation is ultimately decided upon, the usual procedure will be adopted for obtaining the views of the commercial associations and the public on the draft Bill."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

Muhammadan education.

29. "(a) With reference to Government circular on Muhammadan education, issued from Simla on the 2nd May 1913, to all Provincial Governments, will Government be pleased to state if they have received the recommendations of Local Governments?

"(b) If so, does Government propose to lay them on the table?"

* Vide Appendix D

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"Only a few replies to the letter evidently referred to have so far been received. The question of laying the correspondence on the table will be considered when the replies from the other Local Governments have been received."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK said :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, the Hon'ble Mr. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr Kenrick, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice and myself. I need take up very little of the time of Council, my Lord, in making this motion.

"The rapid and important development of radio-telegraphy has necessitated some amendment of the law in order to provide for its adequate control. It has already been held by competent Authorities that wireless apparatus falls within the definition of telegraphs contained in the Telegraph Act of 1885, and consequently that the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working radio-telegraphic installations is vested in the Governor-General in Council; but the peculiar features of wireless as distinct from ordinary telegraphy require that the Act should be amended in certain particulars so as to secure that this privilege should be adequately safeguarded. As legislation has had to be resorted for this purpose, the opportunity has been taken at the same time of making a few minor amendments in the Telegraph Act which experience has shown to be desirable."

The motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER said :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, and further to move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjee, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir Ramalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Branyate, the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 3rd February 1914.

"The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* of December the 13th, and from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended thereto Honourable Members will have gathered what purpose it is designed to effect. All that is now needed from me, I think, is a short explanation as to the necessity for the Bill, and the way in which its provisions will operate.

"The object of the Bill can be set forth in a single sentence, being merely to place beyond question the legality of what are known as endorsements 'in the alternative', that is to say, endorsements on a negotiable instrument made in such a way as to render the latter payable to two or more payees jointly, or in the alternative to one or some of several payees. These 'alternative' endorsements on Government promissory notes—which are a particular form of negotiable instruments—are, as Hon'ble Members doubtless know, particularly common in this country, as a result of the joint family system. Formerly it was the practice for the Public Debt Office, on the presentation to them of a note for renewal or for payment of interest, to recognise such endorsements without question. In 1911, however, doubts were raised in certain quarters as to their legal validity, and the Public Debt Office took objection to 'alternative' endorsements in which all the payees named did not join. The matter was thus brought to the notice of the Government, who considered it desirable to place it on a clearer footing.

"A further reason for legislation was the desirability of embodying in the Indian law the same definite statutory provision for the case of negotiable instruments made or endorsed in the alternative as exists in the English law. The English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, makes it clear that any negotiable instrument made or endorsed in the alternative is valid, and Honourable Members will no doubt agree with me as to the convenience of approximating the law relating to business documents as closely as possible to that in force in England. It was therefore considered expedient not to confine the proposed legislation to one particular class of negotiable instruments, viz., to Government promissory notes, but to extend it to all negotiable instruments as defined in the Act of 1881, *i.e.*, cheques, promissory notes and bills of exchange. This purpose can be effected very simply by embodying in the Indian law the first sentence of sub-section (*f*) of section 7 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, which runs as follows :—

"'A bill may be made payable to two or more payees jointly, or it may be made payable in the alternative to one of two, or one or some of several payees', a provision which, read with sections 73 and 89 (*f*) of the same Act, also applies to cheques and promissory notes.

"A proposal to undertake legislation on these lines was placed before Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and Presidency banks in May last, and the complete unanimity of their replies justifies me, I think, in describing this modest piece of legislation as entirely non-controversial. I may add a few words, by way of exposition, on the substantive clauses of the Bill, copies of which are in the hands of Honourable Members.

"Section 13 of our Negotiable Instruments Act defines a negotiable instrument as a promissory note, a bill of exchange or a cheque. By clause 2 of the Bill we propose to add a sub-section to that section, reproducing in effect the wording of sub-section (*f*) of section 7 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, 45 and 46 Vict., c. 61.

"The object of clause 3 of the Bill, which is based on section 34 (*f*) of the English Bills of Exchange Act, is to make it clear that not only can a negotiable instrument be made payable in the alternative, when originally drawn in that manner, but that, if not so originally drawn, it can be made thus payable by endorsement.

"I may mention that it has not been considered necessary to make any corresponding specific provision as to the discharge of a negotiable instrument drawn in this form, for if such an instrument is specifically declared to be legal, then the receipt of the alternative payee or payees will constitute a valid discharge. Similarly, it has not been considered necessary to provide separately for the payment of interest."

The motion was put and agreed to.

COPYRIGHT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Yakub, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and myself.

"The Bill, which was circulated last September among the Local Governments and published for general information, has been generally approved. Clause 4, limiting the duration of copyright of translations, has met with some criticism, which, together with the other provisions, will no doubt receive careful consideration at the hands of the Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Manay Mye, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar, the Hon'ble Mr. Barua, the Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Nandi, the Hon'ble Mr. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, the Hon'ble Mr. Laurie and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION FOR PUBLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL PAPERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEA said:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the publication of—

(a) all official papers in the possession of the Government of India, including correspondence, if any, with the Senate of the Calcutta University and His Excellency the Rector, relating to the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College up to the B.A. standard, and the orders of the Government thereon, together with the replies, if any, to the representations of local public bodies and meetings;

(b) all official papers in the possession of the Government of India, including correspondence, if any, with Provincial Governments and Local Administrations leading to the announcement made in paragraph 25 of the Government of India Resolution, dated Delhi, 21st February 1913, regarding the desirability of introducing the School Final Examination in Provinces where it has not been introduced, and in paragraph 47, of placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments, and all subsequent correspondence relating thereto."

"My Lord, my resolution is an exceedingly simple one. It is a mere request for information, an appeal to Your Excellency's Government to take the public into their confidence in regard to certain educational proposals which have excited considerable controversy and which, in my Province, have awakened a general feeling of alarm and anxiety. My Lord, in matters educational, there are, and there can be no secrets; for if there is one department of the State more than another in which the confidence of the public and their co-operation are indispensable for the ends of efficient administration it is the Department of Education. Lord Curzon is my authority for it and be it remembered that it was during His Lordship's time that the Official Secrets Act was passed. Addressing the Educational Conference, which met at Simla on the eve of the constitution of the Universities Commission, Lord Curzon said: 'Concealment has been no part of my policy since I have been here in India, and the education of the people is assuredly the very last subject to which I should think of applying any such policy.' My Lord, backed by this high and distinguished authority, I appeal with some confidence to Your Excellency's Government for the publication of the papers referred to in my resolution.

"My Lord, in dealing with this resolution, I feel that I ought to clear my ground and guard against any misapprehension which the situation might give rise to. I wish to state as distinctly and as clearly as I can that I have introduced this resolution in no spirit of controversy or contention and that I have been inspired by a genuine desire to remove any misunderstanding or misapprehension, and to secure thorough co-operation between the representatives of the people and the representatives of the Government in regard to those vital issues raised in the resolution which forms the basis of my motion.

"My Lord, in the first place, I feel that I owe it to myself and to my educated countrymen to express our deep sense of gratitude to Your Excellency for the impetus which the cause of education has received during Your Excellency's administration. If education and sanitation are the watchwords of the educated community, they have also, in the words of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, become the watchwords of the Government of India. An Education Department has been created and now forms a part of the Government of India. The educational expenditure has steadily grown, and as Your Excellency was pleased to remind us in the speech with which Your Excellency closed the Simla session, the words of which are still ringing in our ears, the educational expenditure under Your Excellency's administration has risen from 4 to nearly 6 crores of rupees a year. His Majesty's

visit to India and the deep solicitude which His Majesty evinced for the spread of education among his Indian subjects, have helped to place the educational problem in the forefront among public considerations. His Majesty's message of hope and sympathy combined with the active and living interest awakened in educational problems among the Indian community and the highest circles of Government, have opened up vast possibilities of educational growth and expansion.

"May I express the fervent hope that nothing may be done, that no policy may be followed, which may mar or even dim this fair and beautiful prospect. May Lord, the first part of my resolution refers to the Ananda Mohan College. Hon'ble Members may perhaps like to know something about this College. It is a second grade college at the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district. Mymensingh is one of the biggest, one of the richest, one of the most populous districts in East Bengal. It has a population of 4½ millions and comprises an area of 6,332 square miles. My Lord, there is only one single solitary second grade college to meet the requirements in respect of high education of this vast and multitudinous people—a people as large as was the population of England in the time of Charles the First. The Ananda Mohan College is so called after the late Mr Ananda Mohan Ghose, who was a native of this district, and who was one of the foremost men of his generation. Religious, social and political reformer, Mr Ananda Mohan Ghose rightly regarded education as the great instrument for the elevation of his countrymen. He was one of the founders of the City College in Calcutta, which, I think my hon'ble friends in charge of the Education Department will admit, has for the last 30 years been doing admirable work. He founded a branch school in the Mymensingh District and raised it to the status of a second grade institution His death in 1906, combined with the exacting requirements of the recent University regulations, which have made heavy demands upon the financial resources of College authorities, led to the abolition of this College in 1903. But, my Lord, the people of Mymensingh had tasted the fruits of the tree of knowledge, and not death but life and an awakened educational impulse was their reward. A movement was set on foot for the establishment of a second grade college. The local public, to their lasting credit, raised a subscription of Rs. 1,25,000. The Government, with a generosity which was truly admirable, made a grant of Rs. 50,000 and also offered a grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,000 a year, and the college was re-established. Judging by its results, judging by the growing number of its pupils, it must be held that the college has been a highly successful institution. But, My Lord, things in Mymensingh and in India are not stationary, any more than they are in any other part of the civilised world. Things are moving fast, very fast, under the impetus of world-wide forces of irresistible potency and the inspiration of progressive ideals created by education and fostered by a wise and beneficent Government. My Lord, I have already referred to the profound influence of the Royal Visit and the stimulus which it has communicated to the educational impulses of our people. I will say this, and I think without fear of challenge or contradiction, that the movement for the creation of a Hindu University at Benares, and also that for the establishment of a Muhammadan University at Aligarh, had their roots in the awakened educational enthusiasm which the Royal Visit had evoked. In Mymensingh the feeling manifested itself in an eager demand for a first grade college. In January 1913, the College Council, at the head of which is the Magistrate and Collector, Mr Blackwood—a name honoured in Eastern Bengal for the liberality of his views and his deep sympathy with the people—submitted an application to the Senate of the Calcutta University for raising the status of the Institution to that of a first grade college, for affiliation up to the B A. standard in Arts. The movement was warmly taken up by the Magistrate Collector as well as the Commissioner of the Division. The Government promised an initial grant of Rs. 50,000 and offered to raise a grant-in-aid to Rs. 11,000 a year if the local public would raise Rs. 50,000. The district was ablaze with enthusiasm. I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration of language Facts are more potent, more eloquent than any testimony which I might bear to the public spirit of the people of Mymensingh In a few hours' time—not days or weeks, but a few hours' time—a hundred of the leading men of Mymensingh signed a legal document, accepted by the Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate-Collector, by which they held themselves responsible for a sum of Rs. 50,000. The Government was responsive and the Government was sympathetic. Two Directors of Public Instruction, one after another—Mr. Kuehler, late Director of Public Instruction, and Mr Hornell, present Director of Public Instruction—both were in favour of raising the status of the College The University Inspectors visited the College, reported favourably upon the application of the College Council, the University recommended its affiliation up to the B A standard in Arts, limiting the number of subjects to be taught; and now, My Lord, a shadow was thrown over the patriotic efforts of the people of Mymensingh. The Government of India declined to grant the affiliation. The Senate had made the recommendation, the University Inspectors had supported it, the Government of Bengal was in sympathy with it, but the Government of India declined to sanction the affiliation of the College on the ground, as I understand—I am speaking without chapter and verse, but I have tried to test my information as far as I could—that the college building was not ready and the staff had not been appointed. Now my Lord, I desire to point out that under very much the same circumstances, the conditions being almost exactly the same, neither the staff having been appointed nor the laboratory and building arrangements completed, the Government of India granted affiliation to other Colleges Let me take one or two concrete cases. In 1909 the affiliation of the Rajshahi College was restricted. The University declined the affiliation of the College in respect of Physics up to the B.A. standard on the ground that the laboratory and college buildings were not ready The Government of India, without referring to the University (which is the regular channel of communication), granted affiliation. Then again, in the same year, in respect of the same College, the Calcutta University had declined to affiliate in Philosophy. The Government of India again intervened, and again without reference to the University granted the affiliation in the Philosophy up to the B A. standard. My Lord, proceedings of this kind were extraordinary—for the Government of India to take the responsibility on their shoulders. The Senate, naturally aggrieved, recorded a protest against those proceedings as involving a breach of University discipline Then again, my Lord, in the year 1909, in the same year, the University had declined to grant the affiliation of the Sylhet College in Physics for the Intermediate standard in Science. The Government of India again granted that affiliation, although the University had declined, and on the ground that the laboratory and the buildings were not ready.

"My Lord, here was the Rajshahi College, a Government College, the Sylhet College, which soon became a Government College, though it was not one at the time of affiliation, and here is the Mymensingh College, a private institution. I want to know the reason of this differential treatment

between a Government College and a private institution. My Lord, I claim on behalf of the private Colleges, and I claim with some little warmth of feeling, having been for the past 40 years connected with a private college, that they are entitled to the sympathetic consideration of the Government, in view of their limited resources and the arduous nature of the difficulties with which they have to grapple. The Education Commission of 1882 recommended the encouragement of private enterprise in matters educational on the ground that the effect of it would be to foster educational institutions of different types. My Lord, I hope and trust that the papers which will be laid on the table in response to my appeal will disclose some reason for this differentiation between Government and private colleges. But there seems to have dawned at last a ray of light and hope on the situation, for I understand that an assurance has been given that the first B.A. class in connection with the Anand Mohun College will be opened in July 1914, and I hope my Hon'ble friends in charge of the Educational Department would be in a position to repeat this assurance from their places in the Council Chamber.

"My Lord, the next part of my resolution has reference to the School Final Examination. Facts and figures are given in the Government Resolution. From those facts and figures I gather that in Madras the School Final has been making steady progress. The same cannot be said in respect of the other provinces. But even if the success of the experiment was much more assured, and the system was much more popular in Madras and in other parts of the country, that would not be an argument in favour of its application to Bengal, for as the Government itself has observed in the Resolution which we are discussing, the educational systems of the different provinces vary and a system which may suit Madras may not be applicable to Bengal. My Lord, whatever presumption may be raised in favour of the extension of this system to Bengal from its success in Madras, it is negatived by the experience that we have had in Bengal itself. I will give some facts. The School Final was introduced in Bengal, in Western Bengal not in Eastern Bengal, in connection with primary schools and the middle schools, English and Vernacular. They have been in operation there since 1904. On the 4th February 1913, the Director of Public Instruction declares in a circular note, from which I shall presently read an extract, that it has absolutely failed and that the system should be discontinued. The circular letter was addressed by the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspectors of Schools in the Rajshahi Division, the Dacca Division and the Chittagong Division. This is the extract:—

'Observation of the system that has been at work since 1904 has convinced the Educational and Executive Officers and the general public of West Bengal of its inefficiency and unsuitableness to prevailing conditions. It is therefore proposed to revert to the old system and once more conduct the final examination of Standard VI as a public examination, upon whose results the Middle Scholarships and Middle Vernacular and Middle English certificates will be awarded. Before, however, addressing Government the Director of Public Instruction is desirous of ascertaining the views of Educational and Executive Officers of Eastern Bengal, where the same system of examination as outlined above prevails.'

"My Lord, the educational system of East Bengal and that of West Bengal do not materially differ. Therefore this pronouncement though applicable to West Bengal is really also applicable to East Bengal. My contention is this, that if in the primary schools and in the middle schools, vernacular and English, the system of school final has failed, have we not an overwhelming presumption in favour of the contention that it is doomed, foredoomed, to failure when applied to the high schools? But, my Lord, there is another consideration which has to be weighed in the balance in this connection, and it is this: those who believe in University education, who regard it as having been one of the most potent factors in making modern India what it is to day, must view with grave alarm and misgivings the operation and growth of a system which must encroach upon the ground covered by the University and eventually seriously restrict it. Speaking for the people of Bengal, and I hope that the sentiment will be re-echoed by my friends from the other provinces, I say that we view with the gravest anxiety the proposed extension of this system to the high schools in our Presidency.

"Now, my Lord, I pass on to the third and last branch of my subject, viz., the recognition of schools. Paragraph 47 of Government of India Resolution says that in Provinces where it does not exist the Government of India think it desirable that the power of recognition of schools should be vested in the Local Government. In Bengal, my Lord, this power is now exercised by the Senate, and if this proposal were carried out the effect of it would be to transfer this power from the Senate and vest it in the Local Government. My Lord, the proposal has caused wide-spread alarm and anxiety throughout Bengal. Meetings have been held all over the Province culminating in a great demonstration at the Town Hall under the presidency of the venerable Raja Peary Mohun Mukherjee, the Nestor of the Bengal Zemindars and himself one of the most brilliant products of the Calcutta University. Speaking from his place as President of the Town Hall meeting, he voiced the public sentiment when he said that he was there as a representative of the past to join hands with the representatives of the present and invoke the Divine blessing upon their endeavour to rescue from peril their beneficent mother, the University of Calcutta, and the cause of education generally. My Lord, next to religion, education is our most sacred concern. It touches our deepest instincts. Throughout our long and chequered history, despite its many vicissitudes, religion and education have gone hand in hand. Our holiest shrines of worship are our noblest temples of learning. Benares stirs the religious fervour of the Hindu world. Benares evokes the admiration by the profundity of its learning. Rightly or wrongly, rightly from my point of view, we regard this proposal, if it is to be extended to Bengal, and perhaps to other parts of India, as constituting a grave menace to the cause of higher education. And what is the justification for it? Has the Senate of the Calcutta University asked to be relieved, or has the efficiency of the work suffered by reason of this power being vested in the Senate? I think, my Lord, both these questions must be answered in the negative. The Government of Bengal the other day, with the full concurrence of the Government of India, consulted the Senate of the Calcutta University, and I understand that a weighty protest has been recorded against this proposal. In any case, the Senate do not want to be relieved. They feel that they can bear the burden and discharge the responsibility. Has there been any lack of efficiency? I say 'No,' and I think that Hon'ble Members will also say 'No,' when they have heard me. The highest official authority have borne testimony to the character of the work which the Senate of the Calcutta University have done in this respect. The Bengal Administration Report is the voice and organ of the

Bengal Government, and this is the testimony recorded in the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1911–12, as regards the character of this work:

'Another important task of the University is the inspection of the High English Schools. The number of these schools recognised by the University is 812, of which 64 are under the management of the Government. During the last five years the Syndicate has made a systematic examination of these schools and has succeeded in remedying many of the defects that were discovered. It has laid down that each recognised school must have on its staff at least two graduates and two F.A. or Intermediate passed teachers, a minimum scale of pay for teachers has been fixed; sufficient accommodation and equipment have to be provided, libraries maintained and arrangements made for physical exercise.'

"Then comes the most important sentence of all.

'The granting or refusal of these privileges of affiliation or recognition is the foundation of the disciplinary power of the University'

"My Lord, it is now proposed to weaken the foundation of this disciplinary power by withdrawing the right of recognition from the Senate. Is that conducive to its efficiency, its prestige, or its dignity? Here we have the highest testimony possible, coming from the Government of Bengal itself, in favour of the continuance of this power in the hands of the Senate as being essential to its disciplinary jurisdiction. I hope, my Lord, that with this testimony, coming from the highest official source, the Government of India in the Education Department will pause before it proceeds to extend this measure to the Provinces of Bengal. The Resolution says that the object of the transfer of this power from the Senate to the Government is to free the Universities for higher work and for the more effective control of the affiliated colleges. The effectiveness of the control exercised by the Calcutta University over its affiliated colleges has never been questioned. I am connected with one of the affiliated colleges, have been so for the last forty years, and I say this, and I think I echo Bengal feeling on the subject, that the effectiveness of the control is carried a little too far and that it is a trifle too meddlesome. We should like to have a little less of this control and a little more independence given to these colleges. Let us discuss another consideration. The schools are the feeders of the colleges and it is obvious that the institution which controls the colleges is best fitted to control the system of instruction which is to qualify for college education. I think, my Lord, that this is a truism so palpable that I need not further elaborate the point. I cannot disguise from myself the conviction that behind this all is the old, old plea of efficiency about which Lord Morley has said that it had been carried a little too far in the administration of this country. Speaking from his place in Parliament, I think it was in connection with the Budget Debate of 1906, he observed 'our Government would be more popular if it was a little more slack and a trifle less efficient.' But, my Lord, not only is there no justification for this proposal, but I venture to contend that the whole weight of argument is on the opposite side. Let us examine the matter a little closely. When an application is submitted to the University for the recognition of a school it is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for report. The Education Department has thus the fullest opportunity of recording its views upon the application. But the final authority is the Senate. Now the Senate, like all public bodies, deliberates in public, decides in public, and, although largely official in its constitution and personnel, it decides with the aid of popular representatives. Nor is this all, it decides on grounds that are purely educational. Now, my Lord, if this power were transferred to the Education Department, what would happen? The Education Department, like all other Departments of Government—I am making no reflection upon any institution or body, I am merely stating the facts—would deliberate in secret, would decide in secret, and without the aid of popular representatives. Further, what guarantee is there that its decisions will always be guided by educational considerations? Every Government, whatever else it may be, is unquestionably a political organization, and every Department of Government, even that of pure study, partakes of a political flavour. What we fear is that if this power were transferred to the Education Department of the Local Government, in times of excitement the fate of our institutions would be determined by political, and, I was going to add, by police considerations. The past is a guide for the future. What has happened in the past may be repeated in the future. It is a matter of common knowledge that at the height of the excitement in Eastern Bengal some of our educational institutions escaped disaffiliation through the saving power of the Senate. The Brij Mohan College, one of the best institutions in Eastern Bengal, was recommended for disaffiliation by the Government of Eastern Bengal, chiefly on the report of the Criminal Investigation Department. The Senate appointed a Committee on which there were two European gentlemen, one of them now dead whose memory we honour, the late Mr Cunningham. They visited the college, held a local inspection and found that the report upon which the application for disaffiliation had been made was misleading or exaggerated in many essential points. The college was saved, and is now doing useful and splendid work. I submit, my Lord, that our alarm and anxiety in connection with this matter is one that is well founded.

"It has been said that 'the man who pays the piper has the right to call for the tune.' This is an argument that has been adduced by a high official of the Bengal Government; but it will not stand the test of scrutiny, so far as Bengal is concerned. It appears from the Administration Report that we have in Bengal 619 schools recognised by the University. Of these 619 only 53 are Government schools, the balance of over 558 are private institutions, managed, controlled and financed by our countrymen; about one-half of them receive aid, the other half are entirely dependent on their own resources. Therefore, this argument of the tune and the piper does not apply to the conditions prevailing in our Provinces. But, my Lord, there is another aspect of the question which arises from the view which I have presented to the Council. In almost every district town we have a Government school and there are one and sometimes two competing schools controlled by private management. Between these there is often rivalry and jealousy. A local feeling and local bias is thus engendered; the local education authorities are infected by this feeling. It is these authorities, be it observed, who will report upon any application for the recognition of a school. Practically, therefore, it comes to this that you make over the decision of the question as to whether a particular school in any particular locality is to be recognised or not to the men who may have contracted a local bias against private enterprise in matters of education. At the present moment and under existing conditions the controlling superintendence of an independent body like the Senate nullifies the operation of personal and local bias

"Therefore, I venture to submit that it would be exceedingly risky to introduce an experiment of this kind in a province like Bengal, where the vast majority of the high schools are controlled by the people. They, at any rate, ought to have a predominant voice in the matter of the recognition of schools, and if they have not, the fact will operate as a set-back to educational progress. My Lord, what is it that has covered Bengal with her educational institutions? From the earliest period of our contact with our British rulers our people have evinced the most active interest in the spread of high English education. Our fathers founded the Hindu School in 1817, nearly a hundred years back, at a time when the Government had not entered the arena of high education and only four years after the East India Company had budgeted the paltry and magnificent sum of £10,000 for the education of the whole province of Bengal. My Lord, it was at the instance of the great Raja Ram Mohun Roy that Dr. Duff, the prince of Indian missionaries and the prince of Indian educationists, came over to Bengal and established the Free Church College, now known as the Scottish Churches College. My Lord, it is true that has covered Bengal with her educational institutions. Mistrust, or the semblance of a policy involving an abatement of the confidence which has hitherto been reposed in the people, will be disastrous to the cause of education in Bengal and in other parts of India. It will not add to the number of schools: it will restrict the educational area and may even nullify the gracious message of our August Sovereign. But I have no fears, no doubts, no misgivings. I am confident that this proposal will not be extended to Bengal and I am fortified in that confidence by the terms of the resolution of the Government itself. The resolution says—'Each province' (I am repeating the exact words) 'has its own educational system. It has grown up under its local conditions and is' (very significant words) 'a part of its general well-being.' Then the resolution adds, 'The Government of India have no desire to enforce a uniform system amid divergent conditions.' That, my Lord, is my appeal. We are proud of our local institutions, our local environments, our local traditions. We have been nurtured in them, we have grown up with their growth. We have grown up, if not to the full height of our educational stature—which, perhaps, is a matter of future accomplishment—at any rate to our present stage of educational progress under the happy operation of local conditions and environments in the creation of which the Government has had a supreme hand. We love them, we cherish them with affectionate regard: they are a part and parcel of our very being. They are bound up with our happiness and contentment. It is now proposed, my Lord, to reverse them, to modify them, indeed, to revolutionize them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said:—"I would ask the Hon'ble Member to conclude. I have already given him more than 40 minutes, so he must conclude at once please."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEA said:—"I will, my Lord.

"We of the East abhor great and sudden changes, whether in education or in Government, with all the warmth of our oriental natures. We are advocates of steady, normal, natural expansion, according to our requirements and the growth of an advancing public opinion. Public opinion in India, in Bengal, the opinion of a united community, of Hindoos and Mahummadans alike, is arrayed in strenuous opposition to this proposal.

"My Lord, we have had enough of contention, of controversy, of agitation: we want peace; we pray for peace. Give us peace, my Lord, by suspending, at any rate for the present, the application of this proposal to the province of Bengal. If public opinion in its subsequent developments supports it, there will be time enough to try the experiment, and then, my Lord, it will be tried with full moral support of the people of Bengal and under conditions which will conduce to its success. Such an experiment, so tried, will add another link to the golden chain of sympathy which Your Excellency's Government has been forging for the people of India, and it will afford another striking illustration of the policy of conciliation and co-operation with which Your Excellency's honoured name will always be imperishably associated in the pages of Indian history. In the meantime, my Lord, let us be permitted to walk in the old ways where our footsteps have been so sure, so safe, and so steady, and where on the whole the results achieved have been so triumphantly successful. That, My Lord, is our appeal to Your Excellency's Government, on behalf of the people of Bengal, whose interests in association with my colleagues I represent in this Council, and I am sure I do not make that appeal in vain."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"My Lord, I am against the principle of giving publicity to any official papers or correspondence on any subject which has not been expressly meant for publication at the time of writing. The writer, when he may not have had the intention to make his sentiments public, considers and expresses himself from different standpoints of political aspects with perhaps a personal knowledge of the addressee's views which he has imbibed either from his writings or from previous conversations. If this form of correspondence was published the majority of those who indulge in commenting upon such publications and who have unfortunately not very many vocations to pursue in life fall short of understanding it in the proper sense, and some of them, if they do so, may distort the meaning in a way which may suit their own purposes. Thus there has a great danger which may involve grave issues. By so doing there are chances of giving a field to hot-headed discontented youngsters and an opportunity to a section of the press whose sole ambition is concentrated on making capital out of the sale-proceeds of their newspapers finding a ready market at such times and who may welcome the opportunity to rouse the ignorant classes of people into commotion by writing alarming and misleading articles. I have heard that resolutions are being passed by certain organizations to persuade the Government to soften the Press Act for the benefit of the aforementioned classes which, I hope, the Government would not listen to.

"For these reasons I am generally against any Government papers of such nature being ever made public. As the papers asked for in this resolution fall under the above category I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI OF KASIM BAZAR said:—"My Lord, I beg to support this Resolution. The first part of the Resolution recommends to the Governor General in Council the publication of certain papers relating to the Senate of the Calcutta University in connection with the proposed affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College up to the B.A. Standard and the orders

of the Government thereon. It seems to me that there can be no reasonable objection to the publication of such papers, if in existence, and that it is in the public interest that they should be published.

"The second part of the Resolution is also a recommendation for the publication of official papers and correspondence, if any, in regard to the introduction of the School Final Examination in Provinces where it has not been already introduced. It is somewhat remarkable, as the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution has pointed out, that although the School Final Examination was introduced in Western Bengal in 1904 in Primary and Middle Schools as late as February 4th, 1913, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, issued a circular that the School Final Examination should not be introduced in Eastern Bengal. The inference is that that examination was not found to be a success in Western Bengal. My Lord, one can understand the need for such an examination in other Provinces where a certificate of having passed the School Final Examination is a qualification for employment, but that argument does not apply to Provinces where thousands of students pass the Matriculation Examination every year. Besides, it stands to reason that so far as the public service is concerned the Matriculation Examination should be placed on the same footing as the School Final Examination.

"Finally, the resolution recommends the publication of papers relating to the proposal of placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates to Matriculation in the hands of local Governments. Without expressing any opinion at the present moment as to the desirability of taking away from the hands of the Indian Universities a power and a discretion which they have hitherto very properly exercised, it seems highly expedient that all papers connected with such a proposal should be placed before the public before any final decision is arrived at by the Government."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, I want to say a few words with reference to the third part of Mr. Banerjea's Resolution regarding the proposal for placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments.

"My Lord, the resolution, which my Hon'ble friend Mr Surendra Nath Banerjea has moved, has reference to paragraph 47 of the Government of India Resolution, dated Delhi, 21st February 1913, which runs as follows :—

'In order to free the Universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges, the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable (in provinces where this is not already the case) to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation Examination in the hands of the Local Governments and in case of Native States, of the Darbars concerned, while leaving to the Universities the power of selection from schools so recognised. The University has an machinery for carrying out this work and in most provinces already relies entirely on the departments of Public Instruction, which alone have the agency competent to inspect schools. As teaching and residential universities are developed, the problem will become even more complex than it is at present. The question of amending the Universities Act will be separately considered.'

"The question which naturally arises in one's mind, after reading this portion of the Resolution, is why Government should, at the stage, take away this power from the Universities after they have exercised it for so long a time, nay, I may say, since their very foundation, with such wonderfully successful results as have been testified to by several high officials and recognised authorities such as the Education Commission of 1882. In the paragraph referred to above, some attempt has no doubt been made to justify the change in view, but in my humble opinion, the reasons given are not enough to convince the public of the necessity for such a radical change and as such, my Hon'ble friend is, in my opinion, well advised in asking for the publication of all official papers in the possession of the Government of India in connection with this matter.

"It is, in my opinion, a very harmless resolution and it will, I hope, find a ready acceptance in this Council Chamber. Now, my Lord, I beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to some salient points relating to the matter under discussion.

"My Lord, I indulge in no language of flattery, in no vain compliments, when I say that one of the greatest blessings of English rule in this country and one which is prized so highly by the people in general, is the blessing of English education which was introduced into this country by such far-sighted and liberal minded statesmen as Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay, and I may add that it was the torch-light of English education which dispelled the darkness of ignorance and superstition in which the general mass of population was enveloped. In the pre-British period of her history, India passed through many kinds of experiences. Over this ancient land of sages and *rishis*, many and diverse civilizations have come and gone. But she was true to her ideal, she did not forget the key-note of her life and culture, the ideal of plain living and high thinking. The sum total of that ideal and culture is vast and stupendous. It is now our precious heritage. But, my Lord, men lives more in the present than in the past. Bearing this in mind, if we look more closely into the present stage of our development, we see that our ideas of culture and enlightenment have been broadened by our contact with English rule and culture. The most distinctive and glorious feature which marks out English administration and English education in this country from all other periods is that, whereas in ancient India, knowledge and learning was confined to a select few, now it is the common heritage of all. The battle royal between the Anglicists and the Orientalists was not fought in vain, after all. The prophetic vision of that gifted and far-sighted statesman whose glorious achievements in the fields of law and literature threw a halo of lustre on the exalted office which he so worthily occupied here has been realised. Lord Macaulay's famous minute of 1835 was only a forerunner of something yet greater to come, and it was in 1854 that some definite policy was laid down by the now famous and historic Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax). It sketched, in brief outline, a complete system of public education in India. The principles then laid down were reaffirmed on successive times and still guide, in the main, the efforts of the Government in this direction. The despatch of 1854 prescribed the constitution in each province of a separate department of Public Instruction and the institution of Universities at the Presidency towns, etc., etc. The older Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established in 1857, and by 1861 the new system was in general working order. And what has been the result, my Lord? Under the fostering care of the universities, education in all its branches has advanced and is still advancing by leaps and bounds.

But, my Lord, I am here more concerned with secondary education than anything else, and I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention to a few simple facts on this subject. The following figures which relate to the whole Indian Empire will speak for themselves :—

Years.	Number of secondary schools.	Number of scholars.
1866–67	142	23,165
1870–71	3,146	206,300
1881–82	4,122	222,087
1891–92	4,872	473,284
1901–02	5,493	622,788

"I do not find figures for 1911 to 12, but they would surely be more hopeful than those of the past. All these wonderfully successful results have been achieved under the guidance of the Universities acting in co-operation with the Departments of Public Instruction. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to us that in this advancement of learning, Calcutta University stands foremost. Well has the University of Calcutta, of which Your Excellency is the honoured head, justified its motto "advancement of learning." I need not go into the details concerning this matter of the recognition of secondary schools by the University acting in co-operation with the department of Public Instruction.

"In short, the Department of Public Instruction has got a very determining voice in this business. The University acts only as the central superior authority. This is as it should be. For, my Lord, these secondary schools are practically so many feeders to the Colleges which are affiliated to a University. Why should the connection so intimate, so close, nay, I may say, so inseparable, and which has been instrumental in producing such wonderful results, be severed, all of a sudden. I beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government more pointedly to the financial aspect of this scheme. If this petty matter of the recognition of a secondary school is to go up in every instance for final disposal before a Local Government, the Local Government already overworked with other multifarious duties would have no help in the matter but to keep a sufficiently large staff with an Education Secretary to do this work properly and regularly. That means a considerable expenditure of money with no proportionate gain. With these few words, I beg to support the third part of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur V. R. PANDIT said :—"My Lord, I crave Your Excellency's permission to say a few words on this subject. The Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has brought forward has given us a welcome opportunity of pointing out what the public opinion is on these questions.

"With regard to the particular question raised in part (a) of the Resolution about the Anand Mohan College at Mymensing, it involves a consideration of the facts of the case and the propriety of Government's action with regard to the institution must be determined in the light of the special facts of that case; and judging from what we have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, he has apparently made out a strong case for the recognition of that institution up to the standard sought. The concluding remarks on that subject made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea show that the Government of India are prepared to recognise it and probably it has been only a question of delaying affiliation for a year or two. However, as the Resolution merely seeks that the public may be enlightened as to the reasons which have led the Government of India to refuse the sanction for which a recommendation was made by the Senate, I am sure that if it will not be possible for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department to place all the correspondence on the table, at any rate we shall hear from him everything which will allay our anxiety on the subject and will enable us to see that it has never been the intention of the Government to retard the progress of education, but that it was only with a view to promoting the best interests of education and seeing that all the equipment which was deemed essential with regard to the institution had been completed that the orders of Government complained of were passed.

"With regard to Part (b) of the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea, it is one of considerable importance as affecting the whole country. I am not one of those who are opposed to the School Final examination. I do believe that, with regard to young men who finish their educational career at an earlier stage and do not go up for a degree of the University, it is not altogether desirable that their education should be determined by the conditions as to curricula, etc., prescribed for various stages for proceeding to a University degree and especially by those prescribed for the particular stage known as matriculation. Provided the system under which the School Final examination is held is as sound and as worthy of commanding the confidence of the public, I would welcome such an examination for students of a particular class.

"With regard to the recognition of schools, however, I maintain that the present system would be the best one to continue for the purpose of matriculation at an University. I am aware that in the case of Universities which exercise jurisdiction over several provinces, the Senate, or the particular Committee of the senate which deals with applications for the recognition of those institutions, that is High Schools, is, in regard to institutions situated in provinces other than the one wherein the office of the University is located, sometimes not in a position to decide in a proper way their applications and is often led into discarding proposals which came up with the imprimatur of the Director of Public Instruction of the province. This undoubtedly is a hardship, and if it is only to meet that hardship in a few individual cases that it is intended to give power to the Local Government concerned, that will be the only object which will be served. On the other hand, the suspicions of the public will be aroused by such a course.

"Mr Lord, the demand for secondary education, as Your Excellency's Government knows full well, is increasing by leaps and bounds, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced everywhere in meeting it; and the Government itself has also felt that difficulty. The Government has, no doubt, laid down the principle that it is no part of its duty to meet all the demand for secondary education, its duty being confined to providing a model institution in every district to impart secondary education which will serve as a pattern for imitation for the private institutions which might be brought into existence by private enterprise and might receive

Government aid. Now, in this state of things, it is found very difficult to provide for all the young men who are longing for secondary education and who but for it would be turned out into the streets and would lead the life of loafers to the utter ruin of themselves and to the great detriment of society. If in spite of these difficulties private institutions supported by the munificence of private gentlemen are brought into being and they are in any way subjected to apparently more severe and arbitrary restrictions, such as recognition on the part of Local Governments would, it is apprehended, involve, even granting that the Local Governments would not refuse recognition unless there were very good grounds, there would always be room for suspicion that their existence is not desired and that Government had been trying to check the spread of secondary education and placing difficulties in the way. On the other hand, the present system, whereby the Senate of the University and its special Committee decide the question and grants recognition, is one which involves no difficulties and does not prevent a proper view being taken by those bodies.

"My Lord, the rules of the various Universities, and I know that particularly those of the University upon which I have been serving for the last 10 years, lay down that no application for recognition should be sent through the Inspector of Schools and should be recommended by him and that all the particulars requisite for a proper determination of the matter should be before the Committee. It is in that way, after giving the fullest consideration that each case is dealt with by the Committee of the Senate which, being composed of experienced educationists who have sat on it for many years and dealt with numerous applications, as a rule determines the question upon generally applicable grounds and upon a uniform policy. This being the present system, I maintain that no good will be served by taking away the power of recognition of high schools for purposes of Matriculation from the Universities and placing it in the hands of the Local Government. We have read in the course of the evidence given by several officers of high standing in the Education Department, who have been examined before the Public Services Commission, that their opinions have been discarded by the Secretariats of Local Governments in dealing with various purely Educational questions. Such being the method of work in Secretariats, there is no guarantee that even the educational point of view will properly be looked at when the application of a High School for recognition comes up before the Local Government as one of the numerous papers that come up for disposal and are disposed of one way or other under pressure of work.

"I submit, my Lord, that, in the present state of things, public opinion will be in favour of continuing the present system, and if a change is still considered desirable all that is asked in this Resolution is that, in order that we should be in a position to realise the utility of the change, such papers as may be in the possession of the Government of India, and such as would lead us to form a correct opinion upon the subject, may be placed upon the table. I venture to think that this proposal is open to no objection and that Your Excellency's Government will kindly accede to the request as made in this part of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said:—"I wish, my Lord, to say just a few words on the second part of the Resolution. There are two questions dealt with therein, one relating to the School Final examination and the other to the recognition of schools by a University.

"With regard to the first, my Lord, as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea himself has said in his speech, there is a divergence of opinion in the different provinces. In Madras, the School Final examination is very much in favour. In the United Provinces and in Bombay, it seems to be steadily gaining ground—opinion seems to be nearly divided in favour of it and the Matriculation examination. To give the School Final the fairest chance, no cause should be given for any complaint on the ground that anything was being done to force the School Final examination upon students or schools. If the matter is allowed to proceed in this way, after the lapse of some little time, even in Bengal, the misgivings and the suspicions entertained against this examination will probably pass away and a better understanding will arise regarding it. I therefore support the prayer which has been made that the Government may be pleased to publish the correspondence, if any, referred to in the resolution, as it will help to remove misgivings and will enable people to see the exact grounds upon with the adoption of this examination is recommended. As the Hon'ble Member for Education has already said, to-day, there is no scheme under the consideration of Government for the introduction of the School Final examination in Bengal. And there is no reason to apprehend that it will be forced there against the wishes of the public or the educational sentiments of the province in this matter. If the Government will publish the papers as is recommended, they will help to explain its possession all the better to the public.

"With regard to the other question—the recognition of schools—opinion is more unanimous and more general throughout the country. I believe Your Excellency's Government is aware, I am sure the Hon'ble Member for Education is fully aware, that there is a large body of opinion, practically unanimous, among Indians, that the power of recognising schools to enable them to send up candidates for the University Matriculation Examination, which Universities have exercised for the last 50 years, should continue to be exercised by them.

"The public—the Indian public at any rate—do not yet see sufficient reasons which would justify this power being transferred from the Universities to the Local Governments. My Lord, the Senates of existing Universities are constituted by Acts of Government; they are composed, under the Regulations of the new Universities Act, largely of officials representing the Government; they are for all practical purposes Departments of the State for promoting higher public education. They have hitherto exercised this function of recognising schools after receiving and considering the recommendations of the Department of Public Instruction, of the Province or Provinces in which they are situate, and it has not yet been shown—at any rate, the public is not aware—that there has been any failure on the part of the Universities in exercising their duty in a proper manner. For these reasons, My Lord, as in Bengal, so in the United Provinces, so also in Bombay, there is a very strong feeling that this power should not be taken away from the Universities; and I hope that the request that has been made on this point by my Hon'ble friend, namely, that the Government may be pleased to publish the papers relating to this question, is one which will be acceptable to the Hon'ble Member for Education. I am certain that there is nothing that the Government have to

conceal on this point, and I believe that the publication of the papers will lead to a better understanding of the question and to a better solution thereof. There are no doubt always two sides to every question, and there may be a great deal to be said in favour of the view which, it would seem from the terms of the Resolution, finds some favour with the Government; but I am sure the acceptance of the Resolution will lead to good results, both as regards the public and the Government. With these few words I support the resolution recommending the publication of the papers relating to the question of the recognition of schools."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said:—"My Lord, although the words of the Hon'ble Mover were rather strong and fulminant, I gladly recognise the moderate tone of his speech and his desire to help. I hope that our educational debates will always be conducted in this spirit. The points on which we agree are many, and the points on which we differ are few. I think, indeed, that the Hon'ble Mover is unnecessarily alarmed, but I think his alarm is due to a misunderstanding which I hope to be able to remove. I may say at once that the Government desire whole-heartedly to take the people into their confidence. They have no secrets in education, and I think that the action of the Government of India since the new department was formed and since His Excellency assumed the office of Viceroy, have been consonant with this attitude. There is no intention whatever to substitute a policy of mistrust for a policy of trust, and I think I am voicing the opinion and the feeling of you all when I say that it is inconceivable to associate a policy of mistrust with the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. While there is no desire for any sort of concealment, we have to observe the rules and customs of business which have grown up after long experience in the conduct of public affairs, and one of the first principles is this, that those who correspond with the Government must feel that they can correspond freely and frankly without fear of the publication of their views except in special cases when the public interest clearly requires it. Many of you are business men and you know that you could not carry on your business for a day if you had not confidence that your correspondence would be respected. In the present instance, the correspondence is not yet complete and matters are still under discussion, but I hope to be able to tell you enough to satisfy you as to the action of the Government.

"I now turn to the terms of the Resolution. As already explained, it would be unusual to publish the correspondence between the Government of India, the University and others in regard to the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College. The facts, however, can be stated in a nutshell. In a letter dated 9th May 1913, the Syndicate recommended the raising of the college to the status of a first grade institution, stating that it was in the contemplation of the Governing Body of the College to entertain the services of an additional professor in every one of the subjects proposed to be taught. From the papers it was apparent that the professors had not been appointed and that certain improvements in accommodation—which had evidently been thought necessary in the first instance as the Local Government was prepared to give a grant of Rs. 55,000 towards them, provided that a sum of Rs. 50,000 was collected by private subscription—had not been carried out. From the minutes of the syndicate it appears that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor had stated that the question of class accommodation was the weak point about the college, but that he had no doubt that whatever sum the local authorities might be able to raise would be spent in extending the class accommodation. He added that the consideration which weighed with him was the congested state of the Calcutta Colleges and that if a properly equipped mofussil college could take in even 40 to 50 students, that would be a point gained. This letter was received by the Government of India at the end of May, and on the 17th June they sent their reply to the effect that the application had reached them just before the commencement of the academical year, that the present staff and accommodation were admittedly insufficient for the affiliation sought, and that the Government grants which had been promised were conditional upon the grant of the affiliation and upon the raising of Rs. 50,000 from local subscriptions. The Government of India were unable to sanction increased affiliation on the basis of unperformed promises, but they expressly stated that when improvements had been carried out they would reconsider the case. They sympathised with the view that, owing to the congestion at the colleges in Calcutta, it is desirable, wherever possible, to strengthen mofussil colleges. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi, who was interested in the case, wrote to me on the 19th July that it had been decided not to press for affiliation that year. Since then the Government of India have received no further information in the matter. They will gladly reconsider the matter when improvements have been effected, and in view of the enthusiasm with which the Hon'ble Mover tells us the district is ablaze, I hope that the necessary conditions will be fulfilled, in which case I think I may claim the action of the Government of India will have been stimulating to the cause of education. The Hon'ble Member charges the Government with according differential treatment to Government Colleges and to private institutions. But he has to go back to 1909 for an instance to support his case. I may mention that in 1909 the present Department of Education had not been constituted nor had His Excellency assumed his office. I have therefore no first-hand knowledge of the case in point but I have been able to ascertain the facts and I think the Hon'ble Mover would do well to verify his statements before he makes them. I will quote the orders of the Government of India in regard to the affiliation of the Rajshahi College.

"With regard, however, to the question of affiliation up to the B.A. examination, I am to offer the following observations on the proposals of the University for the restriction of the affiliation. In the case of Philosophy, the Government of India understand that, since the date of the Senate's recommendation, the College has complied with the requirements of the University by appointing a second professor to teach the subject, and they do not consider it desirable, therefore, to order its disaffiliation in Philosophy. The proposal to disaffiliate the College in Physics and Chemistry was apparently based upon the insufficiency of the provision of the staff, and the inadequacy of the accommodation. The Government of India are informed that, so far as the staff is concerned, the requirements of the university in both these subjects have now been fully met. Sufficient accommodation has also been provided for the teaching of Chemistry while it is understood that plans of the Physics laboratory are being pushed on. Since therefore the new accommodation is being provided with reasonable despatch, and since the University Inspectors in 1907 reported of the existing accommodation that it would do very well for the small B.A. and B.Sc. classes that the College was likely to have, the Government of India do not feel justified in ordering the disaffiliation of the College in these subjects. In these circumstances, the Government of India are of opinion that the College should be

permitted to retain affiliation up to the B.A. degree in Physics and Chemistry. The Council will observe that the case of the Rajshahi College was quite different in that the conditions required had been fulfilled or were in train. As regards the Braja Mohan College we seem to have but little information. So far as my information goes there never was a recommendation for disaffiliation. The Commission proposed was never sent down, but Messrs. James and Cunningham and Dr. P. K. Ray inspected the college in the ordinary course and made a report to the University. This also was before my time. So far as I have been able to ascertain no inquiry was made into the political aspects of the case. In any case I think I have said enough to convince the Council that the Government of India does not differentiate between Government and private institutions.

"As to correspondence with local public bodies, there is little to say. Apart from letters and telegrams from the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi and two telegrams received, one from the Secretary of the College, the other from the Secretary of the Mymensingh Association, before any orders had issued from the Government of India, the only communications received appear to have been the following. The Secretary of the College asked why the application had been rejected and was told that the reasons had been explained to the University. A resolution was received from a public meeting in Tangail asking for reconsideration of the decision; and telegrams were also received from the Secretaries of the Mymensingh Association and the Nadiabasi Sabha, Gobindapur, to the effect that the local Public were mortified. These documents were sent to the Government of Bengal with a request that the senders of the telegrams might be informed that the matter would be considered by Government should the application be renewed through the proper channel. No such application has been received.

"I now turn to the second half of the resolution. In respect of this too I am obliged to meet the resolution of the Hon'ble Member with a negative on the same ground, namely, that it would be contrary to practice to publish the correspondence for which he asks. I cannot even indicate at present the nature of that correspondence, because it involves questions still under discussion with local Governments. Still less can I discuss questions of fact or policy on which the replies of local Governments are not yet complete. The discussion must therefore so far as I am concerned remain academic. I can, however, assure the Hon'ble Member that nothing will be done in haste or without full consideration. Indeed, any action in regard to recognition of schools will involve legislation with its attendant processes of consultation. It may, however, serve an useful purpose if I indicate at greater length than was possible within the compass of a general resolution the reasons why the Government of India have consulted Local Governments in regard to these questions. The two aspects of the resolution are distinct although collateral. Both refer to High Schools only which prepare boys in English either to complete their school course or to go on to an university.

"I will deal first with the school leaving certificate or school final examination. This has a long history behind it. For more than thirty years systems of school education have been criticised on all sides as being unduly literary in character and unduly subordinated to examination. The matriculation examination, it has constantly been said, has led directly to cram, the development of the memory at the expense of the higher faculties, the neglect of character and the loss of health and buoyancy of mind. The interests of the majority have been sacrificed to the interests of the few and the conditions of the matriculation examination have cramped the scope of general education. I may mention that comparatively few pupils (about one-fifth of those studying in the high classes of a school) pass beyond the school stage to college. In order to meet criticisms of this kind the Commission of 1882 recommended a school course of a modern and practical character freed from the domination of a matriculation examination. This recommendation was generally accepted but did not lead to any appreciable result. Either the time was not ripe or the desire for change had not really sunk in. The whole question was again considered by the Indian Universities Commission, 1902, who advised that the conduct of a school final or other school examination was outside the functions of a university, that the university would benefit if the matriculation were no longer accepted as a test for service under the Government, that a school final examination should be substituted as qualifying for admission to professional examinations and that it could advantageously be made a complete or at least a partial test of fitness for entrance to an university. Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee, a name always to be mentioned with great respect, dissented from this advice on certain grounds, two of which have since been wholly or in part removed—first, that there was then no definite scheme of school final examination, and, secondly, that the resources of the universities would suffer if they were deprived of matriculation fees. I cannot, without unduly trying your patience, trace in detail the history of the question in the different Provinces. You will find full information on the subject in the very elaborate and exhaustive Quinquennial Review prepared by Mr Sharp, which will shortly be published. Briefly, as this review will show, the history of the case has passed through three stages. In the first instance the idea was to produce a modern side course and an examination which would serve as a certificate for employment, without necessarily drawing students to an university career. In the second instance the idea was to frame a course which would meet the needs of pupils who did not want an university career but who did not wish to be restricted to a modern side education. In the third instance it was recognised that there were serious defects not only in the matter but also in the manner of examination, and the attempt was made to substitute records of the pupil's school career and broad practical tests of attainment for a purely written examination carried out by the external authority of the university. Early attempts to establish tests other than those of an external examination were not successful.

"Within the last quinquennium, however, new systems have been framed in Madras and the United Provinces. Both of these systems lay stress on record of the pupil's progress maintained in the high classes of schools. The Madras system, while it includes examination, does not make the grant of a certificate conditional on the attainment of any prescribed standard in examination. The grant of a certificate under the United Provinces system does depend on the attainment of a certain proficiency based on written and oral examination. The certificates under both the Madras and United Provinces systems are recognised by the local universities as equivalent to matriculation; but the Madras certificate is, while the United Provinces certificate is not, the sole qualification for Government service of certain grades. The Madras certificate is open to pupils of nearly all schools, and the system of school-leaving certificates has practically superseded the matriculation examination. The United Provinces certificate can only be obtained by pupils of certain recognised schools, but is becoming increasingly popular. The only provinces other than Madras and the United Provinces which

has an effective system of school-leaving tests in Bombay, where the scheme does not rely upon the record of a pupil's achievements and character but is purely examinational, is not recognised by the university and is regarded as the sole qualification for Government employ at that stage. Incidentally I may mention that in both Madras and the United Provinces the test or examination is directed by a special board. In the former province this consists of the Director, four officials and four non-officials; in the latter province it consists of the Director, two representatives of the University, one of the Thomason College, Roorkee, one of the Chamber of Commerce, two officers of the department, two non official members appointed by Government and the assistant director as secretary. I would ask you to consider that the Government of India has brought no pressure to bear in the matter as regards any details of either the Madras or the United Provinces system. We have welcomed the growth of two systems very different in character. Our own suggestion combines features of both systems but we recognise the desirability of free experiment. While we realise that the value of external examinations cannot be overlooked because they set before the teacher a definite aim and maintain a standard we are convinced that the definite aim of external examination often unduly overshadows instruction, and that the standard of an external examination is necessarily limited to examination results, especially in view of the large numbers that have to be examined, and does not take account of the record of mental development or general growth of character. Our suggestion is that a record should be kept of the progress and conduct of each pupil in the high classes of a high school and of the marks obtained in the various school tests. The inspector would enter his remarks upon these records at the time of his visits and thus obtain some acquaintance with the career of each candidate during the two or three years before examination. The examination itself would be conducted partly by written papers on the more important subjects of instruction but also to a large extent orally, due regard being paid to the students' past career. Oral examination would be conducted by the inspector in consultation with members of the staff. A large increase in the superior inspecting staff would undoubtedly be required to work a system of this kind generally and safeguards would be necessary to protect teachers from undue influences. The Government of India have already stated that they are prepared to assist, with such grants as they may be able to afford, the introduction of any such system which may be locally practicable. But there has not been any compulsion in the matter, nor has the case passed as yet beyond the stage of suggestion. The successful working of the record system postulates capable and honest teachers and a considerable number of inspectors competent to test in several subjects at inspection and to conduct oral examinations. Of the ultimate success of a system of school-leaving certificate, however, I have no doubt whatever. All modern experience points to the importance of the record in measuring the capacity and mental development of pupils. The Hon'ble Mover says that an examination of a somewhat similar kind has failed in Bengal. But it is clear from his speech that it was not a high school examination at all. It would be more correct to say that the school final examination has never been tried. I should like before leaving this subject to read to you a passage from the Final Report of the Royal Commissioners on University Education in London, which was published since our Resolution of 1913 was issued. The Commission was a body of rare distinction, including Lord Haldane as Chairman, with Lord Milner, Sir Robert Romer, a Senior Wrangler, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Robert Morant, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education, Sir William McCormick, who, as a professor and in other capacities, has had a life-long connection with universities, Mrs. Creighton, Mr. Carrie and Mr. Sargeant as members. They have drawn up a report of exceptional value. In it they referred to this question as one which had been explored by the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education and which was then under consideration by the Board themselves. They did not feel it within the terms of their reference to make recommendations as to the best means of attaining the ends which a growing body of opinion desired. 'We are, however,' they said, 'directly concerned to see a solution of the problem reached which will ensure a proper standard of entry and which, as regards finance, will relieve the University from the necessity of depending upon the fees of its matriculation examination for the support of its own proper work. Until this necessity is removed the establishment of a school nomination in the true sense will be difficult. In any circumstances the influence of the university will ultimately be paramount in regulating the standard of proficiency in special subjects to be required of students for admission to the degree courses in each faculty, but the secondary schools are similarly entitled to arrange their curricula in the interests of all classes of their pupils, and the school examinations must be based on these curricula. The central education authority, on the other hand, is concerned to see that its grants to the schools and to the universities are effectively used and in the ultimate issue it is that authority which must provide for the co-ordination of secondary schools and universities, and must give the necessary assurance to the universities that the pupils seeking admission to their degree courses have reached the required standard of education.' The commissioners concluded that as a first step in the direction indicated, the university should cease to admit pupils to schools to its own examinations, including that for matriculation, although some form of matriculation examination should be retained for those who were unable to approach the university through the normal avenue of the secondary school. This is substantially the attitude which the Government of India have taken up for some years past. I may say that I do not anticipate that there would be real difficulty in compensating universities for the loss of fees derived from the matriculation examination.

"I turn now to the recognition of schools. Every modern system of educational organisation is based on a large and growing measure of State control. It is generally agreed by thoughtful people now that the control of education is a duty which the State owes to the parents and the rising generation. Referring to secondary schools in their Resolution of 1904 the Government of India laid down that whether these schools were managed by public authority or private persons, and whether they received aid from public funds or not, the Government was bound in the interest of the community to see that the education provided in them was sound. The Government must, for example, satisfy itself in each case that a secondary school was actually wanted; that its financial stability was assured; that its managing body, where there was one, was properly constituted; that the school taught the proper subjects up to a proper standard; that due provision was made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils; that the teachers were suitable as regards character, number and qualifications; and that the fees to be paid would not involve such competition with any existing school as would be unfair and injurious to the interests of education. Such were the conditions upon which alone

schools should be eligible to receive grants-in-aid or to send up pupils to compete for or receive pupils in enjoyment of Government scholarships. Schools complying with these conditions would be ranked as 'recognised' schools, and would have the privilege of sending pupils to university examinations. I cannot believe that those who have knowledge and desire the best education possible for the rising generation in India will dispute the propriety of these conditions. I do not wish to introduce any unnecessary element of controversy into my remarks, and will only say that if we are, as I believe we are, on common ground in principle, experience since 1904 does not justify any relaxation of the principle. The question really is by whom should control be exercised. The University Commission of 1902 recommended that in the matter the Universities, who had admittedly no adequate machinery for ascertaining the condition of schools, should be guided by the Education Department to whom the inspection of schools more properly belonged. The schools recognised by the University, they said, should be in British India schools recognised by the local Educational Department in accordance with the departmental rules for the time being in force, and in Native States schools certified by the Government of the State in which they were situated to be organised and conducted in general accordance with the educational rules in force in that province of British India with which the Native State was politically or academically connected. So far as Government or aided schools were concerned, Sir Goorco Das Banerjee had no objection to this recommendation, but he contended that unaided private schools should remain under the University. Eventually the Government of India decided to leave the final act of recognition in the case of all schools to the University. In practice the Universities have in the main been guided by the Departments of Public Instruction. Exceptions and difficulties there have been in certain quarters but on the whole the advice of the departments has been followed. The Madras University has delegated the act of recognition to the department entirely. Why, then, you may ask, did the Government of India consult Local Governments about a change of policy? The answer is, and I thank you will agree that it is a complete answer, because conditions have entirely changed. First, it has been decided to build up within the jurisdiction of the old territorial universities local teaching and residential universities. This introduces entirely new conditions, which under the present system would clearly lead to confusion and clashing of standard. Consider what it would be if all these universities had powers of recognition. Secondly, it has been decided to develop the idea of teaching universities and in consequence it seems necessary to set free the Universities from the burden of work in connection with the schools which now falls on them in order to give them time for this their more appropriate work. Thirdly, in view of the great educational advance impending, to cope with which existing organisations are plainly inadequate, it seems necessary to simplify procedure, to avoid duplication of work and to carry still further the principle, on which the Universities Commission laid so much stress, of drawing a line between Schools and Colleges. Fourthly, the question of unaided private high schools is no longer so important as it was. These schools are more and more receiving aid as funds are made available. The latest figures show that in the whole of India, of 928 privately managed high schools for boys only 344 are unaided, and the Government of India have expressed their desire that the grant-in-aid rules should be made more liberal and elastic.

"I confess that I have not heard in this debate anything to refute the reasons which led me to discuss these questions with Local Governments but I can assure the Council that I shall study the record of our proceedings carefully when the replies of Local Governments are complete and the question comes up for decision. I would remind the Council that our suggestion does not amount to more than this, that we commend the success of Madras to the attention of Bengal. I cannot admit that we have thrown a dark shadow over Bengal Education.

"I would like to say a few words of a general character in conclusion. I sometimes wonder whether people realise the enormous changes that are coming over our educational systems and the necessity for recasting our ideas in regard to them. What may have sufficed hitherto will not suffice much longer now. What seems an impossible reform now will perhaps be out of date ten or fifteen years hence. Things are moving very fast in the educational world and if India is to hold her place we must move in sympathy with them. I am an optimist about Indian education. When I look at the results already achieved with the materials at our disposal and reflect on the possibilities as well as the difficulties of the future I rest in hope. I trust that I have convinced you that the Government of India has no sinister motives in the action which it has taken but is carrying out a progressive and an accredited—a fully accredited—policy. I ask you to believe in the honesty and good intent of the Government of India and the Local Governments in regard to education. We are straining every nerve to make it more responsive to the needs of the people and the time, and we count—we confidently count—on the assistance of Indian parents in the great work before us all."

The Hon'ble Mr BANERJEE said:—"My Lord, I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department upon the tone, the temper and the spirit of the speech to which we have just listened. There may be differences of opinion between him and the popular representatives: we may not be able to see eye to eye in respect of very many matters; but at the same time we thoroughly recognise the spirit of friendliness and sympathy with which the whole of that speech is charged, and we reciprocate that sentiment on this side of the house.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department has told us that the Government is anxious to establish most friendly relations to secure co-operation in the matter of education on the part of the popular representatives. But, my Lord, co-operation and friendly relations are based upon information and knowledge. In order that we might be able to co-operate with intelligence, with effectiveness, it is necessary that we should know the whole situation, it is necessary that the simplest materials which are in the possession of the Government should be laid before us. But the Hon'ble Member, having made that declaration, withholds the correspondence and the papers on the ground that the correspondence is still proceeding, on the ground that part of it is confidential, and that if that correspondence is laid before us the public."

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER said:—"I rise to a point of order my Lord. I must correct the statement that part of the correspondence was confidential. I never made that statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE said:—"I beg to withdraw the statement.

"At any rate I am entitled to say this, that if it is necessary that we should co-operate with the Government, we should have all the materials to form an enlightened and informing judgment. Those materials are not before us.

"My Lord, I frankly admit that in regard to the question of the School Final there is a divergence of opinion, and that is all the more reason why I think the correspondence on this subject should be laid before the public. In that case we should be in a position to know matters which are not before us at the present moment, and on the basis of these materials form an enlightened judgment upon the situation.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department has said that we must adapt ourselves to modern ideas that among modern ideas on education State control of Education is an essential feature. But, my Lord, there is a very great difference between State control in this country and State control in Europe. State control in Europe means control by and through the people; State control here means control by and through the officials, and the officials and the people may not see eye to eye in respect of many matters. Therefore when that argument is brought forward before us and we are asked to accept it, we must accept it with this modification that the conditions are very different. My Lord, we are anxious to adapt ourselves to modern conditions; India is moving, all of us must move; the East is changing. But one indispensable condition of progress, I venture to assert from my place in this Council, is that the Department must take the public with them, that they must defer to public opinion, and to the public opinion of the educated community who are the creatures of the Government best able to instruct and enlighten the Government upon these matters. Their opinion is entitled to the most serious consideration.

"Now, my Lord, it is very evident from the discussion which has taken place in this Council Chamber that, whatever difference of opinion there may exist amongst us with regard to the School Final, there seems to be a unanimity of feeling that the time has not yet come for the transfer of the right of recognition of schools from the Senate to the Government. I think there has been a clear, explicit, unanimous opinion on the part of non-official members on this side of the house. I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend will accept this view and that in the subsequent developments of the question, he will keep in mind that, despite differences of opinion with regard to the question of the School Final examination, there is absolute unanimity with regard to the other question, which in one sense is more vital, namely, the transfer of the power of recognition from the Senate to the Government. We are willing to co-operate with the Government we are willing to move with the times and with the demands of progress, but progress must be based on an exceedingly deferential attitude towards public opinion, and therefore I appeal once more to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department if he could see his way to comply with the terms of the Resolution which I have ventured to lay before this Council, namely, to publish the papers upon the strength of which we might be able to form an independent judgment and co-operate with him in the great work of education."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHENNAVENTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"My Lord, under Rule 21 of the Rules for discussing Resolutions, will Your Excellency consider whether it will not be convenient to divide this Resolution into three parts and to put them separately to the vote, because the Resolution asks for papers on three different points. The first relates to a set of papers concerning a matter of local interest, the next to one set of papers relating to the School Final Examination and the other to a third set of papers relating to recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation."

The Resolution was then put to the Council in three parts, namely:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the publication of—

(a) all official papers in the possession of the Government of India including correspondence, if any, with the Senate of the Calcutta University and His Excellency the Rector, relating to the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College up to the B.A. Standard and the orders of the Government thereon, together with the replies, if any, to the representations of local public bodies and meetings;

(b) all official papers in the possession of the Government of India, including correspondence, if any, with Provincial Governments and Local Administrations, leading to the announcement made in paragraph 25 of the Government of India Resolution, dated Delhi, the 21st February 1913, regarding the desirability of introducing the School Final Examination in Provinces where it has not been introduced;

(c) all official papers in the possession of the Government of India, including correspondence, if any, with the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations, leading to the announcement made in paragraph 47 of the Government of India Resolution, dated Delhi, 21st February 1913, of placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation in the hands of the Local Governments and all subsequent correspondence relating thereto."

Each part of the Resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th January 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI,
The 9th January 1914.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 1.)

Extracts from correspondence with the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the reduction of the revenue payable on land which had been assessed with reference to the benefit accruing to it from an irrigation work which had fallen into disuse during the currency of the settlement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CIRCULAR No. 6-43-50, DATED THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1902.

* * * * *

3. A further question of importance which I am to commend to your attention is the reduction of the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work, when such work has, for any reason, fallen into disuse during the currency of settlement; and I am to ask that, if no provision for abating the assessment on such a case now exists, the expediency and practicability of making some concession in this direction may be carefully considered. But while the Government of India are of opinion that as regards at all events such tracts as the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, the permanent exemption from assessment of the profits accruing from irrigation works would be a measure of unnecessary liberality, they would be glad if the present system of assessing these profits were examined and explained, attention being paid to the question whether the periods of exemption from enhancement of assessment at present allowed are sufficiently long, and whether proper precautions are taken against the imposition, after the expiry of the term of protection, of a rate which leaves the improving cultivator less than a fair profit on his outlay.

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Replies from Local Governments and Administrations.

BENGAL.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, No. 3225, DATED THE 28TH OCTOBER 1902.

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5. The last question asked in the letter under reply, viz., as to the expediency and practicability of reducing revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from irrigation works, when such works have fallen into disuse, is sufficiently answered in paragraph 9 of the Board's letter herewith enclosed.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, No. 5 A T., DATED THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

* * * * *

9. In connection with this subject the Government of India invite attention to the desirability of reducing the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work, when such work has, for any reason, fallen into disuse during the currency of a settlement. No orders on this subject appear to be needed in Bengal, as tenants can claim reductions of rent on account of deterioration of their lands under section 38 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, section 18 of Act X of 1859, and section 27 of Act I (B. C.) of 1879; and the assessment of revenue in the temporarily-settled estates would be adjusted in accordance with these reductions.

UNITED PROVINCES.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 1934, DATED THE 27TH JUNE 1902.

* * * * *

4. The capital spent on an improvement having been repaid with interest during the currency of a settlement, it follows that no further claim could exist to special treatment after the expiry of that term. Nor would this Government recommend any reduction of assessment when minor works such as wells fall into disuse. It is the business and the interest of the landholder to renew them.

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LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 474—1-308-A., DATED THE 15TH APRIL 1902.

* * * * *

4. As to the reduction of the assessment on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefit accruing to it from an irrigation work, when such work has fallen into disuse, the Senior Member doubts whether it would be expedient or practically possible to make any reduction in the assessment when minor works such as wells fall into disuse, the only effect, if it had any effect at all, would be to discourage the owner from repairing it. In any case in which the irrigation work which has fallen into disuse is on a large scale, e.g., a tank or embankment or a canal, so that the assets of the village are seriously affected by its destruction, an application for relief would, under our system in these Provinces, receive full attention and the revenue would be reduced, and no special provisions seem to be required.

PUNJAB.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 1614-S., DATED THE 22ND AUGUST 1904.

* * * * * *

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the definite rules which have now been formulated under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the reduction of the revenue payable on land dependent on a masonry well or other private irrigation work when such well or other work falls into disuse during the currency of a settlement.

RULES.

I. The Deputy Commissioner shall remit so much of the assessment on the land irrigated from a masonry well as is based on the profits of irrigation from the well—

(a) when it ceases to be fit for use;

(b) when irrigation from it is superseded by canal irrigation, and canal advantage revenue or owner's rate has been imposed.

II. The Deputy Commissioner may grant a similar remission if the well, though still fit for use, has been out of use for four harvests, provided that no remission shall be given if the disuse of the well—

(a) occurs in the ordinary course of husbandry, the well being intended for use merely in seasons of drought;

(b) is due to the introduction of canal irrigation, and canal advantage revenue or owner's rate has not been imposed.

Note.—The revenue based on the profits of irrigation from the well shall ordinarily be assumed to be as follows:—

(i) Where a lump sum has been assessed on the well in addition to a non-well rate,—such lump sum.

(ii) Where a lump sum, inclusive of a non-well rate, has been assessed,—such lump sum after deducting the equivalent of non-well rate.

(iii) Where the distribution of the assessment has been by soil rates,—the difference between the actual assessment of the well and the assessment brought out by the *barani* rate of the village.

(iv) Where the distribution of the assessment has been by an all round rate,—the result of applying to the *chahi* area of the well at settlement the difference between the *chahi* and *barani* rates for the estate if any framed by the Settlement Officer, and if no such rates were framed, then the difference between those framed for the circle.

III. Cases may occur which will not be sufficiently met by the remission of only so much of the assessment as is based upon the profits of irrigation from the well. Such cases should be referred through the Commissioner for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

IV. In deciding whether to use the discretion given to him by Rule II, the Deputy Commissioner shall consider whether the disuse of the well is due to some cause beyond the control of the land-owner, such as the spread of salts in the soil, the loss of tenants or cattle and extreme difficulty in replacing them.

V. Except with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, no remission shall be given under these rules if the assessment of the estate is so distributed that persons other than the person or persons who directly benefited by the irrigation from the well would reap the advantage thereof.

VI. When a remission is granted it shall take effect from such harvest as the Deputy Commissioner may determine.

VII. If a new well is made to irrigate the land attached to a well in respect of which a remission has been granted under these rules, or if such well is repaired, the re-imposition of the assessment will ordinarily be effected in accordance with the rules for the grant of certificates of exemption contained in paragraphs 502 to 505 of the Settlement Manual as recently revised.

VIII. Where a well for which a remission has been given is again brought into use, and no certificate of exemption is granted, as for instance on the return of tenants or by reason of replenishment of cattle, the Deputy Commissioner shall reimpose the whole of that portion of the assessment which was remitted with effect from such harvest as he may determine.

If in any case the Deputy Commissioner thinks the whole should not be reimposed, he should report the case for the orders of the Commissioner.

IX. These rules may be applied, so far as they are applicable, to the grant of remissions in the case of other irrigation works constructed at private expense, such as canals, water-courses, dams, embankments, reservoirs and masonry *jhalars*.

BURMA.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, No. 807-S.-L.-4, DATED THE 27TH MAY 1902.

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8. . . . With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to remark that a reduction or abatement in revenue is at once made with the change in the variety of crops grown when lands which have hitherto had a water-supply cease to be irrigated.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, No. 6923, DATED THE 20TH DECEMBER 1902.

12. There remains the question whether the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work should be reduced, when such work has, for any reason, fallen into disuse during the currency of a settlement. Mr. Hewett would deprecate reduction being given "for any reason;" the utmost that could be said would be "for reasons beyond the revenue-payer's control." It has been pointed out by Mr. Sly that reduction is given at settlement, and that, if the principle underlying the suggestion were pushed to its logical conclusion, it would involve a fluctuating assessment with a water-rate on the area actually irrigated each year. There should in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, be no reduction when the malguzar or tenant, by reason of his own apathy or extravagance, neglects to keep a tank or well in repair. When calamitous seasons have depressed the peasantry so that they cannot keep their works in repairs, the proper course seems to Mr. Hewett to be to abate the land revenue, and this is a policy which has been actively pursued by the Administration of these Provinces.

COORG.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, COORG, No. 868, DATED THE 26TH MAY 1903.

4. The last question relates to the reduction of the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work, when such work has fallen into disuse. There can be no doubt as to the expediency, or indeed the justice, of reducing the assessment when the irrigation work on which the cultivation depends fails, and the produce is necessarily curtailed. The relief required can be given to Coorg under clause (*d*) of sub-section 1 of section 65 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, which provides for the making of special assessments on account of a deteriorating cause, that is to say, when assessments of land revenue require revision in consequence of the action of water, sand or calamity of season, or from any other cause.

AJMER-MERWARA.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, No. 798-115-III, DATED THE 27TH JUNE 1903.

3. I also share his (Commissioner's) view that local arrangements in Ajmer Merwara for disposing of the class of cases referred to in the third paragraph of your circular in which irrigation works have fallen into disuse during the currency of settlement, are adequate, and demand no alteration.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, No. 3426-R., DATED THE 18TH JUNE 1903.

3. As regards the reduction of the assessment on land fixed with reference to benefits accruing from irrigation when the irrigation work falls into disuse the position is this. All the tanks (I speak of the "Khalsa" area) are Government tanks and Government maintains them, with the exception of class 4 tanks which the villagers are bound to maintain. The irrigation revenue in the case of the tanks of classes 1 and 2 varies with the water supplied. In the case of tanks of classes 3 and 4 it is a fixed sum calculated on an average at settlement and liable to suspension or remission in any given year under either the Irrigation Assessment Rules, which are liberal, or the Land Revenue Suspension and Remission Rules, which are equally so. A tank that became permanently useless would, at the next revision, be struck off the tank list and the land under it would be treated as dry. These six rules provide a seemingly sufficient remedy in the case of irrigation works that fall into disuse. They do not appear to require modification.

BALUCHISTAN.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN, No. 503-C., DATED THE 30TH JUNE 1903.

2. I entirely concur with the opinion of the district officers and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan that the present inducements held out to land owners in this agency to improve and extend their cultivation are amply sufficient.

LETTER FROM THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN, No. 1871, DATED THE 15TH JUNE 1903.

2. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of the above Circular I may note that provision * already exists in Baluchistan for remission of revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work when such work falls into permanent or even temporary disuse during the currency of settlement.

Vide paragraphs 3 and 7 of Order No. 10321, dated the 17th December 1901.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN, No 10821, DATED QUETTA, THE 17TH DECEMBER 1901.

In supersession of all existing orders the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following rules regarding the temporary exemption of improvements of land from revenue, and the suspension and remission of land revenue :—

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6. *Suspension of revenue.*—In the case of severe or continued calamity to harvests, and when assessments are paid in cash, the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner may by order direct that the whole or part of the land revenue falling due in an estate be suspended. All orders thus issued by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner shall be at once reported by him for the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, and the Revenue Commissioner may cancel or modify the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner's orders as to him seems fit.

7. *Remission of land revenue.*—When, under the circumstances stated in the last rule, it is proposed to remit land revenue, the amount in respect of which the proposal is made, if not already suspended, shall be suspended and the case shall be reported by the Political Agent and the Deputy Commissioner to the Revenue Commissioner, who, if he agrees, may sanction the remission if it does not exceed Rs. 500. If the amount to be remitted exceeds that sum, the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner should be obtained.

NOTE.—The term "land revenue" referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 of these rules includes grazing tax and tax levied on water mills.

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HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

LETTER FROM THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, No. 204, DATED THE 16TH JUNE 1902.

I am directed to refer to your Circular letter No 6-43-60, dated 18th February 1902, and in reply thereto to submit a copy of a letter No. 624-R., dated 28th-29th May 1902, from the Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2. The President, I am to say, concurs fully in the opinions expressed by the Officiating Commissioner, and has nothing to add to what Mr. Elliot has written.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, TO THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, No. 624-R., DATED THE 28TH-29TH MAY 1902.

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6. On the third point there is not, I believe, any provision in our Land Revenue Code or Settlement Rules for reduction of the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work when such work has for any reason fallen into disuse during the currency of a settlement. In past years there has been lengthy correspondence on this subject in connection with lands at Pala and Bhowkund in the Morsi taluq, Keranje in the Murtizapur taluq, and at Khayer and Chatwan in the Wun taluq. I am of opinion that where a water-rate in the shape of an enhanced assessment has been fixed on land irrigated from works executed at the cost of the State, if such works cease to supply the water necessary for irrigating the land, the enhanced assessment should be remitted, but where the holder for any reason ceases to irrigate his fields from works erected at his own cost, there is no reason why he should be exempted from paying the enhanced assessment. The probability is that the land yields in ordinary years a good enough crop to satisfy the holder, and he does not consider it worth his while to irrigate the land or even to keep the wells and channels in repair, but he is wise enough to clear out the wells and repair the channels as soon as a year comes in which the rainfall is scanty or unseasonable, and it will pay him to irrigate his crops.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION No. 6-193-2, DATED THE 24TH MAY 1866.

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11. The third branch of the subject deals with in this Resolution is the question of granting a reduction of assessment where an improvement ceases to be of use. In this connection Local Governments were asked to consider the expediency and practicability of reducing the revenue payable on land which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from an irrigation work, when such work has for any reason fallen into disuse during the currency of settlement. It has hitherto been generally considered that when an estate or holding has been given on assessment fixed for a term of years, no change should be made in the amount of that assessment, until the term of years has expired, without very strong reason, one argument against granting a reduction of assessment being that Government is bound by the terms of the settlement contract not to raise the assessment until the term of settlement has expired, and that therefore, the revenue-payer, who is entitled to all the profits that he can derive from the improvement of his holding during the currency of settlement, should be held to his bargain and required to pay the fixed amount of the assessment although his holding may have deteriorated. The Government of India admit the force of this argument, especially in the case of a large landholder who has some capital to fall back upon, and who may reasonably be expected to make up for the losses of bad years from the profits of good years; but they are disposed, when dealing directly or indirectly with small landholders, who have no means of rapidly repairing the loss of an improvement, to relax, where practicable, the rigidity of the settlement contract, so far as to grant some reduction of revenue where an irrigation work, the existence of which was taken into account when the assessment was imposed, has fallen out of use. In reply to a circular on the subject the Government of the Punjab has submitted a revised set of rules proposed with

the above object, under which, in certain districts, when a masonry well ceases to be fit for use from any cause, the Collector is required, even during the currency of the settlement, to remit so much of the assessment on the land irrigated from it as is based on the profits of irrigation from the well, the subordinate revenue establishment being instructed in the ordinary course of their duties to report the case of any well which has obviously become quite unfit for use. These rules, which are based on the consideration that, when a well is no longer fit for use, the reduction of its revenue is on a par with the remission of land revenue for calamity of season or in consequence of river action, have been applied even to estates the assessment of which was fixed on the landholders as a body on the principle of joint responsibility, as it is recognised to be unfair to insist upon the rigid application of that principle, where the interests of the individual landholders are in reality distinct. The system now adopted by the Punjab Government necessarily involves an increase of work for the revenue staff and the abatement of small sums of fixed land revenue during the currency of a settlement, but the Government of India are of opinion that where the necessary machinery for carrying out such a system is available, it may properly be adopted. In the Tenancy Law of most provinces provision is made for the reduction of the rent payable by a tenant to a private landlord when land formerly irrigated ceases to be irrigable, and on this analogy the Government of India are prepared to approve of a similar reduction of land revenue payable by small landholders in like circumstances. They consider that the loss of revenue involved by the adoption of such a policy will be more than compensated by the encouragement given to the sinking of wells, seeing that nothing so much discourages a small landholder from making a new well as the dread that he may be required to pay a net assessment on the land after his well has become unfit for use. They, therefore, approve of the policy adopted by the Punjab Government, which is in accordance with the promise given in the resolution on Land Revenue policy above quoted, that a further advance would, if possible, be made in the direction of a more general resort to reduction of assessment in cases of local deterioration. They desire Local Governments to consider whether rules similar to those adopted in the Punjab could be applied with advantage in their respective provinces. The system is applicable chiefly to small landholders, who have themselves constructed at their own expense wells or other irrigation works, the existence of which has been taken into account in fixing their assessment, and is not meant to apply to works executed by tenants on large estates. The Government of India realise that rules of this character cannot be satisfactorily carried out in the absence of a sufficiently trustworthy and well-supervised land revenue agency, but where such an agency is available, they think that an endeavour should be made to grant prompt relief to impoverished peasants.

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Replies from Local Governments and Administrations.

MADRAS.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, No. 2918, DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1908.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Wilson's letter No. 793—193-2, dated the 24th May 1906, I am directed to forward a copy of the marginally noted Proceedings of this Government, in which their conclusions on the subject of the taxation of agricultural improvements effected by private persons at their own cost, which is dealt with in the resolution of the Government of India No. 6—193-2, dated 8th May 1906, are embodied.

G.O. No. 2917, dated the 20th October 1908.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER No. 2917-REV., DATED THE 20TH OCTOBER 1908.

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9. In paragraph 11 of the Resolution No. 6—193-2, dated 8th May 1906, the Government of India deal with the question of granting a reduction of assessment when an improvement to a holding which has been assessed with reference to the benefits accruing to it from such improvement ceases to be of use. The consideration of this point does not arise in this Presidency where private improvements are not taxed in the first instance. In the districts of Malabar and South Canara where wet assessment was imposed at the last settlement on land converted from dry to wet at the ryot's expense, and dependent as a rule, on failing rain for its source of irrigation, cases of reconversion of land from wet to dry are very rare, and if such cases occurred they would be suitably dealt with under the Board's Standing Order No. 1 (5).

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BOMBAY.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, No. 6270, DATED THE 26TH JUNE 1908.

With reference to the resolution of the Government of India, No. 6—193-2, dated 24th May 1906, indicating the policy of that Government regarding the assessment of land improvements, I am directed to forward, for their information, a copy of the resolution of this Government, No. 6108, dated 18th June 1908, which contains orders on the several points dealt with in, and the information required in, paragraph 12 of that resolution.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 6108, DATED THE 18TH JUNE 1908.

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12. As regards the request of the Government of India that Local Governments should consider whether rules similar to those adopted in the Punjab, which provide for remission of so much of the assessment on the land irrigated from a well which has ceased to be fit for use as is based on profits of irrigation from that well, could be applied with advantage in their respective provinces, the only questions requiring examination in this Presidency seem to be whether in the Deccan and Karnatak the rates on any well lands at present paying higher assessment than the ordinary dry-crop rates require to be reduced in consequence of wells having gone out of use, and whether in Gujarat, as a consequence

of the sinking of the subsoil water level, reductions are required in the subsoil water assessment, supposing that impost to be retained in principle. As at present advised, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that no general inquiries on the subject are necessary. As already indicated, cases of over-assessment and reductions required have been investigated in Gujarat. In the Deccan and Karnatak, people may be left to represent the cases in which wells have gone permanently out of use. Inquiry can also be made by District Officers when visiting villages whether any such cases exist, and if any come to light, they can move for remedial action.

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BENGAL.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, No. 491-T.R., DATED THE 6TH MAY 1907.

5. 'As regards the reduction of assessment when an improvement ceases to exist, or to be of use, it appears from paragraph 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India that the proposed rules are intended to apply chiefly to small landholders who have constructed, at their own expense, wells or other irrigation works, the existence of which has been taken into account in fixing their assessment; and it is recognized that rules on this subject cannot be satisfactorily carried out in the absence of a trustworthy and well supervised land revenue agency. This question also is not one of much practical importance, so far as Bengal is concerned. Under proviso (ii) to section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, an enhancement fixed in consequence of an improvement is payable only so long as the improvement exists. If the raiyats of a proprietor of a temporarily settled estate or of a tenure-holder in a Government estate were to refuse to pay the rents fixed at the settlement, on the ground that the improvement which was taken into account in fixing those rents was no longer effective, the landlord would almost certainly apply to the Collector for a reduction in his assessment on this account. But this would not often happen; as a rule the landlord would continue to realise full rents from his raiyats rather than give them an abatement and apply for a corresponding reduction of assessment. The real problem in such cases is to reach the raiyat who has suffered owing to the failure of an improvement: and in the absence of a qualified local agency this problem, in Bengal, would generally prove insoluble. It has already been pointed out that no enhancement is made in respect of improvements by raiyats in Government estates. There is therefore, in their case, no necessity to provide for abatement if the improvement should fail.

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UNITED PROVINCES.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 4132, DATED THE 24TH DECEMBER 1906.

3. The first question for consideration relates to the grant of a reduction of assessment during the currency of a settlement when an improvement ceases to be of use. Paragraph 8 of the Board's letter shows the differences which obtain both in natural conditions and in the method of assessment between the United Provinces and the Punjab in this matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that these differences are such as to prevent any rules similar to the Punjab rules being usefully applied to the United Provinces. Rule V of the Punjab rules, which provides that except with special sanction no remission shall be given if the assessment of the estate is so distributed that persons other than those who directly benefited by the irrigation from the well would reap the benefit thereof, would render the rules, if applied to the United Provinces, nugatory in most cases. It is His Honour's opinion when a well ceases to be of use and is beyond repair, the main object to be aimed at is to get a new well built as soon as possible, and to encourage this he is prepared to recommend that in such cases an allowance should be made during the currency of the settlement by deduction from the land revenue equivalent to the allowance by deduction from the assets which would be granted at the beginning of next term of settlement. To carry out this proposal the following rule might be added to the rules drafted by the Board:—

'When during the currency of a settlement a new permanent well is constructed with the aid of a loan granted under Act XIX of 1883 or by or at the cost of landholders, and such new well replaces an old one in respect of which allowance was not made at settlement under rule 2 (of the draft rules) an estimate shall be made of the expenditure incurred in constructing the new well, and allowance for the improvement shall be made by a reduction in the revenue by an amount equal to five per cent on the estimated expenditure.

Such reduction shall take effect from the commencement of the revenue year following that in which the new well was completed, and shall continue for the remainder of the term of settlement.

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LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, UNITED PROVINCES, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, No. 2914-N.I., 508-A., DATED THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

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5. The proposal to allow a reduction of revenue when an improvement ceases to be of use has next to be considered. The Board may say at once that they are opposed to the adoption of this principle in these provinces. It is based on Punjab experience, but the conditions in the Punjab are very different. In the first place there has always been a strong tendency in that province to discriminate the portion of the revenue that may be described as due to irrigation; this portion is often fluctuating in its character, and the proposal to allow a reduction when a well falls out of use may, therefore, be described as merely an extension of the ordinary revenue system. In these provinces, however, where, such phrases as "land in its unirrigated aspects," "water advantage rate," and so on are unknown, it would be a difficult innovation. The unit of property, again, in the Punjab seems quite commonly to

be the well (paragraphs 116 and 185 of the Punjab Settlement Manual) and in that case joint responsibility is a fiction (paragraph 408) ; more generally there seems to be some reason to suppose that the principle of joint responsibility had no great natural root in the Punjab and was incorporated in the revenue system there chiefly on the strength of the example set by the North-Western Provinces. The Board would say, therefore, that both because of the system of assessment and the nature of proprietary rights, it would be exceedingly difficult in these provinces to give effect to the proposal. The amount assessed on irrigation is not known. The loss in assets might be calculated at the difference between wet and dry rates, but even this would frequently be impossible. In a considerable portion of these provinces the rental system recognises no distinction between wet and dry rates. Further, as Mr. Hooper pointed out when Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, it is impossible to isolate the loss on a particular well or wells, there may, at the same time, have been an extension of cultivation or a rise in rates, so that the assets as a whole are higher than at settlement, and in that case there is no reason for a reduction in the revenue demand. Regard must be had then to the general assets of the mahal, a matter that is sufficiently well looked after already, or an attempt must be made to estimate the assets of a particular holding. The general difficulties that would be caused by any such attempt will be stated presently, but there are special difficulties where wells are concerned which require separate notice. These difficulties would not arise if each well with the lands attached to it were a separate unit, but except in Lalitpur and a portion of Jhansi tahsil the Board are not aware that this is the case anywhere in these provinces. Where communities of small proprietors are concerned—and this is the case under consideration—the arrangements under which wells are constructed and irrigation facilities are interchanged are extremely complicated and the distribution of any reduction in revenue would be very troublesome.

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BURMA.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, No 377-5—L-1, DATED THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

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5. Finally, I am to explain the arrangements now in force ensuring an abatement of revenue in the case of deterioration of a holding during the currency of a settlement, and the steps now being taken to extend these arrangements

It is unnecessary to discriminate between cases where the right to a reduction may be based simply on a deterioration in the nature of the holding and those in which it may be based on the ceasing of an improvement, previously effected, to be of utility. These have hitherto not been directly provided for in Burma except that in Upper Burma in the case of failure of irrigation works, Direction 26 of the Upper Burma Supplementary Survey Directions contained provision for a reclassification by the Deputy Commissioner or, when so empowered by the Deputy Commissioner, by the Superintendent of Land Records or by the Sub-divisional Officer, of lands irrigated at settlements which have since ceased to be irrigated. Amendments have been made to the Supplementary Survey Directions for both Lower and Upper Burma which provide for a reclassification of lands which have deteriorated from causes other than irrigation. These amendments provide that these powers shall be exercised only in exceptional cases where land is abandoned to a considerable extent and where the inapplicability of the classification adopted at settlement is clear beyond reasonable doubt.

The Government of India are aware that this province enjoys an exceptionally liberal remission system (as a reference to Directions 49 to 70 under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act and to Rules 229 to 241 under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation will show) and that, in addition the assessment may be materially reduced on land left fallow for certain reasons in Lower Burma (Lower Burma Rules 77 *ff*), while in Upper Burma assessment is made only on land which has produced a matured crop.

In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it necessary to adopt in this matter rules similar to those in force in the Punjab. His Honour believes that the changes now made in the Supplementary Survey Directions, taken in conjunction with the rules regarding assessments and remissions, will fully provide prompt relief from over assessment of holdings which have suffered deterioration since they were assessed.

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ASSAM.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, No. 8338-C., DATED THE 22ND JULY 1907.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Lucas' Memorandum No. 874—47-7, dated the 13th June 1907, regarding the exemption of land improvements from enhancement of land revenue, I am directed to submit a copy of a report received from the Board of Revenue on the subject, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find himself in general accord with the opinion of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal that the objects of the reference are already in a very great measure secured to the raiyats of this province by existing law and custom.

Letter No. 64-G.E.G., dated the 26th April 1907, from the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and enclosures.

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LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, No. 64 G.E.G., DATED THE 26TH APRIL 1907.

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10. The question of reducing an assessment in cases where a work of improvement has ceased to be of use has not been discussed by the Commissioners of Rajshahi, Surma Valley Districts and Assam Valley Districts, presumably because drainage and embankment works, to which Government say, its

practical application seems to be confined, are not met with in their divisions. The Commissioner of Chittagong would not limit the principle to these works, but would extend it to tanks. The Commissioner of Dacca says it is sufficient if the Settlement Officer reduces the assessment at the time of next settlement. In the case of a work constructed by Government which has caused an enhancement in the assessment, the Board think that this enhancement should be taken off at once when the improvement ceases to be of any use, and they would amend the rules throughout the province so as to allow District Officers to do this. Where the assessment has been enhanced owing to an improvement effected by the raiyats themselves, the same principle should apply, but if sufficient allowance is made, as suggested above, when the work of improvement is constructed, cases will not often arise, for the raiyats in their own interests will see that the work is kept in a proper state of repair. With the revenue staff at the disposal of Government in Eastern Bengal it will be difficult to ensure that the deterioration of an improvement is promptly reported, but if the policy of Government is made known with sufficient publicity, the raiyats will not be slow in themselves informing the District Officer.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, No. 250-XI-4-52, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

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The Chief Commissioner has had a draft circular drawn up to give effect to the suggestions in regard to the circumstances under which exemptions from assessment may be withdrawn. The instructions contained in the draft circular, copy of which is appended, will ensure full effect being given to the wishes of the Government of India in respect of all the matters dealt with in the correspondence.

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REVENUE BOOK CIRCULAR I 9.

SUBJECT.—*Exemption of improvements from assessment.*

In the correspondence printed as an appendix, the Government of India sanctioned the exemption of improvements from assessment. The rules then laid down have been scrutinized and extended in accordance with the principles laid down in the Government of India's Resolution No. 6—193-2, dated the 24th May 1906, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

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6. If an improvement ceases to be of use, relief is usually granted at the next revision of settlement by assessment of the land at the rates for unirrigated or unembanked land. In ryotwari villages, however, if a ryot is paying at a higher rate on account of irrigation (whether provided by himself or by the State) and irrigation permanently ceases to be available, the Deputy Commissioner will propose the reduction of the ryot's revenue to the rate payable on unirrigated land. In malguzari villages, if a malak-makbuza or Government ryot (holder of escheated malik-makbuza land) is paying at the rate for irrigated land or if sir or khudkasht is assessed at irrigated rates, and irrigation permanently ceases to be available, the Deputy Commissioner should, in case of hardship, recommend the reduction of the revenue to the unirrigated rate or an abatement of revenue proportionate to the difference between the rental value of the home-farm at irrigated and dry rates. And in malguzari villages where tenants are paying at irrigation rate, if a permanent failure of the water-supply causes hardship, the Deputy Commissioner may recommend a reduction of revenue conditional on the reduction of rents paid at irrigation rates to dry rates, whether the tenants have applied for reduction under section 14 of the Tenancy Act or not. Provided that the failure of the water-supply be not due to the wilful neglect of the malguzar or to his applying the land to some other profitable use.

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BERAR.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, No. 204-XVI-30, DATED THE 21ST MARCH 1907.

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6. In respect of granting reductions of assessment when an improvement ceases to benefit the land concerned, I am to say that the failure of an improvement seems to be rare in Berar. In the recent settlement of the Wun Taluk of the Yeotmal District a dam was found to be out of repair and no longer yielding water for irrigation. Consequently the land which was assessed at irrigated rates at the last settlement is, since revision, assessed at dry rates. To meet such isolated cases it will, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be sufficient if Deputy Commissioners are authorised to apply for remissions of revenue, and the Chief Commissioner proposes to issue the following instructions on the subject:—

"If a survey number was at the last settlement assessed at the rates for irrigated land, and irrigation permanently ceases to be available, the Deputy Commissioner should report the facts, mentioning the assessment of the survey number at irrigated and at dry rates with a view to the remission of the difference for the remainder of the term of settlement."

AJMER-MERWARA.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, No. 553, DATED THE 30TH APRIL 1910.

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8. I also attach draft rules for the reduction of *thalí* assessments, when a well ceases to be of use prepared by the settlement officer, together with a copy of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble

Mr. L. S. Porter, S.C.S., on these rules. My own views on these rules are contained in paragraph 8 of my note mentioned at 2 (5) above.

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DRAFT RULES FOR THE REDUCTION OF CESS ASSESSMENTS IN KHALSA AREAS WHEN A WELL CEASES TO BE OF USE.

1. When a well on the lands attached to which revenue has been assessed at Settlement on account of irrigation from that well, ceases to be of use, the assessment on the lands irrigated from that well shall be reduced in accordance with these rules.

2. In the assessment volume, under each village are shown :—

(*a*) the total area assessed at Settlement as irrigated from each well ;

(*b*) a lump sum in respect of each such well—which lump sum represents that portion of the total assessment on the area assessed as irrigated from the well as is in excess of the ordinary dry assessment that would be paid in the absence of the well.

Example.—Well No. 350. The *shahi* assessed at Settlement as irrigated from that well was four acres. Those four acres were assessed at Rs. 4-8-0 per acre, i.e., at Rs. 18. If the well did not exist, and these four acres were not otherwise irrigated, the assessment would have been four acres at 9-8-0 per acre Rs 2; annas 8 being assumed to be the ordinary dry assessment rate for the village. The portion of the assessment due to the well is then Rs. 16; and the lump sum on the well is Rs. 16 which is the amount remissible, under these rules when the well ceases to be of use.

3. On the application of the person liable to the assessment, the Collector shall remit the lump sum shown in the assessment volume as assessed on a well :—

(*a*) when it has disappeared, *e.g.*, by being washed away by a flood or otherwise or has for any other reason become entirely incapable of use ; or

(*b*) when, though its cylinder is intact and, if there were water in it, it could be used for irrigation yet owing to continued drought or to sinkage of the water-level, the well has been entirely dry for four consecutive harvests, in which, had it not been dry, it would ordinarily have been used ; or

(*c*) irrigation from it has been permitted by the Collector to be permanently superseded by tank irrigation from a variably assessed tank, and the person liable to the well assessment has now to pay the water charge for the tank irrigation on the land which was assessed as *shahi*.

4. The Collector may grant a similar remission in respect of a well, which, though still containing water and capable of irrigation, has been out of use for four consecutive harvests in which it would ordinarily have been used otherwise if the disuse of the well has been due to some cause beyond the control of the person liable to the assessment on the well—such cause, for instance, as the spread of salts in the soil rendering cultivation of the land assessed as irrigated from the well impossible, or the loss of cattle or cultivators and the impossibility of replacing them, and the like.

Provided that no remission shall be given :—

(i) If the disuse of the well occurs in the ordinary course of husbandry, the well being intended for use merely in seasons of drought.

(ii) If the irrigation from the well is replaced or superseded by irrigation from a 3rd or 4th class tank assessed to a fixed assessment.

5. When a remission is granted it shall take effect as follows :—

(*a*) In the case of a remission granted under Rule 3 (*c*), from the first harvest in respect of which, had the well remained in existence or capable of use, irrigation would have taken place from the well, but could not.

Example.—The well in question was washed away by a flood in the rainy season, but ordinarily it irrigated *rabi* crops only—the remission will have effect from the *rabi* harvest succeeding its disappearance—and not from the *kharif* season during which it was washed away.

(*b*) In the case of a remission granted under Rule 3 (*b*), or Rule 4, from the first of the four harvests in question.

(*c*) In the case of a remission granted under Rule 3 (*c*) from the harvest in which the well irrigation was allowed to be permanently superseded by tank irrigation from the variably assessed tank and the water charges of the latter have been levied from the person liable to the well assessment.

6. The four harvests prescribed in Rule 3 (*b*) or Rule 4, shall be (*a*) *kharif* and *rabi* harvests only, and (*b*) only those harvests in which the well would ordinarily have been used, if the person liable to the assessment could have used it. Thus, if the well ordinarily irrigated *rabi* only and not *kharif*, the four harvests in question shall be four consecutive *rabi* harvests; but if the well ordinarily irrigated both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests, the four harvests shall comprise two *kharif* and two *rabi* harvests following one another alternately.

7. When a well, in respect of which a remission has been given under these Rules, is again brought into use (or its lands come under irrigation from a 3rd or 4th class tank), the Collector shall re-impose (with effect from such harvest as he may, by written order, determine) the lump sum which was remitted, provided that :—

(1) in any case where, *e.g.*, when a well is repaired the Rules * for the exemption of Agricultural Improvements from assessment would apply, due effect shall be given to those Rules ;

* Ajmer Regulations, Volume II to I, page 514.

(2) if in any case the Collector comes to the opinion that there is good reason why an amount less than the whole lump sum should be re-imposed, he may re-impose such less amount only ;

(3) in no case shall the lump sum or amount re-imposed have retrospective effect for more than one whole year prior to the date of the order of re-imposition.

8. Applications for remission with reference to Rules 3 and 4 shall be enquired into on the spot as soon as possible after being filed—by the Collector himself—or the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner so far as possible; but should at any time the applications be numerous, the Collector may authorise the Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar to make the local inspection and report the facts.

9. The Girdawars shall be responsible for promptly reporting to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner—either from their own observations or from periodical enquiries from the Patwaris—all cases of the coming into use again of wells in respect of which a remission has been given under these rules. And the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner shall be responsible for seeing that the Girdawars do their duty in this respect. On receiving a report, the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner shall, after verification by himself or the Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar, submit it to the Collector for orders.

10. Subject only to the control of the Commissioner in accordance with the following rule, the order of the Collector as to whether a "lump sum" shall be remitted or re-imposed, or as to its amount be re-imposed shall, unless he himself finds good reason to revise it or is directed to do so by the Commissioner be final.

11. The Collector shall submit a half-yearly return to the Commissioner of all well assessments remitted or re-imposed by him during that half year, ordinarily for the Commissioner's information only—but the Commissioner may call for further information on any portion of the return if he so desires, and may, if reason appear, direct the Collector to reconsider any remission or re-imposition.

W. J. E. LUPTON, C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Ajmer-Merwara.

27th November 1909.

NOTE ON THE AJMER-MERWARA SETTLEMENT BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DATED THE 22ND APRIL 1910.

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5. I concur throughout in the views expressed by Mr. Porter in Board of Revenue letter No. 113, dated the 5th April 1910, regarding the draft rules for the reduction of assessments on lands assessed as irrigated from wells that have ceased to be used.

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LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF REVENUE, UNITED PROVINCES, TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, No. 113-1-577-B., DATED THE 5TH APRIL 1910.

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9. Mr. Porter entirely approves of the principle of the rules, namely, that the rate of revenue on land assessed as "chahi" should—when the well from which the land is irrigated becomes permanently useless for purposes of irrigation—be reduced to the "barani" rate.

4. The need for such a rule in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact (1) that the land is minutely sub-divided among large bodies of impoverished petty proprietors; and (2) that unirrigated land cannot possibly bear an assessment at "chahi" rates which are much higher than "barani" rates. Unless then a reduction of revenue is granted on land assessed as "chahi" which has permanently ceased to be irrigated the owner of the holding in question will be ruined.

5. At the same time the draft rules, in which an attempt has been made to provide for every possible case that may arise, appear to Mr. Porter to be unnecessarily elaborate. It is his opinion sufficient to lay down the principle, and leave the Collector to decide in each case whether a reduction is claimable or not. In accordance with this principle Mr. Porter would suggest that the following be substituted for draft rule (3):—

"3. On the application of the person liable to pay the assessment, the Collector shall remit the lump sum shown in the assessment volume as assessed on a well if

(1) the Collector is satisfied that the well has become permanently unfit for irrigation; or

(2) the land assessed as "chahi" ceases to be irrigated from the well and is—with the permission of the Collector—irrigated from a first or second class tank and pays water-rate accordingly."

The second class of the rule is suggested to meet the cases in which owing to the construction of new tanks, or the extension of tank irrigation, the use of tank water supersedes well water. No land can bear both rates.

Draft rule 4 may be omitted. Deterioration of soil is recognised as a fair ground on which to claim a reduction of revenue; but such cases must be dealt with on their merits as they arise. They cannot be provided for by rule.

For draft rule 5 the following might be substituted—

"5. The Collector shall decide in each case from what harvest the reduction of revenue shall take effect."

Draft rule 6 might be omitted

Draft rule 7.—Mr. Porter would omit the words "with effect from such harvest as he may by written order determine;" and substitute for clause (3) the following:—

"The re-imposed assessment shall become payable from the date of such order or from such later date as the Collector may fix."

The enhancement of revenue with the retrospective effect is open to objection.

Draft rule 8.—In Mr. Porter's opinion the words "should at at any time the applications be numerous" should be omitted. Prompt enquiries are desirable and it may not be possible for the Collector or Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner to visit the locality at once.